

ERINDALE COLLEGE



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REPORT

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OF THE

Royal Commission

ON THE

University of Toronto.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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Province of Ontario.

J. J. Foy,
Attorney-General.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

TO Goldwin Smith, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law, Sir William Ralph Meredith, Knight, Joseph W. Flavelle, Esquire, Byron E. Walker, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Arthur Hugh Urquhart Colquhoun, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, the Reverend Henry J. Cody, Master of Arts, and the Reverend D. Bruce Macdonald, Master of Arts, all of the City of Toronto in the County of York.

OUR COMMISSIONERS IN THIS BEHALF.

GREETING.

WHEREAS in and by Chapter Nineteen of the Revised Statutes of Our Province of Ontario entitled "An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters," it is enacted that whenever the Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province in Council deems it expedient to cause inquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of Our said Province or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof or the administration of Justice therein, and such inquiry is not regulated by any special law, the Lieutenant-Governor may by the Commission in the case confer upon the Commissioners or persons by whom such inquiry is to be conducted, the power of summoning before them any party or witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence on oath orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation if they be parties entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such documents and things as such Commissioners deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine, and that the Commissioners shall then have the same power to enforce the attendance of such witnesses and to compel them to give evidence and produce documents and things as is vested in any Court in Civil Cases.

AND WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Ontario in Council deems it expedient that inquiry should be made into the matters hereinafter referred to.

NOW KNOW YE THAT WE having and reposing full trust and confidence in you, the said Goldwin Smith, William Ralph Meredith, Joseph W. Flavelle, Byron E. Walker, Arthur Hugh Urquhart Colquhoun, Henry J. Cody and D. Bruce Macdonald, Do HEREBY, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of Our said Province, APPOINT you, the said Goldwin Smith, you the said William Ralph Meredith, you the said Joseph W. Flavelle, you the said Byron E. Walker, you the said Arthur Hugh Urquhart Colquhoun, you the said Henry J. Cody, and you the said D. Bruce Mac-

Donald to be OUR COMMISSIONERS in this behalf to enquire into and report to Our said Lieutenant-Governor UPON:

- (a) A scheme for the management and government of the University of Toronto in the room and stead of the one under which the said University is now managed and governed.
- (b) A scheme for the management and government of University College, including its relations to and connection with the said University of Toronto.
- (c) The advisability of the incorporation of the School of Practical Science with the University of Toronto.
- (d) Such changes as in the opinion of the Commissioners should be brought about in the relations between the said University of Toronto and the several Colleges affiliated or federated therewith, having regard to the provisions of the Federation Act.
- (e) Such suggestions and recommendations in connection with or arising out of any of the subjects thus indicated as in the opinion of the said Commissioners may be desirable.

GIVING to you Our said Commissioners full power and authority to summon before you any party or witnesses and to require him or them to give evidence on oath orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation if such party or witnesses is or are entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce to you Our said Commissioners such documents and things as you may deem requisite to the full investigation of the premises TOGETHER with all and every other power and authority in the said Act mentioned and authorized to be by us conferred on any Commissioner appointed by authority or in pursuance thereof.

AND WE DO REQUIRE YOU, Our said Commissioners, forthwith after the conclusion of such inquiry to make full report to Our said Lieutenant-Governor touching the said investigation together with all or any evidence taken by you concerning the same.

TO HAVE HOLD AND ENJOY the said office and authority of Commissioners for and during the pleasure of Our said Lieutenant-Governor.

AND WE DO HEREBY APPOINT the said Joseph W. Flavelle to be Chairman, and Arthur Hugh Urquhart Colquhoun to be the Secretary of Our said Commission.

IN TESTIMONY, whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS His Honour William Mortimer Clark, etc., etc., etc., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF OUR PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE in Our City of Toronto in Our said Province this third day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,

Assistant Provincial Secretary.

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REPORT.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Commissioners appointed by Your Honour to enquire into and report upon the system of administering the affairs of the University of Toronto and of University College have completed their labours and respectfully beg to report to Your Honour the result of the inquiries made, together with such recommendations as appear to be warranted after a thorough examination into the conditions.

By the terms of the Royal Commission, dated the 3rd day of October, 1905, we were authorized to inquire into and report upon:

1. A scheme for the management and government of the University of Toronto in the room and stead of the one under which the said University is now managed and governed.

2. A scheme for the management and government of University College, including its relations to and connection with the said University of Toronto.

3. The advisability of the incorporation of the School of Practical Science with the University of Toronto.

4. Such changes as, in the opinion of the Commissioners, should be brought about in the relations between the said University of Toronto and the several colleges affiliated or federated therewith, having regard to the provisions of the Federation Act.

5. Such suggestions and recommendations in connection with or arising out of any of the subjects thus indicated as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be desirable.

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

In order that the inquiry might be as full and comprehensive as possible, it was decided to consult representatives of the various governing bodies of the University and University College, the heads of the federated universities and colleges and affiliated colleges, deans of faculties, and such other persons as might be deemed, by reason of experience or special knowledge, to have information of value on the subject. It was further resolved to examine the conditions existing in some of the principal universities at home and abroad in order to compare the workings of their administrative systems with that in vogue in the University of Toronto. It was also determined, in view of the strong interest exhibited by the graduates of the University in its fortunes and welfare, to afford opportunity for the Alumni.

either within or without the Province of Ontario, to present to the Commission any suggestions and recommendations which their attachment to their Alma Mater might inspire them to make. We have held seventy-seven meetings and a great deal of valuable testimony, both oral and written, has been presented to the Commission.

We have thought it well to prepare and submit, in addition to our report, a bill embodying in detail the suggested provisions of the scheme of government.

It was with a strong sense of responsibility that we approached the task of devising a plan for the reorganization of an institution of the highest importance, at once to the intellectual life of the nation, and to its progress in the practical sciences needed to open to its youth the golden opportunities of an age of scientific achievement. We have done our best to equip ourselves for the work by visiting some of the leading universities of the continent and studying their methods of administration. Dr. Schurman, the highly successful President of Cornell University, was so good as to come to Toronto for a conference with us, from which we reaped great benefit. We wish to thank him and the authorities of other universities for their courtesy in answering the questions of the Commission, and for the personal attention shown to its members. Those of our number who visited the Universities of Wisconsin, Illinois, Chicago, Michigan, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Columbia, Yale and Harvard greatly appreciated the courtesy and hospitality they received. With the constitution and administration of the English universities one of our members was familiar.

THE EXISTING SITUATION.

The situation with which we were called upon to deal was complicated, both by the peculiar structure of the University, due to its origin and history, and by the fact that the advance of science and the extension of utilitarian ideas have changed and broadened the scope of university training everywhere. In this new world, with great natural resources to develop, and with an ever-increasing variety of material industries to attract the energies of young men, the objects of university education have been both multiplied and modified. The modern university, still cherishing the love of learning and intent upon the pursuit of knowledge, must adapt its courses of study to every phase of human progress. It must set the standard of public education. It must minister, in ways hitherto deemed to lie beyond its domain, to the practical as well as to the intellectual and moral needs of the country. The University of Toronto, as we now find it, with its federated Arts Colleges and theological schools, its Faculties of Applied Science, Law and Medicine, and its affiliated colleges, is a striking example of the revolution that separates the present from the past. Its re-organization twenty years ago occurred just when there had come over the academical world in general a re-consideration of previous aims and limitations. The English universities, which in their early days had been repertories of all the know-

ledge then existing, though in a scholastic form, had in later times become finishing schools of culture for a wealthy class, and those destined for the clerical and other learned professions. The only subjects taught were those specially adapted to the purpose of culture,—Classics and Mathematics, with the addition, at Oxford, of Moral Philosophy and Logic. Both Oxford and Cambridge, moreover were almost entirely in the hands of the clergy. Professors of Natural Science there were; but their subjects had fallen into abeyance and their lecture rooms were empty. The universities of the new world had, in the main, been formed after the pattern of those in the Old Country. But now came the age of science and of demand for an education which should not only cultivate the mind but fit for the practical occupations, and help to the prizes of life. Even Oxford and Cambridge, now re-organized, declericalised, and relieved of tests by Parliament, have enlarged their courses of instruction by the admission of more modern and more practical subjects—Law, History, Political Economy and Natural Science. But unlike the teaching of Classics or Mathematics, the teaching of practical science required a very costly equipment; and, in Ontario, owing to the imposition of religious tests in King's College, the establishment of several denominational colleges had unfortunately distributed the resources of the Province in university education. There came into being more universities than the Province could support. When, therefore, the time to provide expensive science training arrived, re-concentration of resources and the appeal of a strong Provincial University to the liberality of the people became necessary. Denominational universities could not fail to perceive that it was only on a very narrow basis that they could henceforth hope to subsist on their own resources. But in the industrial and commercial communities of this hemisphere, the demand for the full recognition of practical science and its admission to the university curriculum was naturally more pronounced and pressing than in England. A great Canadian engineer was bewailing the opportunities which, for want of education in his line, were being missed by Canadian youth. Just across the line, Cornell was being carried rapidly to the front by the excellence of its Practical Science Department. It was at this juncture that the University of Toronto was organized on its existing basis.

In approaching the task of framing a new scheme of government to replace the old, we have been led to realise the duty which rests upon the people of the Province. The University of Toronto is a State institution. It is dependent upon public aid for its existence and development. The maintenance of its efficiency as the crown of the educational system is a matter of supreme interest and importance. During sixty-five years the institution, under the varying conditions that have affected its welfare and usefulness, has borne a large and honourable share in national education. In its class rooms some of the best intellects of the country have been trained. The zeal and learning of its teachers, during two generations, have left an indelible impression upon the ranks of professional men, upon those who have engaged in public affairs, and upon the chief ornaments of the

teaching body in our primary and secondary schools. It has also trained men of talent who have carried the renown of the University abroad and who now, to the honour of their *Alma Mater* and with credit to themselves, occupy places of the highest distinction in the educational world. Many of its professorial chairs are filled by its own graduates, whose literary and scientific achievements are part of the contribution which the institution has made to the national advancement. No university has better reason to be proud of its graduates and students, and if we speak plainly and fearlessly, as it is our duty to do, of its imperfections of government, we desire to be understood as holding in esteem the fame the institution enjoys among the universities of this continent. The State aid bestowed upon it has yielded a manifold return to the Province and the nation. The University should continue to be regarded as a trust handed on by its founders and the early settlers of the country to the present generation. The action of the Legislature last session proves that the Province does not wish to abandon one of the noblest of its obligations or to cease to concern itself with the task of providing higher education for the people. A liberal policy in dealing with higher education is dictated by sound statesmanship and an intelligent outlook. The modern conception of university training imposes new and serious burdens, but these burdens are cheerfully assumed in every progressive country. It is felt that both intellectual and material advancement are intimately associated with the most thorough and complete instruction, especially in a new and growing community. If we are to heed the lessons of the past, neglect of these necessary measures would certainly entail a lower standard of national efficiency. This view has happily prevailed in Ontario. While maintaining the University of Toronto as a seat of learning in accordance with the inherited traditions of the Old World, the Legislature has not been slow to adopt a wide interpretation of what constitutes university training in our day. An agricultural college, of high repute for the excellence of its work in applying the discoveries of science to the pursuits of husbandry, has been established. The public funds have also been drawn upon for the creation of the School of Practical Science the success of which in respect to the number of students and the variety of technical training provided is an indication of popular support and approval. Both these institutions supplement the work of the University and establish its claim to minister to the educational requirements of all classes and interests.

The labours of the Commission, therefore, have been directed not to the severing of the connection between the University and the State, with which it is inseparably associated to the welfare and honour of both, but to submit such changes of administrative machinery as may tend to harmonize and unify its somewhat disjointed parts and lend new vitality to the whole system. A method has been sought by which the Province might adapt from the experience of other State institutions a plan suited to local conditions. But the inquiries have been pursued for the purpose of reconstruction rather than of destruction. We have been mindful of the fact that the

University of Toronto, although faulty in its scheme of government, has a history and tradition peculiarly its own. In seeking to apply a remedy to an imperfect set of conditions, we have not forgotten that these conditions are not exactly reproduced anywhere else, that they have sprung from exceptional causes incident to the educational situation of Ontario, and that an ideal scheme of university government, pleasing in theory, and apparently fortified by examples at home and abroad, might easily prove unworkable here.

Nor should it be overlooked that the future expansion of the University, not less than its present needs, is a consideration of vital moment. We have a right to assume that in the years to come the University of Toronto will more and more assert its influence in the national life of Canada; draw to its academic halls students from every part of the continent, and, as a fountain of learning and a school of scientific research, worthily maintain the reputation of the past. To limit our vision to the possibilities of the immediate future would be a narrow policy. A scheme of government created to-day must keep in view the gradual but certain enlargement of half a century hence.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

Much of the complexity of the system of administration is due, as we have said, to the history of the University's origin and development and to arrive at a clear understanding of the present situation, it is necessary to recall some of the salient points of the record. The Provincial University is essentially the creation of the State. It found a place in the earliest programme of legislation evolved under settled government. Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, suggested in 1790 the establishment of "a college of a higher class." At the close of his term of office, five years later, he advocated the setting apart for university purposes of a portion of the Crown domain. The Legislature of 1797 recommended the carrying out of this policy, and ultimately 295,705 acres of land were thus appropriated for the endowment and maintenance of the University. In those early days the carrying out of ambitious projects of education was beyond the resources of the country. To Dr. Strachan was due the actual realization of the plan so long advocated. The charter he secured for the University of King's College in 1827 provided for "the education of youth in the principles of Christian religion" as well as "instruction in the various branches of science and literature." But it contemplated a distinctively Church of England institution. The Visitor was the Bishop of the Diocese. The President and professors were to be members of the Anglican Church, although no religious test was to be required of the undergraduates or of the graduates, except of those in divinity. The opposition aroused by the terms of the charter delayed the opening of the college. The Legislature in 1837 passed amendments to the charter with a view to modifying its denominational character. The Judges of the King's Bench were made the Visitors, and the President and professors were not required to be members of the Church of England. A college

council of twelve members with the Speakers of both branches of the Legislature and the Attorney-General was created. The authority and control of the State were thus clearly emphasized before the institution actually came into existence and began the work of instruction. It was hoped that the Province, in which widely different phases of religious thought were marked characteristic of the population, would accept the amended charter as creating a university entitled to the confidence and support of all.

This hope proved delusive. The Governor in 1837 was Sir Francis Bond Head, who exerted his influence to prevent a more complete modification of the charter, and was successful to the extent of securing to the authorities of one church the guidance and control of the University. To the troubled period preceding the opening of King's College belongs the organized opposition of other churches to the project and the establishment of two denominational institutions, that of Victoria College at Cobourg by the Methodists and that of Queen's College at Kingston by the Presbyterians. The cornerstone of new buildings for the University of King's College was laid on the 23rd of April, 1842, and the formal opening of the college took place on the 8th of June, 1843. On both occasions the proceedings were marked by such ceremonial as implied the predominance of the Church of England. The Bishop of Toronto was the first President. Although disappointed in the changes made in the charter, it was evident from the sentiments he expressed that Dr. Strachan had determined to make the best of the new conditions and to mould, as far as possible, the character and policy of the institution in the form originally planned. This caused the other religious bodies to persevere in the upbuilding of their own colleges, while they maintained an unceasing agitation against the State endowment for higher education being utilized for the benefit of one church.

This movement forced the University question into the forefront of party politics. Several attempts were made to pass bills settling the matter. In 1847 the Draper Administration proposed legislation to assume control of the property and distribute the revenues among the colleges of the various religious denominations. Under this arrangement the Anglicans were to receive £3,000 per annum, the Methodists, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics £1,500 each. The bill was one of the last acts of a dying Administration, evoked no strong support in the country, and failed to win the approval of Dr. Strachan. The measure was thus fortunately doomed, and was withdrawn. The Government fell and the possibilities of a State university were improved rather than injured by the delay. Time was given for the sentiment in favor of an institution acceptable to the whole country to rally and assert itself. The views of the different religious elements were ascertained in order to supply a basis for future legislation, and a growing opinion that the State endowment should be utilized for the common benefit steadily made itself felt.

To Robert Baldwin and the Government of which he was the head the country owes a declaration of the principles of State education which, in one form or another, has ever since been influential in defining the status and

underlying purpose of the Provincial University. The Act of 1849 may justly be regarded as the real charter of the institution. It enunciated with a wisdom and liberality far in advance of the ideas then dominant, the principles which ought to govern the management of a great endowment set apart by the State for higher education. The acute and unfortunate controversies of twenty years had inflamed sectarian bitterness, and obscured the real objects sought to be obtained by a university supported from the public funds for the common welfare. To Mr. Baldwin's clear and unprejudiced mind there was but one course to pursue in dealing with an educational trust intended for all. The different religious bodies had created colleges of their own, primarily for theological training, but naturally for general culture also. The Act of 1849 aimed at making the State university a common ground for the youth of the country irrespective of creed. It was unsuccessful because the movement for separate colleges had gone too far. It assumed that these institutions would abandon their degree-conferring powers, and group themselves amicably around the State university. It created a system of administration which, under the circumstances, was unsuitable and had soon to be modified. But it set forth the noble ideal of a well-equipped and powerful university for a complete training in the liberal arts and sciences, leaving to the religious bodies the exercise of those special influences which make for moral discipline and the development of Christian character. With the assent and co-operation of the colleges, this basis for the settlement of the University question might have been final. It lacked, however, the guarantee of permanence, because the colleges were established at distant points and could not without financial assistance be concentrated in Toronto, which was the seat of the University. Granted the more favorable conditions happily existing to-day, or which even then might perhaps have been produced by a bolder policy in Parliament, Mr. Baldwin's measure would have been a triumph of statesmanship.

In this Act are to be found some of the features of the existing constitution. The name of the institution was changed to the University of Toronto. The Governor of the Province was made Visitor. In future the Chancellor was to be elected by Convocation, and the Vice-Chancellor by the Senate. Faculties of Law and Medicine were created. The Caput, a kind of cabinet subject to the Senate, was called into being. The Senate was given extensive powers in respect both to executive control and to legislation. Its statutes were subject to the authority of the Crown only. It was in fact the governing body of the University, discharging the powers of the Crown in all essential matters. Even in the appointment of professors the Crown selected one of three names submitted by the Senate. The secularization of the University was provided for by regulations which are perfectly consonant with the public policy of the Province to-day. They afforded no real ground for the cry against a "godless university" that ensued. The Faculty of Divinity was abolished, the right to confer theological degrees taken away, and all religious tests were forbidden. The chief defects in the new law was its failure to secure the friendly alliance and co-operation of the denominational colleges. Although they had come into existence because the State endowment had for

years been monopolized by one church, no concession was made to them as the price of yielding up their university powers. The annual revenue from the endowment when in excess of the expenditure was to be added to the capital. The complaint of "godlessness" became so general and menacing that in the following year an amendment was passed giving the University authorities power to enforce the attendance of students at religious services and to exercise a stricter supervision over their morals and conduct. The discontent of the denominational colleges was not appeased, and it soon became evident that further legislation was required in the interest of educational unity.

The Act of 1853 was the next great step in the progress of the University. It asserted once more the principle of a State university uncontrolled by denominationalism, and, as events proved, fixed for upwards of thirty years the conditions under which the institution was to do its work. The Act is remarkable in several respects. Its aim was to provide for the affiliation of the denominational colleges, to secure their aid and consent in the creation of a common standard of higher education in the Province, and without exacting the relinquishment of their degree-conferring powers, to induce them to contribute to the gradual upbuilding of a great central university in the administration of which they would share. To maintain intact a State college, undenominational in character and separate from the University, was one of the chief objects of the measure. In this way University College was constituted. The only concession to the continued demand for a share in the State endowment by the religious bodies was the provision that the surplus of revenue over expenditure, instead of being added to capital, was to be distributed among them. No such division was ever made, because the State college absorbed the whole of the revenue. This condition of things brought about in later years renewed criticism of the University. Parliament issued a Commission to inquire into the financial management, and made grants to the denominational colleges from the Provincial revenues as compensation for their failure to obtain any portion of the funds of the State university. When these grants were discontinued in 1869 by the Government of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, shortly after the erection of Ontario into a distinct Province, the University and University College were left in supreme possession of the State endowment. Despite the changes and vicissitudes occasioned by new legislation, by alterations in the administrative machinery and by recurrent political agitation, the principle asserted by Mr. Baldwin in 1849 was ultimately victorious although in another form. The maintenance of University College, with adequate State endowment, and on a strictly non-sectarian basis, has thus become firmly embedded in the educational policy of the Province.

Like its predecessors, the Act of 1853 was unsuccessful in unifying the university system of the Province. The denominational institutions continued to be sustained by the self-sacrificing pride of their respective supporters. Bishop Strachan had added one to their number by calling Trinity College into existence. The Provincial University had, therefore, arrayed against it for some years the powerful influence of the militant element of

several churches, and it is a striking proof of the hold on the public at large possessed by the idea of undenominational higher education, that during a period when party feeling ran high, and Ministries with narrow majorities in Parliament were searching in every quarter for political support, the University of Toronto was able to retain the State endowment, to develop its teaching facilities, to erect costly buildings, to strengthen itself in popular confidence, and to resist the repeated efforts made in and out of Parliament to wrest from it the distinction and authority of State support. The provisions of the Act of 1853 are chiefly of value for the light they throw upon the present inquiry by reason of the changes in administrative methods deemed necessary to re-construct and harmonize the whole university system of the Province. They do not of themselves supply a remedy for the widely different conditions with which we have to deal, nor do they in form or in substance furnish a basis for a scheme of government such as we are asked to suggest. The early charters of the University of London were avowedly the models upon which the new constitution was drawn. The object in England had been to prevent the rise of little universities with the right to grant degrees. The government, therefore, resolved to institute a body which should examine, but not teach. The two great London Colleges were University College and King's College, and these, with several medical schools, were affiliated with the University. Following this plan the functions of the University of Toronto were limited to the granting of degrees in Arts, Medicine and Law, and the awarding of scholarships and prizes. The governing body was the Senate, all the members of which, including the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, were appointed by the Crown. (In 1858 the Vice-Chancellorship was made an elective office.) In the event of the Crown not filling vacancies in the Senate, that body might, when its members fell below ten in number, elect suitable persons, being British subjects, to the vacant places. The Governor was continued as Visitor. The statutes of the Senate were approved by the Visitor before going into effect. The undergraduates of all colleges in Upper and Lower Canada, incorporated by Royal charter or by Act of Parliament, could be candidates for the degrees. The Senate could decide what medical or law schools were to be recognized for the purpose of granting degrees. University College was managed and governed by a President, Vice-President, and a council made up of the professors. The President and other members of the staff were appointed by the Governor. There were to be no religious tests, and no professor or teacher of divinity. The provisions of Mr. Baldwin's Act of 1850, respecting the supervision of the conduct and morals of the students and their attendance at public worship in their respective churches, were continued. Professorships in Medicine and in Law were abolished, "except in so far as the same may form part of a general system of liberal education." For twenty years the constitution thus outlined formed the University scheme of government, and when, in 1873, a new University Act was passed, the relations of the Provincial institution to the religious colleges were not dealt with. The Act of 1873 provided that the chancellor should be elected tri-

ennially by the graduates, and the Senate was reconstituted. Exclusive of the chancellor and *ex-officio* members it was to consist of twenty-four members, of whom fifteen were elected by the graduates and nine appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. A representative was given to the High Schools of the Province. In the same year the Act establishing the School of Practical Science was passed "for instruction in mining, engineering, and the mechanical and manufacturing arts." The School was to be under the direct control of the Provincial Government, and authority was given to make arrangements for the attendance at lectures in University College by students of the School, and, also, for the affiliation of the institution with the University, but "only to the extent of enabling students of the said School to obtain at the examinations of the said University" degrees and honours in Science.

THE ACT OF FEDERATION.

The time for a momentous change was now at hand. The withdrawal of the legislative grants had embarrassed the denominational colleges. The financial needs of the Provincial University were pressing, and there was active resistance to increased State aid. The demands of science, with the expensive laboratory teaching which it entailed, became imperative. The foundation and rise of Cornell University forced upon the Canadian universities the alternative of setting up a costly equipment or of seeing their students go to the United States for training. The emergency, long foreseen by the few who had bestowed attention upon the scope and tendency of the modern university, came suddenly upon many who were unprepared to grapple with it. The situation in Ontario was indefensible. The resources of the people were being spent upon several universities, when one would have sufficed. As early as 1874 one of our body in an address at Trinity College, pointed out the evils of a system of separation. While such a system prevailed it was impossible to have a great university. The idea of a national university was thus fairly started.

The beginning and culmination of the federation movement embody the most important considerations with which the Commission has had to concern itself. Our instructions enjoin us to have regard to those provisions of the Act of 1887, as re-cast by the Act of 1901, which affect the affiliated and federated bodies. Even in the absence of such instructions the obligation to regard these arrangements with an intelligent sympathy would naturally occur to any body anxious to reach a conclusion just to all concerned. Animated as we are by this spirit we must still state with candour that federation, in itself desirable and necessary, took a form that has laid it open to objections. The existence of this Commission is convincing evidence that the arrangement lacked the essential element of permanence, and, as a working basis of union, has proved unsatisfactory. Making due allowance for the difficulties of the case we cannot refrain from remarking that a federation which, within the four corners of the Act, contemplated its own termination at the will of the federated colleges, and which gave them power to resume after short notice all the rights of their original status, tended

neither to harmony nor strength. Fresh representations, from time to time, with a view to amending the Act, were almost invited by such a provision.

The negotiations which led up to the Act of 1887 may be briefly summarized. The Commission, in examining the whole question, has been in possession not only of the official documents printed by order of the Legislature, but the records placed at its disposal by the Chancellor of Victoria College, and the Provost of Trinity College. The Minister of Education (Hon. G. W. Ross) invited the authorities of the various universities and colleges in the Province to meet in Toronto on the 24th July, 1884. The persons thus called together were the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, the President of University College, the Chancellor and Principal of Victoria University, the Chancellor and Principal of Queen's University, the Chancellor and Provost of Trinity College, the Principals of St. Michael's College, McMaster Hall, Wycliffe College, Knox College and Woodstock College, and a representative of the Congregational College of British North America. The deliberations of the conference were private. No report of the discussions was made public and no evidence was taken. The conclusions of the conference were expressed in a statement embodying the views of the majority, and upon it was based the Act of 1887, known as the Federation Act. The essential points of agreement were:

1. A confederation of colleges in Toronto carrying on work embraced in the Arts curriculum of the Provincial University.
2. Representation of the federated colleges and universities in the Senate.
3. Graduates of the federated universities to be admitted as graduates of the Provincial University *ad eundum gradum*.
4. Graduate representation in the Senate of the federated universities, to cease after six years.
5. University College to give instruction in Latin, Greek, Ancient History, French, German, English, Oriental Languages and Moral Philosophy, and to have the power of instituting additional chairs which do not exist in the University.
6. The organization of a teaching faculty in the University with facilities for adequate instruction in a stated list of subjects free to all students of the University.
7. The State endowment to be applied to the maintenance of the Provincial University, the University Faculty, and University College.

Those who took part in the proceedings of the conference were favorable to the general principle of federation, although in matters of detail there were differences of opinion. That the desire for consolidation outweighed any objections to the plan is natural when it is remembered how urgent were the financial needs of the Provincial University, and how critical the situation from the standpoint of the independent universities. By united action.

it was hoped the Legislature could be induced to provide the funds for a great advance in the facilities for higher education, while the religious bodies would be relieved from the necessity of making heavy drafts upon the generosity of their supporters. There were some misgivings on all sides. Two of the universities concerned, Queen's and Trinity, ultimately withheld their consent to the union. It is to be regretted that the more comprehensive plan was not pressed. The reluctance of the federated bodies to resign their independent existence sprang from causes honourable to them. It arose from pride in their own colleges, and a doubt whether the relinquishment of advantages gained by so much sacrifice and loyalty was a wise step. The acceptance of federation by Victoria in 1890, and by Trinity in 1903, creates a situation which the friends of the Provincial University venture to hope may be permanent.

DEFECTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The situation with which the Commission is appointed to deal presents for the reasons we have indicated a mass of perplexities and anomalies. The scheme of government now in existence would never have been deliberately created if efficiency of administration and the academic interests of the University had been solely kept in view. The organization of 1853, modified by the changes of 1873, was in itself imperfect. The adoption of federation in 1887, by which the University became a teaching body with provision for the grouping of Arts colleges around it, was a complete reversal of the conditions under which the University of London was selected as the model constitution. The various governing bodies have thus been partly a reflex of the British and partly of the American models. The University has a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and a President, each with vaguely defined functions. As a means of perpetuating a divided control no better method can be conceived. Instead of centralized responsibility we have had divided authority. Upon the effect of this on the prestige of the University, on the strength and coherency of its policy, and on the discipline of its students, there is no need to dwell. The office of Chancellor has possessed few of the attributes of real power. The office of Vice-Chancellor has been occupied by some of the most influential and devoted friends of the University, but their efforts could not be crowned with permanent results owing to the limitations of the position. The office of President, by the imposition of multifarious duties and the absence of large initiatory powers, has been reduced to comparative impotence.

We have no doubt that one of the principal contributory causes of this condition is the exceptional and unsatisfactory method by which the powers of the Crown in relation to the University have been exercised. No parallel to this method exists either in Great Britain or in North America. The State-owned and State-supported universities of Michigan, Wisconsin and other States of the American Union offer the closest examples for comparison. In these cases the State invariably delegates its power to trustees or regents.

These trustees are either appointed by the Governor of the State or are elected by the people. To administer the affairs of a State university by a political government, occupied with different matters, constantly changing its party character, and gifted with no special talent for the management of universities, has not commended itself to a practical and progressive people. We see no ground for the belief that this plan of direct State control, rejected abroad and in ill-repute at home, can be made a success in this Province.

Another inherent defect in the administrative system is the lack of a clearly defined distribution of authority in matters of academic policy. This is partly due to the plan of federation itself, but is intensified by the existence of several governing bodies with overlapping powers and with liberty to act independently of one another. It is also seen in the slackness of the federal bond which seems to assume at every turn the possibility of sudden termination. The Senate with guaranteed representation for the federated universities and colleges is a fluctuating body which delegates its most important work to committees. The University Council is not constituted so as to promote unity of action either in an executive or advisory capacity. The Council of University College is unable to invite and secure that co-operation with the faculties of the other Arts Colleges and the University Faculty which would promote academic efficiency. The absence of proper machinery for the direction of the student body in its various relations and for the maintenance of order is also a source of difficulty.

A remedy for these defects could easily be found in the complete recasting of the University constitution, but as regard is to be had for the rights of the federated members, other means must be sought. A co-operation of the various bodies, the creation of a simpler central authority, and a clearer definition of the place and working of each part in the whole scheme is the course which, after careful investigation, appears to be the most feasible and desirable.

The University has also suffered, through a long period of years, from an insufficient revenue. The effects produced by financial stress and strain need no description. At the time when expansion in University work is almost indefinite and imperatively required, if our national equipment for higher education is to keep pace with the demand, the policy of crippling the State university is shortsighted and might prove disastrous. We have already referred to the duty of the Province in this respect. Not less is it the interest of the State to devote a generous share of the public funds to the development of an institution so intimately associated with the material interests of the country. Canada must train her own sons to be her captains of industry. The agricultural, mineral and forest wealth and the water power of this Province call for a practical capacity and a specialized knowledge which only a modern university can supply, and it is the happy function of the Legislature not only to sustain the moral influences that come from higher education but to contribute to the national prosperity by adequate votes of money for the training of youth.

We are strongly of opinion that the University's claim for increased endowment cannot, either in wisdom or in safety, be delayed or resisted.

OUTLINE OF SUGGESTED RECONSTRUCTION.

In drawing up a scheme of government for the University we have kept in view and have had regard to those special conditions which cannot be ignored if the suggested reforms are to be practicable and effectual. The considerations that have thus weighed with the Commission are: first, that the University has a history and traditions expressed in the structure of its constitution; second, that it is a federal institution uniting in one field of operation the training given by the State with the training given by several religious colleges; third, that the purpose of the reconstruction is to simplify the system and co-ordinate the duties and powers of the various bodies; fourth, that the University is the possession of the people of the Province and should be so governed as to produce the highest type of educational service consistent with the resources placed at its command; fifth, that the support given by the State should be measured only by the educational needs of the people. To this end we may briefly summarize the principal conclusions to which we have come:

1. The powers of the Crown in respect to the control and management of the University should be vested in a Board of Governors, chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and subject by the method of appointment and by the regulation of their proceedings, to the perpetual authority of the state.
2. The Senate, with its legislative and executive powers and based upon the principle of representation of the federated and affiliated institutions and the faculties and graduates, should direct the academic interests of the University.
3. The School of Practical Science should be united with the University as its Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, and the same intimate connection should, as far as practicable, apply to the relations of the Faculty of Medicine to the University.
4. University College should continue as now constituted, with a Principal, Faculty Council and Registrar of its own, its administration being under the direction of its Faculty Council, subject to the control of the Governors, and appointments to the staff being made on the recommendation of the President of the University.
5. There should be created, a Council of the Faculty of Arts composed of the faculties of all the Arts colleges and representatives of the federated colleges, and a Council for each Faculty.
6. There should be created a Caput or advisory committee, having authority in certain matters of University discipline, which may act as advisory to the President.
7. The office of Chancellor should be retained, its occupant to be elected by the graduates and to preside over Convocation and confer degrees.
8. The office of Vice-Chancellor should no longer exist, its functions and duties being transferred, in certain respects, to the President.
9. The office of President should be clothed with additional powers, making its occupant in fact as well as in name the chief executive officer of the University.

The plan of re-organization of which the above is a synopsis, aims at dividing the administration of the University between the Governors, who will possess the general oversight and financial control now vested in the State, and the Senate, with the Faculty Councils, which will direct the academic work and policy. Upon these two executive branches and whatever dependent machinery may be set up to carry out their authority, the whole administration should rest. They are designed to be the permanent agencies in the system of government, with their spheres of operation clearly defined and the functions of each duly prescribed. To the Governors will fall the guidance and management of the University in the broad sense, now divided between the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and the Board of Trustees. To the Senate will be assigned the duty of determining the extent and character of the teaching work of the University and University College, the suggesting of new faculties, departments and chairs, approval of the courses of study, the conferring of degrees, and the whole range of subjects included in the academic programme, subject in most cases to the approval of the Board. The Governors and the Senate, between them, comprise those portions of the administrative system which will probably not be altered in the process of time. The other parts of the system may be changed or modified as experience suggests.

The connecting bond between the Governors and the Senate should be the President. His identification with the academic side of the University life makes him the natural channel of communication between the two. His powers should be sufficiently defined to constitute him the general executive officer, subject to the Governors, and the representative of those special University interests which are under the guardianship of the Senate.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

To administer the affairs of a great University with vigour and distinction is well-nigh impossible unless the central authority is strong and devotes itself without ulterior interests and motives to the single purpose entrusted to it. The history of the Provincial University has demonstrated the disadvantage of direct political control. Despite the zealous efforts of statesmen and educationists the University became on many occasions in times past the sport of acrimonious party disputes. Its interests were inextricably confused in the popular mind with party politics, although with these it had, in reality, little concern. The various Ministries which at different times since 1839 have tried to re-construct the system of administration, instead of handing over to the authorities of the University the carrying on of its affairs, reserving to the State the power of controlling and resuming the trust if conditions rendered that proceeding advisable, burdened themselves with a responsibility which, in many respects, they were un-fitted to discharge. The fruits of this policy have been a gradual decline of public sympathy with the pecuniary needs of the University, and an element of uncertainty and impotence in its internal management. The progress of the University has been due to its situation in the richest Pro-

vince of the Dominion, to the prestige of connection with the State, to the talents of its professorate, and the too often unappreciated labours of its governing bodies. Under circumstances that were at times discouraging, and subject to influences that tended to disintegration rather than development, a task demanding unity of aim and concentration of energy has been sustained with difficulty. A complete change is imperative if the University is to fulfil the high purposes which modern educational conditions have made essential to the well-being of the country.

We have examined the governmental systems of other State Universities upon this continent and have found a surprising unanimity of view upon the propriety of divorcing them from the direct superintendence of political powers. In Minnesota the Governor appoints a Board of nine regents with three additional *ex-officio* members. In Wisconsin the regents are appointed by the Governor, while in Michigan they are elected by the people of the State. The tradition in these and other States is to keep the university free from party control. The regents may be party men, but it is generally a custom to re-appoint them, whether the Governor for the time being is of the same political opinion or not, so that the two political parties are represented on the Board. In earlier days traces of political influence were seen, but the tendency now is for the Legislatures to vote the necessary supplies without hesitation, and to leave to the university authorities the management of the institution. The position of regent is considered a high honour and is bestowed upon some of the chief citizens of the State who serve without remuneration. It is found by experience that the Legislatures do not cease to act with generosity because the university is not a department of the State Government. The contrary is the case. The State universities flourish under a system which frees them from party interference.

A proposal to delegate the powers of the Crown to a Board of Governors is dictated by the desire to impart strength, continuity and freedom of action to the supreme governing body. It is in accord with the practice of other communities possessing State universities, and is supported by the unanimous testimony of those whose advice has been sought. It is designed to secure an instrument of administration truly representative of the whole Province.

In order that no part of the State's authority shall be surrendered, and that the University shall retain the advantages and enjoy the dignity of State support, we recommend that the Governors be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The suggestion that some of them should be elected by the graduates was the subject of long and careful consideration. The loyal affection of the alumni for their Alma Mater we recognize as a valuable factor in the formation of public opinion favourable to the interests of the University. This feeling is one honourable to the graduates themselves, and in the case of privately-endowed universities has been productive of much benefit. The Chancellor, whose office has existed since the foundation of King's College, is chosen by the votes of the graduates and has a place, *ex-officio*, on the governing Board. This office, in our opinion, should be preserved. The President should also be a member, *ex-officio*, of the Board. With these exceptions the Governors should be named by the Lieutenant-

Governor in Council. In our opinion no step should be taken to lessen the responsibility of the Legislature for the efficient management and support of the institution. To confer upon the graduates the power to elect some of their number to the Board would divest the State of its full control of the governing body. This, in our opinion, would be unwise. We assume that in the selection of Governors the Government will not from time to time overlook the claims of suitable persons who are graduates to membership on the Board and thus confer the distinction without impairing the authority of the Crown over the University. This authority should be fully asserted in three ways, first, by the provision that of the fifteen Governors all except the two *ex-officio* members should be appointed by and removable at the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; second, that detailed statements of the expenditures and the investments should be annually furnished to the Government; and, third, by the provision that no expenditure involving any encroachment on the endowment should be made without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

With these limitations, designed not to hamper the governing body in the management of the trust, but to preserve unimpaired the control of the State, the Governors would exercise all the authority which is needful.

The Governors, if fifteen in number, would be sufficiently numerous to permit of their being drawn from different parts of the Province. They should be representative men. The position of Governor is one of such dignity and importance as to command the services of the most influential and experienced. The Government should appoint the chairman of the Board. The term of appointment we suggest is six years, three of the members of the first Board retiring at the end of two and five at the end of four years. This ensures a more or less permanent body frequently recruited by the Government from those who represent the latest phases of University opinion or possess other desirable qualities. The Board, therefore, would be in touch with public sentiment. While the duties and responsibilities of this new governing body in respect to the finances of the University are analogous to those now discharged by the trustees, the enlarged status and privileges conferred distinguish it completely from the Board it displaces. The Governors may be expected to regard the high trust they are to assume from the broadest standpoint. The University is a federal institution. The vitality and prosperity of every federal unit of it will determine the success of the whole. The Governors, having no party interests to serve, and no personal ends to promote, not being representative of a particular college or its interests or of the State institution alone, should command the confidence of the Province. The power of appointment should be vested in the Governors, the appointments to the teaching staffs of the University, of University College and all Faculties controlled by the State being made upon the recommendation of the President.

THE SENATE.

By the federation Acts, the Senate is an essential element in the University constitution. To abolish it would disturb the harmony at present

existing, and re-open controversies which it would be inadvisable to revive. The labours of the Commission have been directed to strengthening the bond of federation rather than to impairing it by suggesting drastic modifications which would probably bear fruit in discontent and suspicion, if not actual disruption. By their representation in the Senate, the federated institutions are secured in their right of sharing in the determination of academic policy. They are given a voice in the framing of the courses of study, the prescribing of the conditions for granting degrees, as well as in legislation affecting other academic matters in which they are interested. They are also guaranteed against radical alterations in the division of subjects in Arts between the College and the University. This division of subjects is an illogical arrangement, but the Commission does not desire to interfere with it, since it is part of the existing understanding between the University and the federated bodies. At present, changes in this division of subjects cannot be made without the unanimous vote of the Senate. The power to change should be made conditional upon the decision of the colleges affected, without requiring unanimity in the Senate.

The Senate, owing to its representative quality, is necessarily large and the attendance fluctuates. Much of its work has, in practice, been relegated to committees. Experience has shown that the reports of these committees must, in general, be adopted without debate, if the transaction of business is not to be unduly delayed. The Senate, therefore, has in process of time become a deliberative assemblage where the larger questions of academic concern are reviewed and discussed. It brings together representatives of the State college and State faculty, of the federated and affiliated institutions, and of the graduates. The Collegiate Institute and High School teachers have also been permitted to send two members to represent them, and as the secondary schools have a strong interest in the course of study and the standard of matriculation, and as the University ought to enlarge its facilities for the training of teachers, their representation in the Senate should be increased. The proportionate representation of the colleges, through their faculties and graduates, should be respected, and in order that the graduates should contribute to the Senate the stimulus of intelligent encouragement and criticism from their own ranks, thus helping to keep the University more intimately in touch with the outside world, we recommend that members of the teaching staff shall no longer be eligible as candidates for the graduate vote. No one within the University should have any disposition or inducement to meddle with the choice of the graduates. The Faculty representation should be equalized and increased, and the composition of the Senate as a whole, while distinctly academic in its quality and outlook, should provide for a sufficiently large non-academic element. Having developed into a ratifying and deliberative body, the Senate need not be called together as frequently as heretofore.

The work now performed by the Senate committees might properly be transferred to Faculty Councils, and, with this devolution of authority, we shall presently deal.

THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

The autocratic presidency is associated in the popular mind with many universities in the United States. The growth of duties that are chiefly administrative in modern universities demands a man of unusual executive ability, and if he is, in addition, a man of academic distinction, he naturally becomes the outstanding figure and the ultimate source of authority. Both in the privately-endowed and State-supported universities of the Republic force of character and the talent for administration readily secure for the President large powers. Usually there are no specific enactments giving to him the extensive authority which he exercises. As a rule, the personality of the man determines the extent of his powers. There is common, although not unanimous, acquiescence in this method of control. The situation is not without its dangers, and there is observable some tendency to question the advisability of one-man power with its possible effect of weakening the other parts of the system.

In Canada the influences have been in a contrary direction. The changes made from time to time in the constitution of the University have, rather from accident than design, reduced the powers of the President to a degree which has provoked from one quarter the ironical remark that it might be in contemplation to abolish the office and thus effect a saving of salary. This was actually the condition during the twenty year period following 1853, the position retained being that of President of University College, who was not a member of the governing body of the University. To this may, perhaps, be traced the reluctance in subsequent legislation to assign to the Presidency any particular importance in the general scheme of administration. By the Act of 1873 the President was given a place in the Senate, and when federation was authorized in 1887, and the University became a teaching body, the functions of the office were necessarily enlarged, although the Vice-Chancellor remained chairman of the Senate, and thus divided with the President the chief place in academic matters. When the University Act was revised in 1901 the duties of the position were set forth in some detail, but not with the effect of enhancing its authority or making it a working force. The practice and traditions of half a century, therefore, have tended to curtail the power of the President, and to deprive the University administration of that directing executive quality which in every department of effort in the modern world is regarded as indispensable.

To rectify this blunder it is unnecessary to advocate the creation of an autocrat, or to magnify one portion of the system at the expense of the others. By delegating to a Board of Governors the general control of the University and leaving to the Senate general oversight of academic matters, the office of President assumes its natural place, and may be clothed with such authority as must greatly tend to strengthen and simplify the machinery of government. At present when appointments are made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, when the purse is controlled by the Board of Trustees, when the Senate, with the Vice-Chancellor as chairman, directs academic policy,

and the President is also one of the teaching staff, the Presidency is not made an office of sufficient importance in the University. The head of a great university, to be influential, must have wide powers, but he need not be supreme.

We believe that the Governors, as representing the Crown, should select the President. As their appointment for short terms ensures their acceptability to the public, so he, owing his appointment to them, must work in harmony with them, and be amenable in all respects to their supervision. The test of his success as an administrator will be his ability to secure the co-operation of the Governors since, lacking their ratification of his acts, all his efforts must be futile.

He should be relieved of all teaching duties. He should be a member, *ex-officio*, of the governing body, but not its chairman. He should preside at meetings of the Senate. This would bring him into constant and intimate contact with both the business and the academic side of the administration. He should be, in general, the channel of communication, between the Governors and other academical bodies. The President should possess those academic sympathies and qualifications which would make him a suitable chairman of the academic body, the Senate. He should also preside over the Council of the Faculty of Arts, or right attend meetings of all other councils, and be given power to summon meetings of any faculty, or joint meetings of faculties. This would centralize responsibility, the lack of which, in our judgment, has been one of the serious defects of the present system. The distribution of power over so many agencies, with the final appeal to a political Ministry, entails upon the executive officer of such a system, a continual effort to reconcile conflicting elements without in the end being able to enforce the decision.

The question of making appointments to the staff concerns the very life of the University. It is clear that the governing body should make all appointments. The method of procedure is of the first importance. Every possible assurance should exist that the efficiency of the staff is not determined on any other ground than that of merit and quality. In the case of a University with a history extending over sixty years there is sure to be abundance of evidence to serve as a warning of what to avoid and to suggest the best method of filling vacancies, making promotions, and deciding upon retirements. The right to recommend should rest with the President, who, as the academic head, is the natural adviser of the governing body. Without his recommendation the responsibility of action would be divided. Appointments therefore should be conditional upon his nomination. The President, under such circumstances, would necessarily consult with those distinctly qualified to give him advice. The fact that the Governors would hold him responsible for the character and fitness of the appointment would render him careful to exhaust every possible avenue of information. It would entail a constant search for promising men in every department of university work, and compel the President to have a knowledge of the standard of ability required in other universities which he would be free to apply

at home. The spirit in which this duty would be discharged, and the measure of success attending it would go far to indicate his own fitness. The highly important, and at times delicate, task of ensuring the maintenance of the quality of the work done by the individual members of the staff is also best performed by the President.

THE CHANCELLOR AND CONVOCATION.

It has already been said that the office of Chancellor, which secures to the graduates an elective representative on both the Board of Governors and the Senate, should be retained. Its abolition would eliminate from the University system a position created in the original Royal Charter of King's College, and possessing many historic associations. It has survived the numerous legislative changes of seventy years, and its duties have always been discharged with honour to the occupant and with benefit to the University. The Chancellor is intended to represent, in his office and duties, the academic status of the institution, to preside at Convocation, and to confer all degrees. As chairman of Convocation, his opportunity to create for the graduate body in the University organism a distinct and honourable place, assigns to him a function of much consequence. We believe that Convocation should be retained, and that its right to organize, hold regular meetings, and exert itself to promote the academic interests of the University in such ways as it sees fit, should be continued to it by statute. The influence of the graduates in favor of the University shows a marked tendency to increase. In the case of a State institution their place in the system has not yet been definitely fixed. They possess, however, many opportunities of serving the University. Their influence could be exerted in the direction of securing private benefactions for the institution. The older a university grows the more important an element in the community the graduates become, and it is our opinion that Convocation should meet more frequently, and that its representations to the governing board, expressing the conclusions of the graduate body, would be of practical value in shaping University policy.

The Vice-Chancellorship stands in a different position from the office of Chancellor. In the English Universities the Vice-Chancellor is usually identical with the President or Principal in this country. To maintain both offices is to weaken one. We would recommend its discontinuance so that the President may be chairman of the Senate, and exercise such general powers of management as have hitherto fallen to the Vice-Chancellor.

FACULTY COUNCILS.

We have already referred to the propriety of creating Faculty Councils. First, there ought to be, in our opinion, a Council of the Faculty of Arts made up of the teaching staffs of University College, the Faculty of Arts in the University, and the Arts Faculties of Victoria College and Trinity College. University College should have, as at present, its Faculty Council. The Faculty of Applied Science and the Faculty of Medicine should, each

of them, continue to have its Faculty Council. While the members of the teaching staff in each Faculty should be members of the Council, the lecturers and instructors should act as assessors, and have no votes. Under this system a Faculty would practically have control of its own affairs. Much of the work now done by committees of the Senate could, we believe, be better done by Faculty Councils. Each Council should be presided over by its own dean, and, in the case of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, the chairman should be the President of the University. The proceedings of the Councils would, under the arrangements we propose, be subject to ratification by the Senate, but, in practice, they would be the working bodies in academic matters, and their decisions would probably be ratified in most cases as a matter of course. The Councils would frame their courses of study, appoint examiners, and conduct the examinations. They would deal with applications and memorials by the students, and in all Faculty matters, except discipline, exercise full executive control, subject to approval by the Senate.

The most important of these Councils would be the Council of the Faculty of Arts. The admission of the federated bodies to a University Council of this kind would be an important step, but one which could not fail to promote a better understanding in the work that all are doing in common. The relations between the teaching staffs would result in such agreement in respect to lectures, courses of study, methods of teaching, and other matters as cannot now be effectively secured. The healthy spirit of emulation between the colleges, which is a valuable element in the college system, does not preclude practical and reasonable co-operation. There has been in existence for some time a system of interchange of lectures in certain subjects between the colleges. It has prevented unnecessary duplication of work, and should confer upon the student a real advantage. As no machinery had been provided for the regulation of this system, it was necessary to effect it by a voluntary agreement limited in its scope. The Council could legalize, regulate, and, if necessary, extend this arrangement. It could also deal generally as experience suggests with matters in connection with the courses of teaching. An intimate association of all the teachers in Arts subjects would, we believe, tend to unification, and a higher standard of efficiency.

THE CAPUT.

The appointment of a Caput, or committee, consisting of the President and the heads of the various federated institutions, and the Deans of Faculties, would be another step in the direction of effective co-operation in University matters. Without encroaching upon the rights of others the different members of the federated system, especially the heads of colleges, find themselves confronted by special conditions that call for unity of action. At present the President and the heads of the colleges are unprovided with legal means for joint action in certain matters of discipline. In these cases their conferences must be informal, and their decisions without binding

effect. The absence of definite authority to enforce order amongst the undergraduates in specified circumstances where the jurisdictions of the University and the colleges appear to be ill-defined, is not a salutary condition. The Caput would provide for such emergencies. Through such a body the President of the University would have the opportunity of consulting the college heads when, in his judgment, the common interest demands it. The Caput should, conversely, be given the privilege of advising the President on questions that are manifestly of University concern, provided, always, that his freedom of action is not hampered, and that the scope of his executive duties is not curtailed by the advice tendered to him.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The maintenance of the system of education provided by the State in University College and the Faculty of Arts in the University is, in our opinion, of the utmost importance. The division of the Arts curriculum into these two parts should not lessen the claim of University College for strong and sufficient financial support. From this standpoint it ought to be regarded as one effort, neither part being developed at the expense of the other, but both entitled to adequate aid from the endowment provided by the State. For this reason we consider that a common purse for the whole State system of education in the liberal arts and sciences is essential, and that the governing body of the University should also be the governing body of University College. In maintaining the college system the prosperity of University College must be regarded as a cardinal principle. Anything that would weaken University College would weaken the federal system since this system is based upon the Arts teaching provided by the State, and the efficiency of this teaching is the efficiency of the University. The division of subjects made in 1887 was the basis of the agreement with the federated bodies. This division is artificial, and not easily defended, but it ought to be respected, because the federated bodies consider it to be of vital importance to them. Out of regard, therefore, for the stability of the federal system we recommend its continuance in good faith, no transfer of subjects taking place without the full concurrence of the federated colleges. As a matter deemed of moment by them, we also recommend that University College be separately officered with a Principal, a Faculty, and a Registrar of its own. The Principal should be appointed by the governing body on the recommendation of the President of the University. The time has now come, we think, when the policy of maintaining a complete system of higher education by the State with one purse and one governing board, should be regarded as definitely settled. The compact with the federated bodies should be loyally kept by the State, and the affairs of the University administered with due regard to the welfare of all parts of the system. But this should include a common control of the State college and Arts Faculty, and a clear recognition that the endowment is intended for both.

THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

The nature of the tie between the School of Practical Science and the University has long been one of the anomalies of the administrative system. The form in which their relations were cast by successive Acts of the Legislature, and by Orders-in-Council, has been, we are convinced, injurious to both institutions.

On the one hand, the School has been separately controlled and managed, and supported by a separate vote of money in the Legislature. This removed it, as far as possible, from its rightful share in the prestige of the Provincial University. Encouraged by a false show of independence, it has been at the mercy of the financial exigencies of successive Ministries. The Department of Education, directly responsible for its financial and academic progress, has been attempting to do for one part of the University what, in logic and consistency, it ought to have been doing for all. This exceptional treatment has not justified itself. The Principal and professors, displaying marked zeal and diligence in their executive and teaching duties, have been underpaid and overworked. The School has made wonderful progress on insufficient funds. The students, who include so many of the alert and active minds of the Province, have scarcely felt themselves to be part of the University body.

On the other hand, the University has suffered from the inclusion of a Faculty subject in no adequate sense to its general control and discipline. The University, having no control over its Science Faculty, has been deprived of a powerful lever in appealing for national support. The executive functions of the University have been weakened, and the problem of student discipline has not been rendered easier.

To account for this defective administration we must go back to the Act of 1873, already quoted, which established the School when the future scope of University teaching in the realm of the applied sciences was not fully understood. Contemporary in origin with the establishment of the Agricultural College, the School of Science, like its flourishing ally, was permitted to develop separately from the University. The policy pursued in the State-owned universities of the United States is to have the Faculties of Science and Agriculture in visible unity with the whole institution, and this has, doubtless, led to more generous endowments from the Legislatures than if the claims of higher education had been less strikingly demonstrated.

In recommending the union of the School of Practical Science with the Provincial University the belief of the Commission is that closer relations will be of advantage to both. In a new country like Canada, with an era of constructive undertakings before it, with undeveloped wealth in farm, forest, mine and water power, the practical part of the University course is of importance. The Provincial system of education must take into account all the educational requirements of the country. The development of the natural riches of our northern region creates many openings in engineering and industrial work. This provides careers for men with the requi-

site skill and training. There has been, during the past few years, a large increase in the number of students in the School of Practical Science. For the Province to turn a deaf ear to the need of greater support for this class of training would be a mistaken policy. The scope of usefulness for the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering is widening. The Science Faculty must not only perform its University functions, but, if possible, minister to the popular demand for special technical instruction. Its laboratory equipment might be employed for the benefit of those who intend to apply their knowledge to the manufacturing arts and industries without being registered students of the University. The extension of training in science by means of lectures delivered at the chief centres of the Province, and the enlargement of museum facilities for the study and display of our natural resources, are questions which also press for early consideration. The exact relation which the Science Faculty should bear toward the primary technical schools of the Province, so that its equipment may stimulate and serve this department of State education, calls for thorough inquiry and decision.

On the inclusion of the School of Practical Science in the University the sums voted by the Legislature for both will be added together. The total amount will, therefore, bear the appearance of larger expenditure, when, in reality, it will be a transfer of expenditure. This should not be misunderstood. It does not free the Legislature from its responsibility in respect to science training. Otherwise the union of the School with the University would prove a burden upon the latter.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

In the relation of the Faculty of Medicine to the University we have another of those defects in the administrative system which weaken executive control of the whole institution. The Faculty differs from other component parts of the University in several important respects. Its efficiency is mainly due to the personal sacrifices made by its teachers, who receive inadequate remuneration for their services. It is self-supporting, and this ensures a quasi-independence. The members of the Faculty are animated by that honourable zeal for the standard of the profession characteristic of medical men generally, and are able to give practical force to their convictions. What the State saves at the expense of the profession it loses in the opportunity of helping to build up, as it ought to do, a great school of medicine, and in the absence of a contributory factor to the compact strength of the University.

The Commission realizes that the situation, in respect of the Faculty of Medicine, is intricate, and not free from perplexity. It is well that several aspects of the subject should be clearly stated and courageously faced. The precise attitude of the public mind toward strictly professional training is not easily defined. What the State universities elsewhere have already grasped more firmly and intelligently than has been realized in Ontario, is the public value of medical education and its intimate relation to the health of the people. At no distant date the Faculty of Medicine should stand on

the same footing as other Faculties, its cost over and above the fees of the students being borne by the State, and its management being identified with the governing authorities of the University. That this policy has always been recognized, although in a half-hearted manner, is evident from the history of the University. More from dismay at the prospect of the expenditure involved than from any rooted disbelief in public responsibility for medical training the Legislature abolished the Medical Faculty of the University in 1853, and recognized the work done in the proprietary schools. This lame expedient led to the multiplication of schools, and to defective training. To the sagacity and unselfishness of the profession itself is chiefly due the excellent status of the medical profession in the Province. The University Act of 1887, however, wisely conferred upon the Senate the power to erect a Faculty of Medicine, and enacted that the professors, the scale of fees, and the student body should be completely under University regulations. The Act also imposed the cost of the Department of Physiology upon the University. The significance of this step has a direct relation to certain recommendations which we propose presently to offer.

Shortly after 1887 the Toronto School of Medicine became the Medical Faculty of the University, and, subsequently, amalgamation with the Trinity Medical Faculty took place. This consolidation, with the consequent improvement in educational facilities and the rapid growth in the number of students, has been effected at a minimum of cost to the University and the Province, and a maximum of effort and sacrifice on the part of individual members of the Faculty. That a rich and intelligent community like Ontario should owe much of the value of the Provincial Faculty of Medicine to the enlightened generosity of eminent physicians who draw upon the emoluments of their private practice to maintain the efficiency of medical education, is a condition which, to state plainly, is to condemn.

The somewhat complicated financial scheme which supports the Faculty from year to year has this general effect: a percentage of the fees is handed over to the University to pay for the training in Arts subjects of medical students, and for other purposes, and of the remaining income 40 per cent. pays the working expenses of the Faculty, and 60 per cent. is intended to pay the salaries of the teaching members. The cost of additional equipment necessary from time to time falls upon that portion of the income devoted to paying salaries, so that the members of the professoriate must either deduct this charge from their remuneration or allow the teaching equipment to lag behind its requirements. Such a deduction they have made over a long series of years. This position of affairs has led to a special inquiry by the Commission into the progress and prospects of the Faculty, and to a consideration of what measures of reform in the present system might properly be recommended. The question involves not merely the necessary advancement in ordinary medical education, but also the prosecution of research work, in the results of which the country has so deep an interest and from which it may reap so great a benefit. In the promotion of both the State has obligations. The extent of these obligations it may be difficult now to determine. We may, however, express the opinion that the future relations of the Faculty and the University should be radically modified, and that some, at least, of

the claims of medical science upon the University should receive immediate acknowledgment.

What may be termed the scientific branches of medicine are already in most modern universities included in the list of subjects of the Arts course. This is true of Physiology in the University of Toronto, which was established as a University chair in 1887. To this additions should now be made. Under the terms of agreement which united the Medical Faculties of Toronto and Trinity in 1903, the foundation of new chairs in Hygiene and Public Health, Experimental Therapeutics and Pharmacology, and Medical Jurisprudence, and Toxicology was recommended. The maintenance of the present chairs of Pathology and Anatomy in the Medical Faculty, it is urged, should be paid out of the general income of the University, and, furthermore, the Medical Faculty should be relieved of the fees for instruction in Arts subjects, such as Chemistry, Biology, Physiology and Physics, seeing that the students of the School of Science and of the federated universities are not charged fees for these subjects. To what length the University should go in granting these measures of relief to the Medical Faculty demands early attention by the governing body. The payment of the salary of one Professor of Pathology and one Professor of Anatomy by the University, and the creation of chairs in Hygiene and Pharmacology, ought to be sanctioned, and an extension of this policy from time to time, as the University finances permit, seems to us right and proper.

When the relation of the Faculty to the University becomes the same as that of other Faculties there ought to be a complete re-casting of present conditions. The system of financial administration should be altered, and the relations of Faculty and University placed on a footing satisfactory to both, after friendly conference and consideration. Under the arrangements we propose the President of the University would be *ex-officio* a member of the Faculty, so that in future his recommendations as to appointments will be made after close consultation with those best qualified to advise him.

MEDICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

The medical education of women is a subject which was brought before the Commission by the Faculty and Alumnae of the Ontario Medical College for Women. Of the many phases of co-education this is the most serious. The training of men and women together in the medical course entails not only practical difficulties, but, also, in some measure, requires a condition of public opinion favorable to the idea. In Canada the absence of such approval years ago led to the creation of separate medical schools. The Ontario Medical College for Women has been in existence for twenty-three years. Its maintenance has been due to the personal exertions of the members of its Faculty, who have sympathized with the desire of women to obtain medical training. The limited number of students who have sought the privilege makes the carrying on of the school a matter of sacrifice and uncertainty. During five years the total average yearly attendance has been

thirty students, the fees from whom have just sufficed to pay the running expenses, without providing adequate compensation for the teachers. In a memorial to the Commission it was represented: First, that when the number of students fell below that necessary to maintain the College, women would demand admission to the Faculty of Medicine of the University on equal terms with men; secondly, that the refusal to admit women students was exceptional and anomalous; thirdly, that a Faculty of Medicine for Women should be recommended by the Commission. We do not feel warranted in recommending the formation of such a faculty. The memorial also declared that "as far as the Ontario Medical College for Women is concerned, they merely desire that women should have an opportunity of pursuing their medical studies unmolested, on fair and equal terms with the men." This being the aim of the advocates of medical training for women, it seemed to us reasonable that some means should be devised of meeting the request. The subject has since been dealt with by a committee of the Senate which, after conference with the Faculty of Medicine, has communicated to us the results of its deliberations. In future women will be admitted to registration in the Faculty of Medicine. This appears to be the simplest solution. The precise form in which the Faculty has communicated its views to the Senate is as follows:

"That in view of certain prospective changes which are suggested in connection with the method of providing instruction in Medicine for Women in Toronto the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto is now prepared to register female students in Medicine, and agrees that whatever arrangements are deemed necessary should be made for their instruction."

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

Although the establishment of a complete Faculty of Law has long been under consideration its organization is still in an inchoate condition. The charter of King's College did not provide in express terms for a Faculty of Law, but authority was given to set up other Faculties besides that of Arts and, since 1849, the University Acts have contained provisions for the establishment of such a Faculty. The Act of 1887 expressly declares the intention of the Legislature in this respect, and the subsequent founding of chairs in Political Economy, Constitutional Law and Constitutional History is the first stage in the creation of a Faculty in which the study of law as a science can be carried on.

Legal education and admission to practice law have been from an early period under the control of the Law Society of Upper Canada. Until the year 1889 no systematic course of teaching was in operation, but in that year the present Law School was established by the Law Society. Attendance upon a course of instruction in the School is a necessary condition of call to the Bar and admission to practice as a solicitor. Since 1873 the Law Society has been entitled to representation on the Senate of the University, and pro-

vision is made by the Senate for accepting *pro tanto* the examinations of the Law Society for any of its students who are proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Law in the University, though no reciprocal action has been taken by the Law Society.

In our opinion it is desirable that a Faculty of Law should be established in the University, and that, if possible, arrangements should be made with the Law Society by which the duplication of the work which is common to both in the courses of instruction may be avoided. Such an arrangement would, we believe, result in a considerable saving of expense both to the University and to the Law Society, and, in our opinion, could not fail to raise the standard of legal education in the Province. We do not overlook the fact that the purpose of the Law School is, primarily, to train the student for the practical work of the profession, while instruction in the University has a wider aim, and although this is undoubtedly the case, the courses of study in both are, to a considerable extent, common. Impressed with this view, we have endeavored to ascertain whether it is shared by the Law Society, but have been unable to obtain any expression of opinion from the Benchers, their determination, apparently, being to delay consideration of the question until it is seen what legislation, if any, follows the making of our report. We are of opinion that the subject is one that should engage the attention of the governing body of the University at an early day.

INSTRUCTION IN FORESTRY.

The distinctively State character of the University entails upon it obligations in respect of all the great provincial interests in which higher education is an important factor. This is eminently true of instruction in forestry. The value to the country of scientific work in forestry has been already recognized upon this continent, but in Canada little has been done to apply systematically the lessons taught equally by sound economic theory and practical experience. It is surprising that Ontario, with its rich areas of timber, has hitherto failed to set up a school of forestry in its own University for the double purpose of providing technical training for young men in an important branch of science, and of benefiting in the conservation of its forest wealth by their knowledge and skill. It would be difficult to mention a case in which the State's duty and interest go more completely hand in hand. In the United States forestry is now a department of the Federal Government's service and is presided over by the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, with whom the Commission has held a conference. Dr. Pinchot has practically created the Forestry course in Yale University, and from that fact and from the knowledge required by his official position in Washington, he is a competent authority upon the whole question. The Commission also consulted, during its visit to Ithaca, Prof. Fernow, who was the founder of the School of Forestry maintained for a time by Cornell University, and who is justly esteemed for his knowledge of forestry.

There is no doubt that a great work in forestry can be done in this Province by the University, provided it receives the co-operation and encourage-

ment of the Government. The Agricultural College has already provided for instruction in agricultural forestry, which meets the needs of farmers with wood lots to care for and develop. The larger problem is that which touches the immense Crown domain urgently calling for the application there of the newest discoveries in forestry and for the training of skilled men to conduct experiments on a large scale in order to test methods of reforestation and the conservation of valuable timber. It would, in our judgment, be a lamentable error if the direct value of a Forestry Department in the University to the Province in its administration of timber areas were not ascertained.

According to the best sources of information to which we have had access, a single chair of Forestry in the University would effect little. One professor could give theoretical instruction, but he could not produce foresters capable of practicing their profession. For this field work is essential. This requires a staff, not of necessity a large one, but adequate to the scope of the work to be done. The Cornell School of Forestry, discontinued owing to a dispute with the State of New York, was a complete University faculty. The Yale School is also a faculty with three full professorships, those of Botany, Civil Engineering and Lumbering, with many instructors who lecture on different kinds of work in the woods. The laboratory equipment cost about \$20,000. At Yale the students must be graduates in Arts. We realize that a beginning may be made without incurring at first all the expenditures of a complete faculty. The University courses in Botany, Chemistry and Engineering could be utilized for the instruction required in these branches and this could be supplemented by a forestry staff of three possessing the special knowledge demanded to carry on both inside and field work. The possession by the Crown of timber lands where practical instruction and experiments could be carried on simplifies the situation, and we recommend that the closest co-operation compatible with the end sought should exist between the University authorities and the Department of Lands. It should likewise be kept in view that the private owners of timber lands have a direct interest in the supply of trained men produced by such a school, and in the results of the experiments made. In the United States the National Lumbermen's Association is subscribing a fund of \$150,000 to endow courses of instruction at Yale. Similar action in Canada should be encouraged. We are strongly of the view that the people of Ontario will endorse the action of the Government in creating a School of Forestry, by means of which the scientific treatment of our forests can be effectively carried out.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

A handsome benefaction to the University in the shape of a Household Science building has been offered through the generous munificence of Mrs. Massey-Treble of Toronto. We gladly recognize and commend the spirit which has prompted the gift, and trust that the University may feel itself able to provide for the maintenance of the department. In respect to a

site on University land for this building, we believe it should be convenient of access to the women students of the colleges, and in a position to be worthy of the structure. A site which has been informally suggested is that east of Wycliffe College on the south side of Hoskin avenue.

On this point we wish to commend to the University authorities the idea of devoting the beautiful ravine which extends north and south from the Biological building to the boundary of McMaster University, to the purposes of a botanical garden. It seems scarcely fitting that any portion of this fine piece of land should be filled in and used for buildings. Its utilization for the promotion of botanical study would at once be of scientific benefit and provide a scene of great beauty along the eastern boundary of the University property.

ART SCHOOLS.

Thus far in its history the University of Toronto has had little, if any influence in the development of art either in its higher aspects, such as sculpture, painting and mural decoration, or in its relation to our industries. It must be quite clear, we think, that a knowledge of the principles of art is necessary in very many directions, especially where beauty of design is desirable or is demanded by the purchaser. We cannot with safety continue to be dependent on Germany, France, Great Britain and other countries for workers who possess the skill to develop these qualities in our manufactures. We must surely seek in the near future to have our own people possess this skill, in order that we may take advantage of artistic ability where it exists, in practically the same manner as we endeavour to take advantage of the skill of our own people in engineering, physics, or any other branch of human activity.

Experience has shown that a school of art even if established primarily for the teaching of design and the artistic use of various materials, must, in teaching the principles of art, make it possible for those who have sufficient ability, and who also have the desire to become painters and sculptors, to secure the necessary teaching. We therefore hope that the time is not far distant when the University of Toronto will either have its own art school, or have affiliated with it a school conducted on the most advanced principles, and able to inspire and direct other schools of art and industrial design throughout the Province.

MUSIC.

The University has in affiliation, two Conservatories of Music in Toronto, and one in Hamilton. It also has representatives in local centres where students not attending the Conservatories referred to, may present themselves for examination in the various grades. These local examinations enable students to acquire a limited training in music, and the nature of the work done by the University is satisfactory to that extent. In the University year 1904-5 four hundred and seventy-one students were examined, and three hundred and ninety passed the examination.

Students attending the Conservatories and desiring to proceed to a degree in music may do so by conforming to the curriculum of the University and passing its examination, but the results of this attempt to secure higher training in music have been very unsatisfactory. There are in the two Conservatories in Toronto over 2,000 and in Hamilton about 425 students in attendance in the present year, and yet the whole number of degrees conferred in music from 1900 to 1905, both inclusive, is seven. From this it is clearly apparent that the Conservatories make little or no effort to train students for the University degrees, while they do not hesitate to advertise extensively the fact that they are in affiliation with the University. Under the existing system it is therefore doubtful if the University can hope sufficiently to control the teaching of music, or exercise the influence which is necessary if the highest results in musical culture are to be obtained. We think the University should look forward to a time when it will have connected with it a school of music over the management and teaching of which it has complete control, and through the medium of which it may be able greatly to advance the future of music in Canada.

RESEARCH IN THE UNIVERSITY.

Research has been a feature in the work of various members of the Staff of the University during the last half century, but only in 1897 were instituted the present courses leading to a degree of Doctor of Philosophy and involving research as an essential qualification for the attainment of that degree. Since that date there has been a steady but moderate increase in the number of research students, but it is expected that when all the Faculties and departments are organized for such work there will be a rapid increase in the number of students who will devote themselves to investigation for a period sufficiently long to train them fully for a career of research.

On the side of the Physical and Natural Sciences the University is equipped for this work and in these departments it is performing this duty with reasonable efficiency. In Experimental Psychology the results are very gratifying and it is satisfactory to know that the research work done in that department is specially recognized abroad. In the departments of Orientals, Philosophy, Political Science, History and Mathematics research courses are available, but in Classics and Modern Languages it has been found impossible to offer such courses owing to the absence from the Library of the required literature.

In Medicine and Applied Science a different situation exists. Owing to the want, hitherto experienced of a properly organized hospital, research on the scientific side of Medicine could not be steadily followed, although in some subjects like pathology and physiology very important work has been done. Much more could have been done had the facilities on all sides been extended. That among the young graduates the workers were and are available may be seen from a consideration of the list of those who have

gone to other Universities to follow the career denied at home. It is no small satisfaction to the friends of the University that it should have trained the successor of Dr. Osler in the Chair of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, and the successor of Dr. Barker in the Chair of Anatomy in the University of Chicago and that it should have developed the desire for research among not a few of its graduates who worthily represent it in the great Universities of the United States.

In Applied Science, though members of the staff have engaged in research work, no attempt has been made to develop this as an educative force. The obstacle has been primarily the want of equipment and the occupation of the whole time of the majority of the staff by class and laboratory teaching. In Applied Science the field of possible achievement is very large and the results may prove of such value in the industrial life of our country that the State will be justified in the necessary expenditure to put the Faculty on such a footing as would enable it to undertake all lines of research work. In appointments to positions on the teaching staff regard should be had to capacity for research work and the highest interests of the University demand this qualification.

THE NEEDS OF THE LIBRARY.

The present condition of the University Library is a subject to which we desire to direct special attention. The accommodation for books is inadequate and in the near future efforts must be made to enlarge it. The numbers of volumes is now upwards of 84,000, and at the present rate of growth the space for books will be exhausted in three years. By keeping 14,000 volumes in other buildings and in other rooms of the Library, the space in the stack-room is made sufficient for the present. There is no proper accommodation for maps and charts. Additional office room is much required. In the proper sense there is no reading room for members of the teaching staff. The reading room accommodation for students, which is barely sufficient for the Arts students alone, will prove inadequate for the Medical students who are now beginning to use the library in greater numbers from year to year. The lack of ventilation, and the noise attendant upon the presence of so many persons in one large room, render the reading-room an unsuitable place for the purpose of study. To meet this want some of the rooms intended for seminars are employed for study-rooms, but this is a tentative plan and additional accommodation without encroaching upon the space required for other purposes should be provided. The enlargement of the Library is, therefore, one of the necessities of the immediate future, and ought to be undertaken with appreciation of the importance to the University of the work carried on there. The Library is especially an object for private benefactions, and we trust it will appeal strongly to those who wish to add something to the educational facilities of the University.

MUSEUM.

One of the necessary features of a great modern University is a properly equipped Museum. From a narrow point of view such a Museum might be effective if it contained only objects necessary for actual teaching purposes, but the greater the number and the wider the nature of the objects contained in a Museum the more useful will it be found for such teaching purposes. Hence in many parts of the world the Museum connected with a University has become the means of exploiting the natural history and the resources of the particular country, and has also become the store-house for objects of every character connected with the history of man and interesting to the student in many branches of science.

The University of Toronto has a Museum in connection with its Biological work which, beginning as a mere teaching Museum, is gradually expanding to one devoting itself to natural history. It has been proposed that a wing be added to the new building of the School of Practical Science to be used as a Museum for mineralogical, geological and palaeontological specimens. The University possesses ethnological, anthropological and other collections which cannot be properly displayed, and as a recent development, it has become, and is about to become to a much greater extent, the possessor of large collections in connection with the archaeology of Egyptian and other ancient civilizations on the Mediterranean, and of ethnological and anthropological collections from many parts of the world.

Victoria also has most valuable collections of archaeological and other objects which will doubtless be placed in such a museum. Indeed, the theological Colleges through their connection with missionaries may be large contributors in the future.

These particular collections are not only clearly necessary in the study of the history of man, but unless every effort is made now to secure the material for enlarging and making reasonably perfect such collections we shall undoubtedly find in a few years that the time is past when it is possible conveniently to do so. As to the necessity of a Museum in which may be exhibited the natural history—using the words in their broadest aspect—of Ontario, we do not feel that argument on our part is necessary, further than to say that every year's delay is a misfortune, not only to the education of the students of the University of Toronto, but to the education and material welfare of the people of Ontario generally.

It might be well to draw attention to the fact that a public Museum is valuable in proportion to the accuracy of its classification and the information conveyed to the public by labels and otherwise, and unless the expert ability of professors of the University is used for such classification, the Province will eventually find it necessary to create a separate Museum staff at a very great and, in our opinion, quite unnecessary expense.

We therefore recommend that a site be selected in the University grounds adjacent to a public thoroughfare and sufficient in area to permit of extending the buildings in the distant future, that a Museum on a rea-

sonable scale be planned, and in such a manner as to be built in units, and that a sufficient number of units to accommodate conveniently the Museum material now owned by the University of Toronto be built as early as possible.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

About the year 1840, the University set apart for the use and occupation of the Crown two and one-half acres of the University land as a site for a magnetic and meteorological Observatory for scientific purposes.

By the instrument setting apart the land it was provided that if at any time the Crown should cease to use or occupy it for the purposes mentioned, the land should revert to the University.

The land has been in the occupation of the Crown ever since although several years ago the magnetic work of the observatory was transferred to Agincourt, and the observatory has since been used for meteorological purposes only.

In recent years the Trustees of the University finding that the land was needed for building upon and believing that the occupation of it for observatory purposes also seriously interfered with the means of access to the main University building from College street, entered into negotiations with the Government of Canada for the purpose of obtaining its assent to the removal of the observatory to another site on the University land.

These negotiations resulted in an agreement being reached by which the Crown upon certain conditions undertook to give up possession of the present site and to accept in lieu of it another site on the University land.

One of these conditions was that the University should provide the new site free of cost to the Government. That has been done and the Crown has taken and is now in possession of the new site. All the other conditions have also been complied with by the University, and the time for possession of the present site being given up will arrive in a few weeks.

Rumours have from time to time been current that it is the intention of the Government of Canada to transfer the principal work that is now being done at the observatory here to Ottawa.

Against this rumoured transfer remonstrances have been made by the municipal authorities of Toronto, by the Board of Trade and by those interested in shipping and lake navigation as well as by the Trustees of the University.

Believing as we do that such a transfer as is rumoured to be in contemplation would not be in the public interest, we would strongly urge that prompt communication be had with the Dominion Government with a view to having an appropriation for the erection of a new observatory on the site that has been provided by the University made during the present session of the Parliament of Canada and the entire work now being carried on at the observatory being done in the new building.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We have considered the relation of the University to the Provincial Agricultural College. This department of the State educational system is, in our opinion, of great value. Thirty years ago but little was being done in the way of providing higher educational facilities for those intending to take up agriculture as their life work. Stimulated by the successful working out of agricultural problems in Europe, notably in Germany, public men in Canada and the United States came to the conclusion that the success of American agriculture demanded colleges for the special training of the future farmers, and laboratories and stations for the investigation of agricultural methods. In Ontario a Professorship in Agriculture had already been established in the University of Toronto, and a Veterinary School was being conducted by the Agriculture and Arts Association. The first Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, Hon. John Carling, announced in 1869 his intention of inquiring into the needs of this Province as to an Agricultural College and an Experimental Farm. He appointed Rev. W. F. Clarke, Editor of "The Ontario Farmer," to inspect such departments and institutions in the United States as were making a specialty of agricultural research and education, and to prepare a report. This report, which appeared in 1870, was based on the work carried on at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Michigan Agricultural College, and recommended that a college similar to the latter be established in Ontario. The college was established ultimately in the County of Wellington, and the work of instruction begun in 1874.

The Ontario Agricultural College has from the first been maintained as a purely agricultural college, and, after passing through a long period of indifference and being subjected to keen criticism, has now established itself as one of the most successful agricultural colleges in America. A comparison of the number of students during two periods will show conclusively what a change has been effected in the institution.

	No. of Students.		No. of Students.
1885.....	175	1900.....	342
1886.....	149	1901.....	359
1887.....	110	1902.....	768
1888.....	131	1903.....	728
1889.....	134	1904.....	833
1890.....	146	1905.....	1,004

The period of depression in the fortunes of the college apparently reached its maximum in 1887. The revival appears to have come from within the College itself. The President and staff at that time inaugurated in Ontario a system of Farmers' Institutes. They felt that if the farmers would not come to the College or send their sons to the College, they must go out to the

farmers. Through these Institutes the farmers become acquainted with the teachers of the College and their work, and recognizing apparently for the first time that it was really labouring in the true interest of the farmers, gave their response in increasing attendance. Once the indifference or antipathy of the farmers was overcome the institution began to grow along many lines and gradually to assume the large proportions which it has now reached.

The Legislature readily met the increasing demands for the equipment of laboratories in various lines of scientific research, and for additional instruction. From the first the College has provided a two years' course and has granted diplomas to students successfully completing this course. In 1887 a third year course was added and affiliation with the University of Toronto took place. A special convocation was held on October 1st, 1888, and the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture was conferred upon five students. One member of this class is now President of the College, one is Professor of Field Husbandry and Director of Experiments, and a third is Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Texas. The University graduation class of 1905 numbered 29. During the eighteen years, 1888 to 1905, the degree of B.S.A. has been conferred by the University of Toronto upon 192 young men who have completed first their two years' course for a diploma and then the subsequent course. The course was further extended in 1901 by adding a fourth year, so that now the degree is based upon the passing of a University matriculation examination followed by a four years' course of instruction. The following is a statement of the number of degrees conferred by the University in agriculture:

1888.....	5	1897.....	7
1889.....	5	1898.....	11
1890.....	5	1899.....	9
1891.....	10	1900.....	18
1892.....	7	1901.....	1
1893.....	12	1902.....	8
1894.....	7	1903.....	16
1895.....	9	1904.....	21
1896.....	11	1905.....	29

Total	192
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Several members of the Commission paid a visit to the College and made inquiry into all the workings of the institution. The College is well equipped and satisfactorily conducted. Zeal and enthusiasm are shown by the professors, and there is a feeling of harmony and loyalty to the institution in all departments. We commend to the Legislature the great importance of continuing the liberal treatment of this institution. It has done much for this Province; it is now doing a great work, but the demands are increasing and we feel quite sure that the importance of enlarging its usefulness will not be neglected. Its value to the Province of Ontario can hardly be overestimated.

We have considered the relation of the College to the University, and find it to have been mutually satisfactory and beneficial. There does not appear to be need of change in this respect. The President of the College is a member of the Senate of the University. The Senate approves of the course of study, appoints the examiners, and confers the degrees. We do not believe the University should interfere with or be responsible for the management and direction of the College, but owing to the fact that the agricultural community is not likely to have representation through any of the other members appointed to the Senate, we think there might be an advantage in having, in addition to the President, two members elected by the graduates in agriculture who would represent the agricultural side of University education. We would also suggest that:

1. An advisory board should be appointed to assist the Minister of Agriculture in the direction of the College work, to be composed of the following persons: The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Chairman); the President of the College, three graduates or associates of the College who shall be resident in Ontario and not members of the staff, and, if thought desirable, two representative farmers not graduates of the College. This board should be purely advisory and should not in any way relieve the Minister of his direct control and responsibility. This board should take the place of the advisory board provided for by statute in 1887 when the College was not under the charge of a practical farmer.
2. In the interests both of the College and the University an annual interchange of lectures might be made.
3. If the advisory board be appointed we recommend that, in addition to the President of the College, one of the members be selected by the Minister to sit in the Senate of the University.

A STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

We have also considered another important department in which the University can increase its usefulness to the agricultural population of the Province.

The following paragraph, taken from the report of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada to the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1864, contains the record of the beginning of the special teaching of veterinary science in Ontario. The work was originated by the board which was the predecessor of the present Department of Agriculture, and was carried on in close relationship to the University. The "efficient veterinary surgeon" referred to was Dr. Andrew Smith, the present Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, who has occupied the position for over forty years.

"In the winter of 1861-2, a course of veterinary and agricultural lectures was instituted under the auspices of the Board, with the advantage of the valuable and gratuitous aid of several of the distinguished professors of University College, Toronto. The first winter the arrangements were incomplete and the attendance was small. The progress made by several of the students

was, nevertheless, very considerable in view of the limited time and means employed. In the winter of 1862-3 the arrangements were more extended and the accommodation more adequate. The course consisted of lectures on the Anatomy and Diseases of Domestic Animals, the Science and Practice of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Entomology, Botany, Geology, etc. This course extended over six weeks and was attended by about thirty young men from different parts of the Province, most of them either actually engaged in agricultural pursuits or shortly about to do so. It is not too much to say that the greater number of these young men, at the close of the session, gave evidence of having made a highly creditable degree of progress in attaining a knowledge of the studies brought before them, several of them indeed to an extent deserving of special notice; and the result of the experiment was so far in every respect satisfactory and encouraging. Particular attention was paid to the veterinary department of the course. The board is strongly impressed with the importance to the agricultural interests of the Province, of having persons resident in the different districts possessed of some practical knowledge of the true nature and proper treatment of the diseases of the more valuable domestic animals, in which description of property much of the wealth of the farmer consists. Under this view the board made arrangements with a very efficient veterinary surgeon, a licentiate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, to come out from Scotland for the purpose of instituting the series of lectures above referred to. The primary object sought in originating these lectures was to create an interest in the subjects and to give the young men attending them so much knowledge of the proper method of study that they would be enabled to follow up their studies to advantage at home. The design was also, further, ultimately to establish, if found practicable, a regular veterinary school, at which a thorough knowledge of the profession can be obtained."

The Board of Agriculture was succeeded by the Agriculture and Arts Association, and in 1871 the Council of the Association was by statute given power as follows:

"The Council may establish a Veterinary College for the instruction of pupils, by competent and approved teachers, in the science and practice of the veterinary art, and may pass by-laws and adopt measures for the examination of such pupils in anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, and as to the breeding of domesticated animals; and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Council that such pupils possess the requisite qualifications, may grant diplomas certifying that they are competent to practice as veterinary surgeons."

The diplomas of the College were controlled and issued by the Agriculture and Arts Association, until the first day of January, 1896, when the Association by statute ceased to exist. On the 16th of April, 1895, there was passed an Act respecting veterinary surgeons in which the Veterinary College established by the Agriculture and Arts Association was continued, and the President of the Association was authorized to sign the diplomas until the

first day of April, 1896. This was further extended to the first day of April, 1897. On the 19th December, 1896, a charter was issued incorporating the Ontario Veterinary College, Limited, and in the following year, 1897, affiliation took place with the University of Toronto. The Board of Agriculture and the Agriculture and Arts Association were organizations which to a certain extent represented the Department of Agriculture. From 1862 to 1896, therefore, the issuing of diplomas in veterinary science was under direct Government control, and for the past ten years the work has been in the hands of a private corporation having special statutory recognition. The course of instruction covers two years and those holding the diploma of the College are by statute permitted to style themselves veterinary surgeons.

It will be seen that the College has not as yet provided courses that the University would recognize by granting a degree. The only statutory enactment at present in regard to veterinarians is that only those holding diplomas or proper certificates from the former Agricultural and Arts Association, the present Ontario Veterinary College, or "some duly authorized veterinary college" are permitted to append to their names the term veterinary surgeon. There is no restriction as to performing veterinary work, provided the title is carefully avoided.

For many years the Ontario Veterinary College was the most popular institution of its kind in America. It was a pioneer in the work. Of recent years the large universities in the United States have been developing special courses in veterinary science, providing courses of three years and in some cases of four years' duration. We believe that the Province of Ontario should provide courses in veterinary science as extensive and as thorough as any that may be provided in the United States. As it is, Ontario students desiring to equip themselves beyond the two years' course are compelled to take further work in one of the United States colleges after completing their course here.

The owners of the Ontario Veterinary College have not seen fit, as yet, to take advantage of their affiliation with the University of Toronto to provide a course leading to a degree. The live stock interests of Ontario are assuming immense value, and the success of our agriculture depends in no small degree upon the health of our horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Veterinary science in Ontario to-day stands where the Agricultural College did in 1887. We believe the time has come when an expansion should take place, and when a three years' course of instruction should be available. Further, we believe that this work should, like the Agricultural College, be under the direction of the Government of the Province.

In view of the fact that there is invested no less than \$163,000,000, in live stock on the farms of Ontario, in addition to the valuable horses owned in our cities and towns, we feel warranted in recommending that the Government of the Province should offer to do for veterinary science what has been done for general agricultural science.

After careful consideration of the question, we beg to make the following recommendations:

1. That the University of Toronto establish a degree in veterinary science, covering a course as thorough and advanced as those provided in the leading universities of the United States.
2. That the Government of the Province of Ontario establish a veterinary college that will provide courses for the conferring of diplomas, and also for the degree in veterinary science that the University of Toronto will confer.
3. That the Provincial Government, in order to avoid having a rival institution, make arrangements to take over from the owners the Ontario Veterinary College, if satisfactory terms can be arranged.
4. That the Provincial Government conduct the Veterinary College as a Provincial educational institution along lines similar to those followed in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College.
5. That the College be placed under the Minister of Agriculture, and that the Minister have an advisory board to assist him in the administration of same. We would recommend that this advisory board be composed of the following persons: The Deputy Minister of Agriculture; the Principal of the Veterinary College; the Professor of Animal Husbandry of the Agricultural College; two representatives of the live stock interests of the Province; and two practising veterinary surgeons.
6. That the course be expanded so as to bring it up, at least, to the requirements of similar veterinary colleges now in existence in the United States, and that diplomas be conferred only after a three years' course.
7. That it be affiliated with the University of Toronto, and, at an early date, be provided with a building in close proximity to the University of Toronto, so as to enable the students to take advantage of University lectures in such subjects as may be found practicable in connection with the veterinary course.

THE COLLEGE SYSTEM.

The University of Toronto is made up of many diverse elements. There are various faculties: Arts, Medicine, Law and Applied Science; and in the Faculty of Arts are various colleges: University College, Victoria College, Trinity College; and three purely theological colleges: Knox, Wycliffe and St. Michael's. The organization of the University is not exactly parallel to that of either an American or a British University. Through federation we have developed a form of organization that is unique. The State provides a complete system of education in Arts in the University of Toronto and University College. The subjects taught in University College are taught also in the denominational Colleges of Victoria and Trinity. All the students who take lectures in the University subjects must be enrolled in one of these three Colleges. We believe that the University has thus, by apparent chance, hit upon a system which, if properly and loyally worked, provides a

combination of strong personal influence on students with the broad outlook and widened sympathies that come from membership in a great University. The Colleges will maintain the importance of liberal culture in the face of commercial and industrial development, and the growth of scientific activity. The Colleges will be able to bring the strongest influences to bear upon their own comparatively limited number of students, and to foster a common life among them free at once from the narrowness of the small university, and the lack of social union of a huge undivided university. In the colleges of the United States efforts are now being made to break up the great aggregation of undergraduates in Arts into smaller groups which may be more easily handled for disciplinary purposes, and for more efficient direction of work. The divisions proposed seem more or less artificial; at best they are lateral, such as class organizations. In our approximation to a college system we have at hand a more excellent method of subdivision by which men of all years and all courses are bound together by a tie of membership in a common college, and the teachers of the various colleges are enabled to come into closer personal touch with the men under their charge. The combination of a State college and denominational colleges provides variety of ideal and spirit, and avoids the dead level of uniformity that might ensue in one large undivided body, and furnishes to each member the needful stimulus of healthy rivalry. Out of a situation that to many seemed fraught only with danger, we may hope to see emerge a type of institution that shall combine college spirit and university spirit, in which each shall work for all and all for each. Confidence, not suspicion, must be the basis of such a composite institution. The State supplies to its youth a complete system of higher education; the denominational colleges avail themselves of the State's provision for scientific training, and add to it their own contribution of the humanities, with such a religious or denominational atmosphere as seems most desirable to themselves.

INTERCHANGE OF LECTURES.

We have recorded the fact that there exists at the University a system of interchange of lectures, under which professors of one College lecture in another, or students of one attend lectures in the other, credit being given for such attendance in the respective College requirements for the courses concerned. At the present time there is no provision in law under which such interchange can be properly arranged. We have thought it well, therefore, to include in the draft University Bill which accompanies this report a clause under which such interchange may become legal. That the Colleges should have the opportunity to make such arrangements in particular cases seems wise, though the power should be very carefully exercised and should be subject to revision by the Board, inasmuch as interchange is sometimes open to criticism as affording an opportunity for the introduction of a system that might tend to reduce competition and bring lectures to a dead level.

COLLEGE RESIDENCES.

To make a college system really effective, residences for the students are highly desirable. In days gone by University College had its own residence; to-day Trinity has a residence for its men and another for its women students, and University College and Victoria have provided residences for their undergraduate women. We hope soon to see ample residential accommodation provided for the members of University College, and for undergraduates of the University in all faculties. Such residences, whether College or University, if under academic control, combined with a reasonable amount of self-government on the part of the men, are much more than boarding houses; they are places wherein students may be profoundly influenced by contact with one another, and with their instructors. The value of the residential system has been abundantly demonstrated both in the Old World and the New. We wish to express our sincere appreciation of the efforts of those friends of the University of Toronto who recently formed a separate trust for the erection of residences for University students in the University grounds, and have secured large sums of money for that purpose. They are ready, we understand, to hand over their trust in due time to such a new governing board as that we have suggested. This course is desirable as we believe that all academic and disciplinary authority on the University grounds, and over all University students, should be vested in the University.

PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS.

Recognizing the advisability of the relations between the staff and the students being as close and friendly as possible, and at the same time keeping in view the fact that the large number of students in attendance at the University makes it difficult to secure such relations, we are of the opinion that it would be well to adopt a plan similar to that followed in other universities; under which members of the teaching staff, having volunteered to act as advisers, have assigned to them a definite number of students. Each undergraduate is informed of his adviser and feels that there is someone in authority who takes an interest in his welfare. The advisers frequently give counsel on matters particularly relating to the student's work as well as to his general development, and exercise a sympathetic interest in the progress of those students who have been assigned to them. Such a system would do much to prevent students who are not fitted for university work from continuing therein and thus wasting their time. Under proper advice they could be diverted into a more suitable channel of activity, with benefit to the individual, the University and the State.

PHYSICAL WELFARE OF STUDENTS.

Referring to the physical development of students, the care of their bodies and their athletic activities, we are of the opinion that there should be appointed at an early date a Physical Director, who should be a graduate in

Medicine and whose duty it would be to examine all students who desire to avail themselves of such examination and to prescribe proper exercise for each. Such a system of examination and direction properly carried out would result in improved physical strength and constitutional vigour and would largely assist in increasing mental vitality. Under such guidance over-indulgence in athletics could be checked and the error of sacrificing bodily health and strength in the pursuit of knowledge might thus also be avoided, while the proper development of all powers, physical and mental, should result in gain both to the individual and to the State. In this connection it is in place to remark that the University authorities should exercise such supervision over athletics as might tend to prevent their undue interference with studies and to remind the students that they are to be regarded as but means to the great end of self-development.

DISCIPLINE.

In matters of discipline we are of the opinion that as far as possible each College and Faculty should be responsible for its own students. To deal with all cases of discipline which fall outside the jurisdiction of colleges or faculties we suggest that the Caput should have disciplinary jurisdiction. The Caput should also act in all cases of inter-college or inter-faculty discipline and where any doubt arises as to the proper disciplinary authority the Caput should have final power to resolve the doubt. A conflict of jurisdiction would in this way be speedily removed.

A STUDENTS' COMMITTEE.

We would recommend that in matters affecting the general interest of the student body, there should be a Students' Committee, recognized as officially representing the undergraduates as a whole. Such a committee would be a proper means of communication between the authorities and the students, and having a right to speak for their fellows, could come to an understanding on questions which might arise before they became serious. The composition of such a committee is a question which it is properly the duty of the Board to determine. We would suggest, however, that as far as possible membership in it should be *ex-officio*, that is, that undergraduates holding office in organized student associations should be brought together to form the general committee of students.

BUREAU OF SELF-SUPPORT FOR THE STUDENTS.

In some of the large universities in the United States there has in recent years been established a bureau of self-help for students. Many undergraduates must support themselves in whole or in part during their college course. They work in the summer, and, as far as they can, they try to earn further sums during the months of their actual college course. It has been

found most helpful to establish by university authority a regular employment bureau for college men. Columbia and Yale have done this with great success. The sporadic and necessarily limited efforts of the students are systematized and employers are more easily brought into touch with those seeking employment. Some modification of this system, adapted to our local conditions, would prove, we believe, of real assistance to the students in the various faculties of the University.

A DEPARTMENT OF PEDAGOGY.

The time has come, in our opinion, for the creation of a department of Pedagogy. A course in the history, principles and practice of education should form part of the curriculum. The University examines for the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy and Doctor of Pedagogy, but has hitherto done no teaching. Departments of Education have been established in many universities, and we have had opportunity for special inquiry into the work of these departments at Columbia University and the University of Chicago. The work is best performed where the theory and practice can be made to supplement each another, and it appears to us that the Provincial University should conduct the department on these lines. For this purpose the University should have power to co-operate with the Board of Education of Toronto in securing the use or control of a school or schools for carrying on the practice work. We do not suggest the exact means by which such an arrangement shall be effected. The proposal to erect a new High School in the northern part of the city near the University may afford the desired opportunity. The duty of the University in connection with the teaching body of our primary and secondary schools is one that ought to be recognized. We believe that the question can best be dealt with by the new governing board and that financial provision for the creation of a pedagogical course should be made.

TENURE OF APPOINTMENT.

The tenure of appointment is an important element in determining the scale of professorial remuneration, and, in maintaining the general efficiency of the teaching staff. In most of the universities in the United States all appointments under the rank of professorships are made for a limited period, during which the instructor is on probation. In some even full professors are appointed for a limited period, and are then re-appointed without limitation, during the pleasure of the trustees. The probationary method gradually sifts out those who are of less than first rank, and makes it possible to select for more permanent appointment such men as have given evidence of their fitness. To members of the staff thus appointed all reasonable security of tenure is given. It is felt to be wiser to endure a possible weakening of teaching power in a professor than to run the risk of losing first rate men from the University by introducing an element of uncertainty into the tenure

of the highest academic positions. The President of a great University in the United States declares that by reason of probationary appointments the necessity of removing a professor practically does not arise. When, however, after all possible precautions are taken, and, subsequently, proved incapacity or misconduct is exhibited, the governing body of the University should be quite free to dismiss. The University must not suffer for the sake of one man. We have felt that the best course to be adopted in the University is to make the tenure of office to be, unless otherwise provided, during the pleasure of the Board. We hope it will be the policy of the Board to make all subordinate appointments, *i.e.*, those below the rank of professor, and, possibly, associate professor, on the probationary method, and we doubt not that in carrying out their policy they will give full weight to the complementary elements of security of tenure and efficiency of service.

THE REMUNERATION OF PROFESSORS.

The general scale of salary for professors and other members of the teaching staff should be re-considered. It was adopted many years ago, when the cost of living was much less, and when the rate of remuneration fixed bore a fair proportion to the salaries paid to persons in other walks of life. The multiplication of pursuits in which men of learning and scientific attainments can earn large incomes has enhanced the difficulty of securing the best men for University teachers. Although larger salaries ought to be paid, they should be paid according to a different system than that now in vogue. The present system provides for automatic increases, according to the number of years of service, and establishes a uniform rate, regardless of the relative importance of the positions to be filled, and ignoring the special qualifications required in some cases. This system, in our opinion, is antiquated and objectionable. It is not followed in some of the principal universities elsewhere. There when vacancies occur, the authorities look over the whole field at home and abroad and have power to offer such salaries as will attract the right men. We believe that a revision of the scale of remuneration should be undertaken as soon as possible, and that it should be based, first, upon the principle of recognizing the relative importance of the various professorships; and, secondly, that increases should depend upon merit, and particularly upon the capacity for productive work which is exhibited.

PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS.

The available ground at the disposal of the University for additional buildings is decidedly limited. Few Universities established in large cities have been provided with sufficient land for future expansion. The University of Toronto is now giving promise of growth beyond the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and for that development all possible provision should be made. The policy of the University should continue to be to acquire as much land as possible in the vicinity of Queen's Park. We

believe that the present unallotted University property and the park lands adjoining will be none too large for the series of collegiate buildings which the growth of the University and the extension of the residential system will, in the not distant future, demand.

In the erection of new buildings for University teaching reasonable regard should be had to the convenience of the federated Arts Colleges. The students of such colleges might be virtually deprived of the opportunity of taking some courses by reason of the difficulty of passing from their college to a distant University lecture-room or laboratory.

The original University building set a standard of architectural excellence by which all subsequent academic edifices might well be tested. Lack of means seems to have made it impossible to imitate the beauty and fitness of the main building; but an earnest effort should be made to combine architectural excellence with educational service in all future additions to the University equipment. It is not easy to exaggerate the influence of such architecture on the minds of those who daily behold it, nor is it easy to over-emphasize the gain to the Province of having a group of stately academic buildings of which all citizens might be proud. As the University is about to enter upon a fresh chapter of its development, we think it most desirable that the Board should consider some comprehensive plan for the disposition and use of all the property at present in its hands, or which may soon be added. Further structures, whether residences, lectures rooms, laboratories or administration buildings, could then be erected as part of one general scheme, wherein each bears a real relation of fitness and utility to the other buildings on the University grounds.

In this connection we recommend the creation of an office found in some of the American universities, that of a Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and the appointment of a suitable person who would exercise supervision over the property.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Commissioners would be seriously remiss in their duty if they failed to deal courageously with the vital question of financial support. A well-equipped university under modern conditions is necessarily a costly institution. The privately-endowed universities both in Canada and the United States have drawn millions from public-spirited benefactors. They could not have expanded as they have done if money had not been freely placed at their disposal. Training in so many different branches of science, costly laboratory equipment, and a larger staff, call for a greatly increased expenditure. State institutions, like the University of Toronto, depend mainly upon the support of legislative bodies. In the United States the response to the claims of higher education has been very liberal indeed. In newer States like Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, which are not superior to Ontario in wealth and resources, the votes for the Universities have

been on a scale which indicates that their wants have only to be known to be freely supplied. Not only is the annual income placed on a secure basis, but sums for capital expenditure on new buildings and new teaching departments are readily granted. The two distinct objects of university education are mental culture and practical utility. In recent years the latter has steadily gained upon the former owing to the utilitarian character of the age, and the increased expenditures have doubtless been chiefly for the development of this branch of instruction. In Ontario, as elsewhere, the extra sums voted for University purposes have gone into new buildings and increased staff for the teaching of the applied sciences. The avowed aim has been to train the youth of the country for the varied occupations presented by material development. With this we have no desire to quarrel, regarding it in fact as the natural and justifiable course to pursue in a practical age and country. At the same time we wish to point out the value to the nation of maintaining at a high degree of efficiency the training in Arts. Without such training a university education would cease to possess its true significance. In no respect should this department of university work be permitted to fall behind. It is sometimes a just cause of complaint that the system of options is so constructed that university degrees are conferred upon men who are not, in the proper sense, university men at all. Against this danger, observable elsewhere and perhaps to some extent here, the authorities of the University should be on their guard. The relation of all the science courses to the courses in Arts should be thoroughly considered and defined. The modern university must not part with the noble ideals of cultivated and scholarly tastes, of high thinking of the love of learning for its own sake, which are among the most valuable inheritances which have come down to us from the past. In the case of the University of Toronto we hope that if thorough teaching in the humanities requires more money the expenditure will be unhesitatingly incurred with every confidence that public opinion will approve.

A survey of the ever-widening field of work before the University brings us to the question of the income needed for present and future requirements. It is clear that the University cannot be allowed to stand still. Its necessary expansion must be taken into account and we feel sure that the Province desires its University to receive adequate support. A financial statement laid before the Commissioners by those authorized to speak for the University shows that a moderate estimate of the amount required from the Legislature during the next three years is as follows:

For 1905-6	\$125,432
" 1906-7	168,263
" 1907-8	184,378

This does not provide for the annual cost of the School of Science, the expenditures upon which, now voted separately, should, if the two institutions are united, be added to the sums required for the University. According to an estimate of the requirements of the School of Science during the next three years, the net amounts are:

For 1905	\$39,663
“ 1906	56,255
“ 1907	62,930

In these estimates we find no provision for capital expenditures or exceptional outlays for maintenance but simply the sums needed to meet natural expansion on a moderate basis. For the two institutions, therefore, the Legislature would be called upon to vote during the next three years the following amounts:

For 1905-6	\$165,095
“ 1906-7	224,518
“ 1907-8	247,308

With these figures before us, and after a careful inquiry into the additional expenditures likely to be required in the immediate future if the University is to be placed upon a proper financial basis, we have considered the whole question of income.

In respect to additional expenditures, not included in the estimates given above, we recommend that sums sufficient for the initial support of departments of Forestry, Pedagogy, and Household Science, and for the cost of maintaining chairs for scientific subjects in Medicine should be provided. It is not easy to state the precise additional amount which these would require, but a sum in the neighbourhood of \$35,000 or \$40,000 is the smallest estimate that could safely be made.

In determining the question of income, the amount and the method of providing it are both of moment. We believe that some means of fixing the income upon a definite basis should be found. It has been proposed that a certain percentage of some item of the Provincial revenue should be allotted to the University, and that the sum that this percentage yielded from year to year would form the amount to be voted annually by the Legislature. It must be borne in mind that the financial needs of the University will grow greater from year to year both because of the increase of the population of Ontario and the growth of knowledge in the world at large. The items of Provincial revenue, therefore, from which that portion of the income furnished by the state is to come, must also be one which will grow greater from year to year in at least as large a ratio as that of the increase in population. For this purpose the revenue from succession duties has been suggested. It is true that this is a tax which has aroused much opposition and which may be subject to change in the future, but it has been selected because it is at present a tax which grows in some relation to the growth of the Province and therefore to the growth of the University requirements. The Provincial revenue from this source during the past six years has been as follows:—

1900	\$228,360
1901	376,661
1902	236,169
1903	386,948
1904	458,699
1905	684,143

or an average for the six years of \$395,163. As this particular source of revenue is supposed to be allocated under the Act to the discharge of certain Provincial expenditures, we have thought that the University income might be fixed by statute at a sum equal to a certain percentage of the revenue from succession duties. In order that this system might not introduce an element of inconvenient fluctuation, seeing that the revenue from succession duties varies considerably from year to year, we recommend that the percentage be calculated upon the average of three years' receipts. We believe that the income under this system or any other that may be selected, ought not to be less than \$275,000, at the inception.

In order to show that the figures suggested by this report are not only not extravagant but are in fact very moderate, we quote an extract from the report of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri to the General Assembly of that State, made in January, 1902. This portion of the report was made for the purpose of inducing Missouri to help more liberally its State University, but the biennial income of the University as shown by its report was \$588,339, and of this \$226,126 was derived from the Collateral Inheritance Tax of the State, a fund similar to our Succession Duties. The following is the extract:

"1. University of Michigan (not including the Schools of Mines or the Agricultural College), $\frac{1}{4}$ mill ($2\frac{1}{4}$ cents on the \$100) of property. Income from all sources in a Biennial period about \$1,000,000.

2. University of Wisconsin, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mill ($2\frac{1}{4}$ cents a \$100), for maintenance and a large tax additional for special purposes. Its income from all sources in a Biennial period nearly \$800,000.

3. University of Iowa (not including the Agricultural College), about 1.5 mill a year (.02 on the \$100). A similar tax in Missouri would yield for the Biennial period \$540,000.

4. University of Nebraska, 2-3 mill (about 6 2-3 cents a \$100). This is the largest tax levied in any state for the maintenance of its University. In Missouri it would yield a revenue in the Biennial period of \$1,600,000.

5. University of California (which has besides an endowment of more than five millions), 3-20 mill (1 1-2 cents a \$100). Its income from all sources in a Biennial period is not short of \$1,000,000.

6. University of Minnesota for maintenance alone (not including buildings), 3-20 mill (1 1-2 cents a \$100). The Biennial income is about \$700,000.

7. Ohio University, 1-10 mill (1 cent a \$100). Income from all sources in a Biennial period about \$600,000.

8. University of Oklahoma, 1-2 mill (5 cents a \$100). In Missouri this would yield \$1,200,000 in a Biennial period.

9. University of Illinois asks of the Legislature in the coming Biennial period \$900,000. I have no doubt that the expectation of the University will be fulfilled. They nearly always are fulfilled in that State.

10. The University of Kansas asks in the present Biennial period for

\$450,000 which it will probably receive. Neither in population nor wealth can Kansas be compared with the great commonwealth of Missouri. Will Missouri give less money to her University?

11. Washington University in St. Louis has received in the last Biennial period about three millions of dollars. It had already received in late years a million and a half. When the Institution begins to feel the force of this immense sum (\$4,500,000) the State University may no longer hold the leadership of education in Missouri. It is beyond controversy that when her new buildings are completed Washington University will be ahead of the State University in buildings and equipment. It will also be ahead in annual income apart from tuition. In addition to this it has a very large revenue from tuition fees. The great commonwealth of Missouri should not allow a private institution in one of her cities to excel the University of the entire commonwealth.

12. Departing from State Universities let us call attention to the fact that we must all compete in some measure with the University of Chicago, whose income exceeds \$600,000 a year, or \$1,200,000 each Biennial period."

As these figures are all given for a biennial period, one-half will in each case afford the proper comparison with Ontario. We should draw attention to the fact that these Universities are also afforded considerable financial aid by the Federal Government.

ENDOWMENT IN LAND.

Throughout North America little in the financial history of universities has been more noticeable than the good effect of large grants of wild land. The original grant to the University of Toronto has borne abundant fruit, has, indeed, made the present state of higher education in Ontario possible. By the settlement of the Provincial boundary we have obtained control of what is called New Ontario. It does not, therefore, seem unreasonable to express the hope that out of this enormous area at least a million acres will be set aside for the University and University College.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The relation of Trinity College to the University and its precise position in the federal system, have entailed special inquiry and consideration.

The Act of 1901 provided for the entry of Trinity College into federation. Trinity, like Victoria, was to suspend its degree-conferring powers except in theology, and its removal to a site near the Queen's Park on the University land was contemplated, provision for the delivery of University lectures at Trinity College in the meantime being made. The Act empowered the Board of Trustees of the University to make an agreement with the governing body of Trinity College for its federation on these terms, authority being also given the trustees to agree to such other terms, subject to the

assent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council as might be deemed best in addition to or in lieu of the provisions of the Act. This agreement was to possess, and now possesses the force of a statute. When it was framed in 1903, the policy contemplated by the Act, namely, the removal of Trinity to the Queen's Park, was changed, and the conclusion reached was that this policy should be abandoned and that Trinity should continue to occupy its present buildings, provision being made for, amongst other things, the permanent duplication there of lectures, the expense of which was to be borne by the Province, and for the setting aside of land on which Trinity might erect a building for the use of its students while attending lectures at the University.

The basis of federation then reached is not, in the opinion of the Commission, a satisfactory one, and we have earnestly sought some means by which the whole situation can be relieved and simplified.

To that end we invited the Provost and other gentlemen connected with and who are deeply interested in Trinity to discuss informally with us the possibility of an arrangement being come to by which Trinity would, as contemplated by the Act of 1901, remove to the Queen's Park and the necessity for the duplication of lectures be avoided.

Several conferences with the Provost and members of the corporation and of the Board of Endowment of Trinity, for the informal discussion of the subject have been held, but unfortunately it has not been possible to arrive at a basis of agreement acceptable to Trinity, and one that we can recommend for adoption by the University.

The removal of Trinity from its present seat to the University ground would entail a large expenditure for the erection of new buildings and Trinity is not unnaturally unwilling to provide for this expenditure by bringing present sale, its valuable property on Queen Street West, and it is open to serious doubt whether the proceeds of the sale would be sufficient to meet the outlay.

The policy of Trinity is to hold the Queen Street property for some years in order that it may benefit by the increase in its value, which it is confidently hoped by Trinity may be expected in the near future and that the increased value of the property would eventually provide for the enlargement of its accommodation on the present site or for the erection of new buildings on another site.

It was suggested during our discussions that if a provincial guarantee of a loan to be raised by Trinity on the security of the Queen Street property, and the buildings to be erected on the University land were obtainable, it would be possible for Trinity to borrow what would be required for the erection of new buildings and continue its policy as to the Queen Street property, and that in that event Trinity might be willing to agree to remove to the University ground.

Though we were unable to reach a conclusion which would enable us to make a specific recommendation, the subject is one deserving of further consideration, and we recommend that it be taken up by the Board of Governors, and that a further effort be made to arrive at a basis of agreement more satisfactory than in our opinion is the one now existing. It would not seem unreasonable that the Province should guarantee the suggested loan if the amount of it were limited to the value of the Queen Street lands, and proper provisions were made to guard against the possibility of the security being impaired from the interest on the loan being allowed to fall into arrear. It would be proper also, we think, to reserve for a reasonable time for Trinity College a suitable site on the University ground. In the meantime it will be the duty of the authorities of the University to carry out in the spirit as well as in the letter, the existing arrangements for the duplication of lectures.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The numerous scholarships and exhibitions open to merit, which are attached to the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge have been the means of drawing out not a little of the intellectual flower of British youth through the Universities into the great professions and the service of the State. The scholarships as a rule are a part of the original foundation of which the Scholar is the undergraduate, while a Fellow is the graduate member. The exhibitions are the gifts of private benefactors, whose names they bear, and by whose wills, saving necessary amendments, they are regulated. Here private beneficence might find in the foundation of scholarships open to merit an object personally interesting as well as highly beneficial to the State.

FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The future of our Provincial University, a vital organ at once of our intellectual and industrial life, had been imperilled by the multiplication of Universities which distracted public interest and dissipated resources not more than sufficient at best for the maintenance of an adequate institution; while demand for expensive instruction in Science was rapidly increasing, and formidable competition in that department was growing up on the other side of the line. To further the process of reconcentration, and so far as might be necessary, to reorganize, was the duty assigned to this Commission. If we have seemed in fulfilling it, to aim at a high ideal, it was not because we were careless of financial limitations, but because to advance on the right path it is necessary to keep the ideal in view. We have arrived at a critical juncture in the progress of University education. The question presents itself, whether the main object shall be, as it has hitherto been, intellectual culture, or the knowledge which qualifies directly for gainful pursuits and opens the student's way to the material prizes of life. The second object has of late been prevailing, especially where commerce holds sway. The two, though distinct, need not be antagonistic. Science, properly so called, is culture of its kind and those who pursue it may in turn imbibe the spirit of

culture by association. We could not pretend, in confronting this great question, to forecast or regulate the future. We could do no more than provide a home for culture and science under the same academical roof, uniting them as far as possible, yet leaving each in its way untrammelled by the union. But whatever may have been devised by us, or can possibly be devised in the way of reorganization, it is on the quality of teaching, on wise and vigorous management, on harmony among those engaged in the work, on the loyal attachment of all, administrators, teachers and students, to the common weal, together with the hearty appreciation and generous support of the people, that the success of the University must depend.

Dated at the Grange, Toronto, 4th of April, 1906.

J. W. FLAVELLE, (*Chairman*).

GOLDWIN SMITH.

W. R. MEREDITH.

B. E. WALKER.

H. J. CODY.

D. BRUCE MACDONALD.

A. H. U. COLQUHOUN, (*Secretary*).

APPENDICES



University Commission Draft Bill

An Act respecting the University of Toronto and University College.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The University Act, 1906*.

2. Where the words following occur in this Act, unless a contrary intention appears, they shall be construed as follows:—

(1) "The University" as meaning the University of Toronto.

(2) "The Board" as meaning the Governors of the University of Toronto.

(3) "Appointed members" as meaning the members of the board appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

(4) "Property" as including real property and all other property of every nature and kind whatsoever.

(5) "Real property" as including messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments whether corporeal or incorporeal, and any undivided share thereof and any estate or interest therein.

(6) "College" as including a school or other institution of learning.

(7) "Teaching staff" as including professors, associate professors, lecturers, instructors, demonstrators and all others engaged in the work of teaching or giving instruction.

(8) "Now" as meaning when this Act goes into force.

(9) "Trinity College" as meaning Trinity College as established and incorporated by the Act passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, and as constituted a University by Royal Charter bearing date the sixteenth day of July, 1853.

(10) "Head," when it refers to the head of a federated university or a federated college, as meaning the person who is or is certified by the governing body of such university or college to be the head thereof.

3. The Provincial University, known as the University of Toronto, the Provincial College, known as University College, the Senate, Convocation, the several faculties of the University and the Faculty of University College, are and each of them is hereby continued, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, shall respectively have, hold, possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and privileges which they respectively now have, hold, possess and enjoy. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 3 (1, 21), *in part*.
Amended.

4. All appointments in and statutes and regulations affecting the University and University College and each of them shall continue, subject to the provisions of this Act, and subject also, as to the teaching staff, and all officers, servants and employees, to their removal by the Board at its discretion. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 21, *in part*.
Amended.

5.—(1) If and when a proclamation to that effect shall be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, the name of the University shall be changed to and the University shall be known as "The University of Ontario" from and after such date as shall be named in the proclamation for the change taking effect. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 3 (2).

(2) Such proclamation shall not be issued unless and until a statute of the Senate approving of the change shall have been passed by the vote of at least three-fourths of the members thereof who may be present at a meeting called for the purpose of considering the question of making such change and unless and until the change shall have been sanctioned by the Board. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 3 (3).
Amended.

6.—(1) The School of Practical Science is hereby united with and shall form part of the University and constitute the faculty of Applied Science and Engineering thereof. (*New.*)

(2) The principal of the School of Practical Science shall become and be the Dean of the said faculty, and the pro-

fessors, teachers, instructors and officers of the said school shall hold and occupy the like positions in the said faculty to those now held and occupied by them in the said school, but subject always to removal by the Board at its discretion. (*New.*)

(3) Whenever in any Act or document reference is made to the School of Practical Science, the same shall hereafter apply and extend to the said faculty. (*New.*)

(4) All moneys expended by the Board in the maintenance of the said faculty shall for the purposes and within the meaning of the agreement bearing date the second day of March, 1889, between Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, and the corporation of the City of Toronto, be deemed to be money expended by "Her Majesty and Her Successors acting by and through the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario. (*New.*)

(5) All courses of study in the said school, all orders in Council relating thereto, and all by-laws, rules and regulations thereof, except in so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall continue in force and apply to the said faculty in the same manner and to the same extent as the same are now applicable to the said school, but they may be abrogated or modified by the proper governing body of the University in that behalf as may be deemed expedient. (*New.*)

7.—(1) Every university and every college federated with the University and every college affiliated with the University shall continue to be so federated or affiliated, subject to any statute in that behalf and to this Act. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 18. *Amended.*

(2) A college affiliated with a federated university at the time of its federation with the University, whether such federation has heretofore been or shall hereafter be entered into, shall be deemed to be affiliated with the University. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (6), *in part.* *Amended.*

(3) The following are declared to be the universities federated with the University, that is to say, Victoria University and Trinity College. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 19, *in part.* *Amended.*

(4) The following are declared to be the colleges federated with the University, that is to say, Knox College, Wycliffe College and St. Michael's College. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 19, *in part.* *Amended.*

(5) The following are declared to be the colleges affiliated with the University, that is to say, Albert College, The Ontario Agricultural College, The Ontario Medical College for Women, The Royal College of Dental Surgeons, The Toronto College of Music, The Ontario College of Phar-

macy, The Toronto Conservatory of Music, The Hamilton Conservatory of Music, The Western Canada College of Calgary, The Columbian Methodist College, and The Ontario Veterinary College; the following the Colleges which are affiliated with the University by reason of their having been affiliated with Victoria University when the said last mentioned University became federated with the University, that is to say: The Ontario Ladies' College and Alma College; and St. Hilda's College, which is affiliated with the University by reason of its having been affiliated with Trinity College when Trinity College became federated with the University. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 19, *in part. Amended.*

(6) A college which has been affiliated with the University since the 15th day of April, 1901, or which shall hereafter be affiliated therewith shall not be entitled to representation on the Senate unless so declared by statute in that behalf. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (6), *in part.*

(7) The Senate may remove from federation or affiliation with the University any college, now or hereafter federated or affiliated with the University which becomes an integral part of or federates or affiliates with any other university which has and exercises the powers of conferring any degrees other than those in theology. 1 Edw. VII., cap. 41, s. 20 (7). *Amended.*

(8) If and when any university now or hereafter federated with the University ceases to be federated therewith, every college which is affiliated with the University by reason only of its having been affiliated with such federated university shall thereupon and thereafter cease to be affiliated with the University, but shall retain the same relation with the federated university with which it was affiliated as existed when such federated university became federated with the University. (*New.*)

(9) The Arts faculties of Victoria University and Trinity College in their relation to the University shall be known as and may be called colleges of the University bearing respectively as such colleges the names Victoria College and Trinity College. (*New.*)

8.—(1) When any university in the Province of Ontario determines to surrender its degree conferring powers (except the power of conferring degrees in theology) and notifies the Board of such determination, the Board may by statute declare such university to be federated with the University on and from a day to be named in such statute, and thereupon and thereafter the power of such federated university to confer degrees, except in theology, shall be suspended. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (2), *in part. Amended.*

(2) Every such statute shall be published forthwith after the passing thereof in *The Ontario Gazette*. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (2), *in part. Amended.*

(3) The power and authority of conferring degrees, except in theology, of any university now or hereafter federated with the University shall be suspended and in abeyance, but may be resumed by such federated university; Provided that three years shall have elapsed from the date when its federation with the University took effect, and that after the lapse of such three years one year's notice in writing of its intention to resume its degree-conferring powers shall have been given to the Board, and any such federated university shall cease to be federated with the University at and after the expiry of the said last mentioned period. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (3, 4), *in part. Amended.*

(4) Notice that any such federated university has ceased to be federated with the University and the date when it ceased to be so federated shall be published in the *Ontario Gazette*. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (4), *in part. Amended.*

(5) The graduates and undergraduates in Arts, Science and Law of a federated university and such graduates and undergraduates thereof in Medicine as have passed their examinations in Ontario from and after the date when such university became federated with the University, and so long as such federation shall continue, shall have and enjoy the same degrees, honours and status in the University as they held and enjoyed in the federated university. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 20 (5). *Amended.*

9.—(1) No religious test shall be required of any professor, lecturer, teacher, officer or servant of the University or of University College, or of any student thereof or therein, nor shall religious observances according to the forms of any religious denomination or sect be imposed on them or any of them, but the Board may make regulations touching the moral conduct of the students thereof and therein and their attendance on public worship in their respective churches or other places of religious worship and their religious instruction by their respective ministers, according to their respective forms of religious faith, and every requisite facility shall be afforded for such purposes, provided always that attendance on such forms of religious observance shall not be compulsory on any student attending the University or University College. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 23 (1). *Amended.*

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall interfere with the right of any federated university or college to make such provision in regard to religious instruction and religious worship for its own students as it may deem proper, and to require the same to be observed as a part of its own discipline. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 23 (2).

10.—(1) A separate account of the proceeds of the sales of lands set apart for the use of the University and Univer-

sity College or either of them by the Act passed in the 60th year of the reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, chaptered 59, and by the Act passed in the third year of the reign of His Majesty, chaptered 36 (as amended by the Act passed in the 5th year of the same reign, chaptered 36) and by the Act passed in the said last mentioned year chaptered 37, shall continue to be kept by the proper officers and departments and yearly accounts thereof to be furnished to the Board, as provided in the said Acts, and all moneys derived from such sales shall be paid to the Board free from all charges or deductions for management or otherwise. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 7 (1). *Amended.*

(2) The repeal by this Act of the Acts and parts of Acts mentioned or referred to in subsection 1 shall not affect or impair the right of the University and University College or either of them to have the lands mentioned therein set apart in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Acts and parts of Acts so repealed, but such right shall remain in full force notwithstanding such repeal. (*New.*)

11. The annual grant of \$7,000, provided for by the said first mentioned Act, shall continue to be paid to the Board as provided therein, and the same shall form a charge upon and be paid from time to time out of the Consolidated Revenue. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 7 (2).

12. All property now vested in the Trustees of the University of Toronto is hereby, subject to any trust affecting the same, vested in the Board, and all property which heretofore has been or hereafter shall be granted, conveyed, devised or bequeathed to any person in trust for or for the benefit of the University and University College or either of them or of any faculty or department thereof or otherwise in connection therewith, subject always to the trust affecting the same, shall be vested in the Board. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 6, *amended.*

13. All property which is vested in or used by the Crown for the purposes of the School of Practical Science, and all unexpended appropriations out of the Consolidated Revenue for the maintenance thereof, shall belong to and are hereby vested in the Board. (*New.*)

14. The real property demised to the Corporation of the City of Toronto for the purpose of a park under the authority of section 66 of chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada shall, so long as the lease thereof remains in force, form part of the City of Toronto and the residue of the real property adjacent to the said park which is vested in the Board, shall be subject to the police regulations of the said corporation and the council thereof and except as herein otherwise provided to the by-laws thereof. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 42. *Amended.*

15. All real property which is now or which hereafter shall be vested in the Board shall, as far as the application thereto of any statute of limitations is concerned, be deemed to have been and to be real property vested in the Crown for the public uses of the Province. 2 Edw. VII., c. 43, s. 2. *Amended.*

16. It is hereby declared that the dedication heretofore by the Crown for any purpose of any real property held for the purposes of the University and University College or either of them has not taken away from such real property any rights or privileges which it enjoyed as Crown lands or prejudicially affected the same, but that all such rights and privileges remain in full force and effect. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 6 (c), *in part.* *Amended.*

17.—(1) The real property vested in the Board shall not be liable to be entered upon, used or taken by any municipal or other corporation or by any person possessing the right of taking lands compulsorily for any purpose whatsoever; and no power to appropriate real property hereafter conferred shall extend to such real property unless in the act conferring the power it is made in express terms to apply to such real property. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 6 (c), *in part.* *Amended.*

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 shall apply to real property owned by or vested in any university or college federated with the University. (*New.*)

18.—(1) The property real and personal vested in the Board shall not be liable to taxation for provincial, municipal or school purposes, but shall be exempt from every description of taxation; provided, always, that except as mentioned in subsection 2 the interest of every lessee and occupant of real property vested in the Board shall be liable to taxation.

(2) The liability to taxation of the interest of a lessee or occupant mentioned in this section shall not extend to the interest of a lessee or occupant being a member of the teaching staff or an officer or servant of the University or of University College who or, being an association of under-graduates or an incorporated society of under-graduates or of graduates and undergraduates which is the lessee or occupant of any part of the property commonly known as the University Park, composed of the north halves of Park lots numbers eleven, twelve and thirteen in the first concession from the bay, in the township of York (now in the City of Toronto), and including that part of park lot number fourteen in the said first concession, described in a certain conveyance to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria,

registered as number 8654R in the registry office of the eastern division of the City of Toronto, but the interest of every such lessee or occupant shall be exempt from taxation. 2 Edw. VII., c. 43, s. 3. *Amended.* 4 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 3, *in part.*

(3) Those parts of the lots mentioned in subsection 2 which are now or hereafter may be owned, leased or occupied by any federated university or federated college for the purposes of such university or college shall also be exempt from taxation in the same way and to the same extent as the real property vested in the Board is by subsection 1 exempted from taxation. (*New.*)

19. Any person with the approval of the Board may, under and subject to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, endow a chair or found a scholarship in the University or University College, or aid the University and University College and each of them by providing an endowment for any other purpose or object in connection therewith. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 14. *Amended.*

THE BOARD.

20. There shall be and is hereby constituted a Board of Governors of the University and University College. (*New.*)

21. The Board shall be a body corporate by the name and style of "The Governors of the University of Toronto," and shall have all the rights, powers and privileges mentioned in subsection 25 of section 8 of *The Interpretation Act*, and also the power to take and hold real property for the purposes of the University and of University College without license in mortmain. (*New.*)

22. The Board shall not be deemed to be a new corporation, but shall be taken to be and shall be the successor of "The Trustees of the University of Toronto," with the enlarged rights, powers and privileges conferred by this Act. (*New.*)

23. Any action or proceeding now pending in any court may be continued to be prosecuted or defended, as the case may be, in the name of "The Trustees of the University of Toronto," or the name of the Board may at its option be substituted therefor. (*New.*)

24. The Board shall consist of the Chancellor and the President of the University, who shall be *ex-officio* members thereof, and thirteen persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. (*New.*)

25. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the Board unless he is a British subject, and a resident of the Province of Ontario. (*New.*)

26. One of the members of the Board shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to be the chairman thereof. (New.)

27. The Board may appoint one of its members to be Vice-Chairman, and, in case of the absence or the illness of the Chairman, or of there being a vacancy in the office of Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall act for and have all the powers of the Chairman, and an entry in the minutes of the Board declaring that any of the said causes for the appointment of a Vice-Chairman exists shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so declared. (New.)

28. Unless and until otherwise provided by the Board, seven members thereof shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. (New.)

29. Notwithstanding any vacancy in the Board, as long as there are at least ten members thereof it shall be competent for the Board to exercise all or any of its powers. (New.)

30. The appointed members of the Board, except those who shall be first appointed after the passing of this Act, shall hold office for six years. (New.)

31. Of the first appointed members of the Board three shall be appointed and hold office for two years; five for four years; and the remaining five for six years, and all of them until their successors are appointed. (New.)

32. The appointed members of the Board shall be eligible for re-appointment. (New.)

33. The appointed members of the Board and any or either of them may be removed from office by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. (New.)

34. The head of University College, the head of a federated university, or of a federated or an affiliated college, a member of the teaching staff of the University, of University College, of a federated university, or of a federated or affiliated college, shall not be eligible to be appointed as a member of the Board. (New.)

35. If a member of the Board, after his appointment, accepts or occupies any of the said offices or positions, or goes to reside out of the Province, or becomes insane or otherwise incapable of acting as a member of the Board, he shall *ipso facto* vacate his office, and a declaration of the existence of such vacancy entered upon the minutes of the Board shall be conclusive evidence thereof. (New.)

36. In the case of a vacancy in the Board, caused by death, resignation or otherwise, which shall happen before the term of office for which a member has been appointed has expired, the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of a successor to the member who has died, or resigned, or otherwise ceased to be a member, who shall hold office for the remainder of the latter's term of office. (*New.*)

37. The government, conduct, management and control of the University and of University College, and of the property, revenues, business and affairs thereof, shall be vested in the Board. (*New.*)

38. All the powers over, in respect of, or in relation to the University and University College and each of them which now are or may be exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor, save only such powers as are by this Act expressly reserved to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, are hereby, subject to the provisions of this Act, vested in the Board. (*New.*)

39. Without thereby limiting the general powers by this Act conferred upon or vested in the Board, it is hereby declared that the Board shall have the following powers:

(1) To make rules and regulations pertaining to the meetings of the Board and its transactions, for fixing the quorum of the Board, and for the appointment of such committees as it may deem necessary, and for conferring upon any of such committees power and authority to act for the Board in and in relation to such matters as the Board may deem it expedient to delegate to a committee with power to act for the Board. (*New.*)

(2) To appoint the President of the University, the Principal of University College, the Deans of all the faculties, the Librarian, the Bursar, the Registrar of the University, the Registrar of University College, the professors, teachers and instructors of and in the University and in University College, and all such officers, clerks, employees and servants as the Board may deem necessary for the purposes of the University and University College or either of them, and to fix their salaries or remuneration, and to define their duties, except those of the Librarian, and their tenure of office or employment, which, unless otherwise provided, shall be during the pleasure of the Board. Provided, always, that no person shall be appointed as Principal of University College, or as a Dean of any faculty, or as a member of the teaching staff of the University, or of any faculty thereof, or of University College, unless he shall have been first nominated for the position to which it is proposed to appoint him by the President of the University, and provided also that no Dean

of a faculty or member of the teaching staff of the University, or of any faculty thereof, or of University College, shall be promoted, and no principal of University College or Dean of a faculty or member of such teaching staff shall be removed from office except upon the recommendation of the President of the University, but this proviso shall not apply where there is a vacancy in the office of President. (*New.*)

(3) To make regulations respecting and to provide for the retirement and superannuation of any of the persons mentioned in subsection 2, or the payment of a gratuity to any of them upon retirement, and to provide that any superannuation allowance or gratuity shall be paid out of a fund which may be created for that purpose either with the moneys of the Board or by contributions thereto from the persons aforesaid, or partly by both. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 12. *Amended.*

(4) Subject to the limitations imposed by any trust as to the same, to invest all such moneys as shall come to the hands of the Board, and shall not be required to be expended for any purpose to which it lawfully may be applied, in such manner as to the Board may seem meet. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 9 (2). *Amended.*

(5) To purchase and to take and hold by gift or devise real property for the purposes of the University and University College, or either of them, without license in mortmain, and every person shall have the unrestricted right to devise and bequeath property, real and personal, for the purposes of the University and University College, or either of them, to the Board, or otherwise for such purposes, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. (*New.*)

(6) To purchase and acquire all such property as the Board may deem necessary for the purposes of the University and University College, or either of them. (*New.*)

(a) The power conferred by this subsection shall include that of purchasing the interest of any lessee in any real property vested in the Board which is under lease. (*New.*)

(7) Without the consent of the owner thereof or any person interested therein to enter upon, take, use and appropriate all such real property as the Board may deem necessary for the purposes of the University and University College, or either of them, making due compensation therefor to the owners and occupiers thereof, and all persons having any interest therein. (*New.*)

(8) The provisions of *The Municipal Arbitrations Act* and of sections 437 to 467, both inclusive, of *The Consolidated*

Municipal Act, 1903, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the Board, and to the exercise by it of the powers conferred by subsection 7, and where any act is by any of the said provisions required to be done by the clerk of a municipality, or at the office of such clerk, the like act shall be done by the Bursar of the University, or at his office (as the case may be). (*New.*)

(9) To acquire, hold, maintain and keep in proper order and condition such real property as the Board may deem necessary for the use of the students of the University and University College, and each of them, for athletic purposes, and to erect and maintain such buildings and structures thereon as it may deem necessary. (*New.*)

(10) To make such regulations and provide such means for the physical examination, instruction and training of the students of the University and of University College as to the Board may seem meet. (*New.*)

(11) To sell any of the real property vested in the Board or to lease the same for any period not exceeding twenty-one years to commence in possession with such right of renewal and under and subject to such rents, covenants, agreements and conditions as to the Board may seem meet. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 9 (3). (*Amended.*)

(12) To lay out and expend such sums as the Board may deem necessary for the support and maintenance of the University and University College, and each of them, and for the betterment of existing buildings, and the erection of such new buildings as the Board may deem necessary for the use or purposes of the University and University College, and of each of them, and for the furnishing and equipment of such existing and newly erected buildings. (*New.*)

(13) To lay out and expend such sums as the Board may deem necessary for the erection, equipment, furnishing and maintenance of residences and dining halls for the use of the students of the University and of University College, and of each of them, whether such students be graduates or undergraduates, and to acquire and take over from any corporation any rights and powers possessed by it in respect of University residences and any property vested in it, on such terms as may be agreed on between such corporation and the Board, and such corporation is hereby empowered to enter into and to carry into effect any agreement for the purposes aforesaid, and upon such agreement being completed such corporation shall, if so provided by the terms of the agreement, be dissolved, and its rights, powers and property be vested in the Board. (*New.*)

(14) To make such rules and regulations as may to the Board seem meet for the management, government and control of such residences and dining halls. (*New.*)

(15) To establish such faculties, departments, chairs and courses of instruction in the University, and such departments, chairs and courses of instruction in University College in any subject, except theology, as to the Board may seem meet. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 24 (1, 2). *Amended.*

(16) To provide for the federation with the University of any college established in this Province for the promotion of Art or Science, or for instruction in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture or any other useful branch of learning, on such terms as to representation on the Senate, and otherwise, as to the Board may seem meet, and to enter into any agreement which may be deemed necessary to effectuate such federation. (*New.*)

(17) To provide for the affiliation with the University of any college established in Canada for the promotion of Art or Science, or for instruction in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture or any other useful branch of learning, on such terms as to representation on the Senate and otherwise as to the Board may seem meet, and to enter into any agreement which may be deemed necessary to effectuate such affiliation. (*New.*)

(18) To provide for the dissolution of any such affiliation and of any existing affiliation and for the modification or alteration of the terms thereof. (*New.*)

(19) To fix and determine the fees to be paid for post-graduate instruction, and for instruction in the faculties of medicine and applied science and engineering, and in any other faculty that may hereafter be established, the fees to be paid by regular and occasional students in the University and in University College for enrolment therein, the library fees, the laboratory fees, the gymnasium fees, the fees for physical examination and instruction, and the fees for examinations, degrees and certificates, and when a federated college by arrangement with the proper authorities in that behalf teaches any part of the course in Arts, to make such a reduction in the fees, payable by the students so taught in such college as may to the Board seem reasonable. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 9 (4, 5). *Amended.*

(20) To enter into such arrangements with the governing body of any secondary or primary school as the Board may deem necessary for the purpose of or in connection with the academic work of the University or of any faculty or department thereof, and the governing body of any such school which is a Collegiate Institute, a High School, a Technical School, or a public school, shall have authority, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to make such arrangements with the Board. (*New.*)

40. The Board shall have power to modify, alter and change the constitution of any body constituted or continued by this Act, except the Senate, and to create such new bodies as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of carrying out the objects and provisions of this Act, and also to confer upon the bodies constituted or continued by this Act, or any or either of them, and upon any new body which hereafter may be constituted, such powers as to the Board may seem meet, but nothing herein contained is to be taken to authorize any abridgement of the powers by section 54 of this Act conferred upon the Senate. (*New.*)

41.—(1) The Board may make provision for enabling the students of the University, University College and the federated universities and federated colleges to appoint a representative committee of themselves to be chosen in such manner as shall be approved by the Board, and which shall be the recognized official medium of communication on behalf of such students between them and the Board, and which shall have the right to make communications through the President of the University to the Board upon any subject in which they are or may deem themselves to be interested. Provided, always, that nothing herein contained shall take away or impair the right of any student of or in the University or University College to make complaint to the governing bodies thereof or to the Board in respect of any matter as to which he is or may deem himself to be entitled to complain; but every such complaint shall be transmitted through the President to the Board or to the proper governing body (as the case may be), and in no other manner whatsoever. (*New.*)

(2) Nothing in this section contained is intended to or shall impair or affect the right of control which any federated university or college possesses over its students. (*New.*)

42.—(1) The Board shall not incur any liability or make any expenditure which has the effect of impairing the present endowment of the University and University College, or any addition to such endowment which shall hereafter be made, unless an estimate therefor shall have been first made and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. (*New.*)

(2) In this section the term "endowment" shall mean and include the real property which is by this Act vested in the Board, the proceeds of any part thereof which shall hereafter be sold, and the moneys now invested in mortgages or other securities which are by this Act vested in the Board. (*New.*)

43. Save as in this Act otherwise expressly provided, the action of the Board in any matter with which it may

deal shall be by resolution or by statute, as the Board may determine, but it shall not be essential to the validity of any such resolution or statute that it be under the corporate seal of the Board if it be authenticated in the manner prescribed by the Board. (*New.*)

44.—(1) The accounts of the Board shall be audited at least once a year by the Provincial Auditor, or by some person appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for that purpose. (*New.*)

(2) The Board shall make an annual report of its transactions to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, in which shall be set forth in detail the receipts and expenditures for the year ended on the next preceding thirtieth day of June, and of the investments as they stood at the end of such year, and such other particulars as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may from time to time require. (*New.*)

(3) Such report shall be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary on or before the first day of December next after the close of the year for which it is made, and shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly within the first ten days of its then next session. (*New.*)

45. No action shall be brought against the Board or against any member thereof on account of anything done or omitted by him in the execution of his office without the written consent of the Attorney-General for Ontario. 2 Edw. VII., c. 43, s. 2, *in part.* *Amended.*

46. If any question shall arise as to the powers and duties of the Council of University College, of the council of any faculty, of the Caput, of the President, of the Principal of University College, or of any officer or servant of the University or of University College, the same shall be settled and determined by the Board, whose decision shall be final. (*New.*)

THE SENATE.

47. The Senate of the University shall be composed as follows:

(1) The Chancellor of the University, the Chairman of the Board, the President of the University, the Principal of University College, the President or other head of every federated university and federated college, the Deans of the faculties of the University, and all persons who at any time have occupied the office of Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be *ex-officio* members.

(2) The Faculties shall be entitled to representation as follows:

The Faculty of Arts of the University by the professors (not including associate professors) of the faculty, each of whom shall be a member of the Senate;

The Faculty of Medicine by five members;

The Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering by five members;

The Faculty of University College by three members;

The Faculty of Arts of Victoria University by three members;

The Faculty of Arts of Trinity College by three members;

And the Faculty of Arts of every university hereafter federated with the University by three members.

The representatives of the faculties of the University except of the Faculty of Arts, and the representatives of the Faculty of University College and of the Faculties of Arts of the federated universities, shall be chosen by the members thereof.

(3) One member appointed by each federated university, two members appointed by each federated college, one member appointed by the Law Society of Upper Canada, and subject to any Statute in that behalf one member appointed by the governing body of every affiliated college which now is or shall hereafter be entitled to appoint a representative.

(4) Twelve members elected by the graduates in Arts in the University who at the time of graduation were enrolled in University College; five members elected by the graduates in Arts and Science of Victoria University and the graduates of the University who at the time of graduation were enrolled in Victoria University; five members elected by the graduates in Arts and Science of Trinity College and the graduates in Arts of the University who at the time of graduation were enrolled in Trinity College; four members elected by the graduates in Medicine; two members elected by the graduates in Applied Science and Engineering; two members elected by the graduates in Law; two members elected by the graduates in Agriculture; and four members elected by such persons as hold certificates as Principals of Collegiate Institutes or High Schools or Assistants therein, and are actually engaged in teaching in a Collegiate Institute or a High School.

(5) A university hereafter federated with the University shall be entitled to be represented on the Senate in the proportion of one representative for every one hundred

graduates in Arts, and for any fraction of one hundred over one-half the federated university shall be entitled to one additional representative; provided, always, that in no case shall the number of such representatives exceed five.

(6) If and when any new faculty is established in the University provision may be made by the Senate, subject to confirmation by the Board, for the representation on the Senate of the graduates in such faculty. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 26, *in part. Amended.*

48. Members of the teaching staff of the University, of University College, of the federated universities, and of the federated and affiliated colleges, shall not be eligible for election by any of the graduate bodies. (*New.*)

49. No person shall be eligible for election as Chancellor or for election or appointment as a member of the Senate unless he is a British subject and a resident of the Province of Ontario. (*New.*)

50. The tenure of office of the elected and the appointed members of the Senate shall be for four years, and until their respective successors are elected or appointed. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 26 (7). *Amended.*

51. If any elected or appointed member of the Senate resigns, goes to reside out of the Province, becomes insane or incapable of acting, or becomes a member of the teaching staff of any of the bodies mentioned in section 48, not being the body which he has been appointed to represent, his seat shall *ipso facto* become vacant, and a declaration of the existence of any vacancy entered upon the minutes of the Senate shall be conclusive evidence thereof. (*New.*)

52. If any vacancy shall occur from any cause, the same shall be filled, in the case of an appointed member, by the body possessing the power of appointment; and in case of a member elected by the graduates or by any class of graduates, or by the principals of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, and assistants therein, such vacancy shall be filled by the Senate, and the persons appointed or elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the term of office of the member whose seat has become vacant. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 30 (8). *Amended.*

53. If any question shall arise touching the election of the Chancellor or of any elective member of the Senate, or the right of any person to be or sit or act as Chancellor or as a member of the Senate, the same shall not be raised

or determined in or by any action or proceeding in any court, but shall be determined by the Senate, whose decision shall be final. (*Ver.*)

54. In addition to such others as are expressly mentioned in this Act, the Senate shall have the following powers and perform the following duties:

(1) To provide for the regulation and conduct of its proceedings, including the determining of the quorum necessary for the transaction of business;

(2) To provide for the granting of and to grant degrees, including honorary degrees and certificates of proficiency, except in Theology;

(3) To provide for the establishment of Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes;

(4) To provide for the affiliation with the University of any college established in Canada for the promotion of Art or Science, or for instruction in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture or any other useful branch of learning, and for the dissolution of such affiliation, or of any existing affiliation, or the modification or alteration of the terms thereof;

(5) To provide for the cancellation, recall and suspension of the degree, whether heretofore or hereafter granted or conferred, of any graduate of the University who has heretofore been or shall hereafter be convicted in the Province of Ontario or elsewhere of an offence which, if committed in Canada, would be an indictable offence, or who has been or shall hereafter be guilty of any infamous or disgraceful conduct or of conduct unbecoming a graduate of the University; for erasing the name of such graduate from the roll or register of graduates and for requiring the surrender for cancellation of the diploma, certificate or other instrument evidencing the right of such graduate to the degree of which he shall have been deprived under the authority of any such statute; and for providing the mode of inquiring into and determining as to the guilt of such graduate, and the procedure generally in respect of any of the said matters; 4 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 1.

(6) To provide for the establishment of any faculty, department, chair and course of instruction in the University. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 24 (1), *in part*. Amended.

(7) To provide for the establishment of any department, chair and course of instruction in University College in any subject except theology. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 24 (2), *in part*. Amended.

(8) To appoint scrutineers for the counting of the votes for Chancellor and for elective members of the Senate; 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 30 (3), *in part*.

(9) To consider and to determine on the report of the respective faculty councils as to the courses of study in all the faculties; (*New.*)

(10) To consider and to determine on the like report as to the appointment of examiners, and the conduct and results of the examinations in all the faculties; (*New.*)

(11) To hear and determine appeals from decisions of the faculty councils upon applications and memorials by students and others; (*New.*)

(12) To consider all such matters as shall be reported to it by the Council of any faculty, and to communicate its opinion or action thereon to the Council; (*New.*)

(13) To provide for the representation on the Senate of any faculty which may hereafter be established in the University, and of the graduates in such faculty, if, in the opinion of the Senate, provision should be made for separate representation of such graduates; (*New.*)

(14) To provide for the preparation and publication of the Calendars, which shall include those of University College and the federated universities, or such of them as may desire that their calendars shall be inserted therein; 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 33 (1), *in part*. *Amended.*

(15) To make rules and regulations for the management and conduct of the Library, and to prescribe the duties of the Librarian; (*New.*)

(16) To make such changes in the composition of the Senate as may be deemed expedient; (*New.*)

(17) To make such recommendations to the Board as may be deemed proper for promoting the interests of the University and of University College, or for carrying out the objects and provisions of this Act. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 33. *Amended.*

55. Nothing in section 54 contained shall authorize the Senate to make any change in its composition which shall affect the rights of representation thereon of a federated university or the faculty of Arts thereof, or of a federated college, or of the graduates of a federated university, unless the same shall be assented to by the federated university or college affected by such change. (*New.*)

56. A certified copy of every statute or other enactment of the Senate providing for any of the matters or things mentioned in section 54 and therein numbered 3, 4, 5,

6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, and 16 shall, within ten days after the passing thereof, be transmitted to the Board, and no such statute or enactment shall have force or effect until it has been approved by the Board. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 34. *Amended.*

57. Convocation shall consist of all the graduates of the University and of the federated universities. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 36. *Amended.*

58. Convocation shall have power:

(1) To make regulations for governing its proceedings and the mode of conducting the same, and keeping records thereof;

(2) To appoint a Clerk of Convocation, and to prescribe his duties;

(3) In case of the absence of the Chancellor, to elect a presiding officer for any meeting thereof; .

(4) To consider all questions affecting the interests and well-being of the University, and to make representations thereon to the Board and to the Senate;

(5) To require a fee to be paid by the members as a condition of their being placed on the register of members, and to provide that no member whose name does not appear in such register shall be entitled to take any part in the proceedings of Convocation;

(6) To appoint an Executive Committee and to confer upon it such powers as to Convocation may seem meet. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37, *in part. Amended.*

59. Convocation shall meet when convened by the Chancellor, and also at such times and places as may be fixed by Convocation by regulation in that behalf, and in the absence of such regulation, as may be fixed by Convocation or by the Executive Committee thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Board to provide a suitable place for its meetings. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37 (4), *in part. Amended.*

60. Notice of all meetings shall be given in such manner as may be prescribed by Convocation by regulation in that behalf, and in the absence of such regulation as may be directed by Convocation or by the Executive Committee thereof. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37 (4), *in part. Amended.*

61. A true copy of the minutes of the proceedings of every meeting of Convocation shall be transmitted without unnecessary delay to the Board and to the Senate. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37 (4), *in part. Amended.*

62. All questions shall be decided by the vote of the majority of the members present. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37 (5), *in part. Amended.*

63. The Chairman or presiding officer shall be entitled to vote as a member of Convocation, and any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negatived. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 37 (5), *in part. Amended.*

64. No question shall be decided at any meeting unless at least twenty-five members are present. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37 (5), *in part. Amended.*

65. If at least twenty-five members by writing under their hands, setting forth the objects thereof, require the Chairman to convene a special meeting of Convocation, it shall be the duty of the Chairman to call the same without any unnecessary delay. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 37 (6), *in part. Amended.*

66. No matter shall be considered at any such meeting except that for the consideration of which the meeting shall have been called. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 37 (6), *in part. Amended.*

67. There shall be a Chancellor of the University, who shall be elected by the graduates thereof at the time and in the manner hereinafter mentioned. (*New.*)

68. The Chancellor shall be the Chairman of Convocation. (*New.*)

69. All degrees shall be conferred by the Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, or of their being a vacancy in the office of Chancellor, by the President, or, in case of the absence of both of them, or of both offices being vacant, by some member of a faculty of the University, to be appointed for the purpose by the Senate. (*New.*)

70. The Chancellor shall hold office for four years, and until his successor is chosen. (*New.*)

71. If the Chancellor dies, goes to reside out of the Province, or becomes insane or otherwise incapable of acting, he shall *ipso facto* vacate his office, and a declaration of the existence of such vacancy by the Senate entered upon its minutes shall be conclusive evidence thereof. (*New.*)

72. In the case of a vacancy in the office of Chancellor caused by death, resignation or otherwise, before the term of office for which the Chancellor was elected has expired,

the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment by the Senate at a special meeting thereof called for the purpose, of which at least thirty days' notice shall be given, of a successor, who shall hold office for the remainder of the term for which the Chancellor shall have been elected. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 30 (7). *Amended.*

73. There shall be a faculty council to be known as "The Council of the Faculty of Arts." (*New.*)

74. It shall consist of the President of the University, the Principal of University College, the President or other head of every federated university, the teaching staff in the Faculty of Arts of the University, the teaching staff of University College, the teaching staff in the Faculty of Arts of Victoria University, of Trinity College and of every other university hereafter federated with the University, one professor in the department of religious knowledge appointed by the theological faculty in each federated university whether now or hereafter federated, and one professor appointed by each of the federated colleges. Provided, always, that the lecturers and instructors whose appointments are temporary, shall not for the purpose of this section be deemed to be members of the teaching staff, and provided, also, that the lecturers and instructors who are members of the Council shall act as assessors only, and shall not be entitled to vote. (*New.*)

75. The powers and duties of the Council of the Faculty of Arts shall be:

(1) To make rules and regulations for governing its proceedings, including the determining of the quorum necessary for the transaction of business;

(2) To fix and determine the courses of study in Arts, subject to the approval of the Senate;

(3) Subject to the approval of and confirmation by the Senate, to appoint the examiners for and to conduct the examinations of the Arts courses, and to determine the results of such examinations;

(4) To deal with and, subject to an appeal to the Senate, to decide upon all applications and memorials by students or others in connection with the Faculty of Arts;

(5) To consider and report to the Senate upon such matters affecting the Faculty of Arts as to the Council may seem meet.

(6) For the purposes of this section the term "the Faculty of Arts" shall mean and include the teaching bodies and persons mentioned in section 74. (*New.*)

76. There shall also be a Council for every other faculty of the University now or hereafter established, and a Council for University College. (*New.*)

77. The Council of University College shall consist of the Principal and the teaching staff thereof and the Councils of the said other faculties shall consist of the respective teaching staffs thereof. (*New.*)

78. Teaching staff shall have the limited meaning given to it in the provisions of this Act relating to the Council of the Faculty of Arts, and the lecturers and instructors who are members of such Councils shall act as assessors only, and shall not be entitled to vote. (*New.*)

79. The powers and duties of the Faculty Councils provided for by section 76 shall be:

(1) To make rules and regulations governing their proceedings, including the determining of the quorum necessary for the transaction of business;

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the approval of the Board, to make rules and regulations for the government, direction and management of their respective faculties and the affairs and business thereof;

(3) To fix and determine the courses of study in their respective faculties, subject to the approval of the Senate;

(4) Subject to the approval of and confirmation by the Senate, to appoint the examiners for and to conduct the examinations of the courses in their respective faculties, and to determine the results of such examinations;

(5) To deal with and, subject to an appeal to the Senate, to decide upon all applications and memorials by students and others in connection with their respective faculties;

(6) To consider and report to the Senate upon such matters affecting their respective faculties as to the Councils may seem meet. (*New.*)

80. Except in the case of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, the Dean shall be Chairman of the Council of the Faculty of which he is Dean. (*New.*)

81. The powers and duties of the Council of University College shall be:

(1) To make rules and regulations for governing its own proceedings, including the determining of the quorum necessary for the transaction of business;

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the approval of the Board, to make rules and regulations for the government, direction and management of University College and the affairs and business thereof;

(3) To appoint the examiners for and to conduct the examinations of University College;

(4) To consider and report to the Board and to the Senate or to either of them upon such matters affecting University College as to the Council may seem meet. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 40 (2), *in part. Amended.*

82. The Principal of University College shall be the Chairman of the Council thereof. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 40 (2), *in part. Amended.*

83. The Librarian of the University shall be *ex-officio* a member of all faculty councils and of the Council of University College. (*New.*)

84. Unless and until otherwise provided by the Board, there shall be a Committee to be called the Caput, which shall be composed of the President of the University, who shall be the Chairman thereof; the Principal of University College, the heads of the federated universities, the heads of the federated colleges, and the Deans of the faculties of the University, at least five of whom shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. (*New.*)

85. The Caput shall have the following powers and perform the following duties:

(1) To fix and determine the time tables for the lectures and other instruction in the University which affect more than one faculty, or which affect University College, or a federated university or college;

(2) To authorize such lecturing and teaching in the University by others than the duly appointed members of the teaching staff thereof, and to prevent all lecturing and teaching not so authorized;

(3) To exercise the powers as to discipline conferred upon it by sections 96 to 99 inclusive of this Act;

(4) Generally to deal with all such matters as may be assigned to it by the Board or by the Senate, provided, in the latter case, that such matters fall within the powers conferred upon the Senate by this Act. (*New.*)

86. A copy of every general rule or regulation made by the Caput shall be transmitted to the Board, and no such general rule or regulation shall have any force or effect until it has been approved by the Board. (*New.*)

87. The Caput may act as advisory to the President in all matters affecting the academic interests of the University, but the powers of the President shall not be subject to its control. (*New.*)

88.—(1) There shall be a President of the University who shall be the chief executive officer thereof, and shall have general supervision over and direction of the academic work of the University, and the teaching staff thereof, and the officers and servants employed in or in connection with such work, including the Registrar of the University, and shall also have such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be conferred upon or assigned to him by the Board.

(2) He shall be a member of all faculty councils, and Chairman of the Council of the Faculty of Arts. (*New.*)

(3) He shall be Chairman of the Senate. (*New.*)

(4) In the absence of the Chancellor, he shall confer all degrees. (*New.*)

(5) He shall call meetings of the Council of the Faculty of Arts in accordance with the regulations of the Council, and also when requested to do so by at least five members thereof.

(6) He shall have power to suspend any member of the teaching staff of the University and of University College, and any officer and servant mentioned in subsection 1 and when he shall exercise such power he shall forthwith report his action to the Board, with a statement of his reasons therefor. (*New.*)

(7) He shall make recommendations to the Board as to all appointments to and all promotions in, and removals from the teaching staff of the University, and of University College (including the Principal), and of the officers and servants mentioned in subsection 1. (*New.*)

(8) He shall have the right to summon meetings of any faculty council, and of the Council of University College, whenever he may deem it necessary to do so, and to take the chair at any meeting thereof at which he may be present. (*New.*)

(9) He may, also, at his discretion, convene joint meetings of all the faculty Councils and the Council of University College or of any two or more of them. (*New.*)

(10) He shall report annually to the Board and to the Senate upon the progress and efficiency of the academic work of the University and of University College, and as to their progress and requirements, and make such recom-

mendations thereon as he may deem necessary, and he shall also report upon any matter which may be referred to him by the Board or by the Senate. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 39, *in part. Amended.*

(11) The enumeration of the express powers mentioned in subsections 4 to 10, inclusive, shall not be taken to limit the general powers conferred by subsection 1. (*New.*)

89. Subject to the provisions of section 91 in case of his absence or illness the President may appoint a member of any faculty to act in his stead, and if there is a vacancy in the office of President, or if no appointment is made, the Board may appoint a member of any faculty to act *pro tempore*, and, failing an appointment, the Dean of the faculty of Arts of the University shall act as President *pro tempore*. (*New.*)

90. The person acting pursuant to any such appointment shall have and may exercise all the powers and shall perform all the duties of President, but not those as to appointments, promotions and removals, unless he shall be requested by the Board to do so. (*New.*)

91. When and as long as there is a Vice-President of the University he shall act for the President in case he is absent or ill, if there is a vacancy in the office, or at the request of the President, and while so acting the Vice-President shall have and may exercise all the powers and shall perform all the duties of President, but not those as to appointments, promotions, and removals, unless he shall be requested by the Board to do so. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 39, *in part. Amended.*

92.—(1) There shall be a principal of University College, who shall be the chief executive officer thereof, and shall have general supervision over and direction of the academic work of University College and the teaching staff thereof, and the officers and servants employed in or in connection with such work, including the Registrar of University College, and shall also have such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the Board.

(2) He shall be a member of the Council of the Faculty of Arts. (*New.*)

(3) He shall call meetings of the Council of University College in accordance with the regulations of the Council, and when requested to do so by at least five members thereof, and also whenever he may see fit.

(4) He shall have power to suspend any member of the teaching staff of University College, and any officer and servant mentioned in subsection 1, and when he shall exercise such power he shall forthwith report his action to the President with a statement of his reasons therefor. (*New.*)

(5) He shall report annually to the Board and to the Senate upon the progress and efficiency of the academic work of University College, and as to its progress and requirements, and make such recommendations thereon as he may deem necessary, and he shall also report upon any matter which may be referred to him by the Board or by the Senate, and his reports shall, in all cases, be made through the President. (*New.*)

(6) In case of the absence or illness of the principal he may appoint a member of the teaching staff of University College to act for him and failing an appointment by him, or if there be a vacancy in the office of principal the senior member of the teaching staff of University College shall act as principal *pro tempore*. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 41. *Amended.*

93. There shall be a Registrar for the University and a Registrar for University College, and the offices shall not be held by the same person. (*New.*)

94. The Council of University College, and the governing bodies of the federated universities and colleges, shall, respectively, have disciplinary jurisdiction over and entire responsibility for the conduct of their students in respect of all matters arising or occurring in or upon their respective college buildings, including residences and grounds. (*New.*)

95. The councils of such of the faculties as shall have assigned for their separate use any building or building and grounds, including residences, shall have disciplinary jurisdiction over and entire responsibility for the conduct of all students in their respective faculties in respect of all matters arising or occurring in or upon such building, or building and grounds. (*New.*)

96. In all other cases, and, save as aforesaid, as respects all students to whatsoever college or faculty they may belong, disciplinary jurisdiction shall be vested in the Caput, but the Caput may delegate its authority in any particular case or by any general regulation to the council or other governing body of the university or college or faculty to which the student belongs. (*New.*)

97. The Caput shall also have power and authority to determine by general regulation, or otherwise, to what col-

lege, faculty or other body the control of university associations shall belong. (*New.*)

98. If there shall be any question as to the proper body to exercise jurisdiction in any matter of discipline which may arise, the same shall be determined by the Caput, whose decision shall be final. (*New.*)

99. Disciplinary jurisdiction shall include the power to impose fines. (*New.*)

100. As respects the conduct and discipline as students of the University of all students registered in the University to whatsoever college or faculty they may belong and as respects all students enrolled in University College the provisions of sections 94 to 99 may be abrogated or changed by the Board. (*New.*)

101.—(1) The first election under this Act of the Chancellor and of the elective members of the Senate shall take place and be held in the present year, and the present incumbents of the said offices and the appointed members of the Senate, unless they shall be re-elected or re-appointed, shall cease to hold office immediately after the meeting of the Senate next following the holding of such election. (*New.*)

(2) The elective members of the Senate shall be elected and the appointed members thereof shall be appointed thereafter quadriennially. (*New.*)

102. The Registrar of the University shall, after the fifteenth day of June, and before the fifteenth day of August in every year in which an election is to take place, prepare an alphabetical list to be called "The Election Register," of the names and known addresses of all graduates who are entitled to vote at any such election. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 28 (1), *in part.* *Amended.*

103. The election register shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in the office of the Registrar not later than the fifteenth day of August in every such year, and shall be open to inspection by any graduate entitled to vote, at all reasonable hours. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 28 (1), *in part.* *Amended.*

104. No person whose name does not appear in the election register shall be entitled to vote at any such election. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 28 (1), *in part.* *Amended.*

105. If from any cause the election register is not prepared at the time and in the manner provided by this Act,

the Board shall make provision for the preparation thereof, and all the provisions of this Act as to the election register, except those relating to time, shall apply to the election register which shall be so prepared. (*New.*)

106. For the purposes of all elections at which graduates of a federated university are entitled to vote, the Registrar of such University shall on or before the fifteenth day of June in each year in which an election at which such graduates are entitled to vote is to be held, furnish to the Registrar of the University a list of the names of all graduates of such federated university who are entitled to vote, with their post office addresses as far as the same are known. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 27. *Amended.*

107. The Education Department shall, upon the application of the Registrar of the University, furnish him with a list of all principals of and assistants in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools who are actually engaged in teaching in a Collegiate Institute or High School, with their post office addresses as far as known. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, sec. 28 (2), *in part.* *Amended.*

108. The Registrar, in preparing the election register, shall make separate lists (1) of the graduates in Arts of the University enrolled in University College; (2) of the graduates of each federated university, including graduates of the University who were at the time of graduation enrolled in the federated university; (3) of the graduates in Medicine; (4) of the graduates in Law; (5) of the graduates in Applied Science and Engineering; (6) of the graduates of each and every other faculty in the University hereafter constituted, the graduates of which are entitled to elect representatives; (7) of the graduates in Agriculture; and (8) of the principals of and assistants in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools actually engaged in teaching in a Collegiate Institute or High School, and such lists shall be the voters' lists for the election. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 28 (2). *Amended.*

109. If any person whose name appears or ought to appear in any election register complains in writing to the Registrar of the University, not later than ten clear days before the second Wednesday of the month of September in the year in which the election is to be held, that his name or that of any person which ought to appear therein has been omitted from such register or of any error in such name as it appears therein, or that the name of any person whose name ought not to be entered in the register appears therein, the Registrar shall forthwith examine into the complaint, and after such notice as he may deem necessary to any person whose name is sought to be stricken from such

register, rectify the error, if any, therein. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 28 (4), *in part. Amended.*

110. The decision of the Registrar shall be subject to appeal to the President of the University. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 28 (4), *in part. Amended.*

111. No person shall be elected as Chancellor, or as a member of the Senate, unless he has been nominated as hereinafter mentioned, and every vote cast for any person not so nominated shall be void. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (1), *in part. Amended.*

112. The nomination shall be in writing by a nomination paper, which shall be signed by at least ten graduates entitled to vote at the election. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (1), *in part. Amended.*

113. The nomination paper shall be delivered at the office of the Registrar, or, if sent by mail, shall be received there not later than the first Wednesday in September of the year in which the election is to take place, and if not so delivered or received shall be invalid, and shall not be acted upon. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (1), *in part. Amended.*

114. Any person who is nominated for the office of Chancellor or as a member of the Senate may refuse to become a candidate for the office for which he shall have been nominated and he shall be deemed not to have been nominated, and his name shall not be included in the list of candidates if he shall notify the Registrar in writing of his refusal within four days after the day upon which the time for nominations shall have expired. 2 Edw. VII., c. 43, s. 11. *Amended.*

115. In case one person only is nominated for the office of Chancellor within the time fixed for that purpose he shall be elected to and be entitled to hold that office. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (2), *in part. Amended.*

116. In case only such number of persons as are required to be elected as members of the Senate are nominated within the time fixed for that purpose the persons so nominated shall be elected to and be entitled to hold the office for which they were respectively nominated. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (2), *in part. Amended.*

117. The Registrar shall report to the Senate at its next meeting the results of any such election. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (2), *in part. Amended.*

118. In case a poll is necessary the Registrar shall on or before the second Wednesday in the said month of September send by mail to every graduate who, according to the election register, is entitled to vote at the election, and whose place of residence is shewn in such register, or is known to the Registrar, a voting paper in the form set out in schedule 1 to this Act, together with a list of the persons whose term of office is expiring, and of all persons who have been nominated. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 29 (3). *Amended.*

119. The votes shall be given by closed voting papers, which shall be delivered, or, if sent by mail, shall be received at the office of the Registrar not earlier than the second Wednesday of the said month of September, and not later than the first Wednesday of October following, both days inclusive, and every voting paper which has not been furnished by the Registrar, or which is not so delivered or received as aforesaid shall be invalid, and shall not be counted. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (1, 2). *Amended.*

120. Two persons to be appointed by the Senate for that purpose, shall be the scrutineers; but, if the Senate does not at least two weeks previous to the time fixed for the counting of the votes appoint the scrutineers, it shall be the duty of the President to make the appointment. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (3). *Amended.*

121. The voting papers shall, upon the next day after the time for receiving the same has expired, be opened by the Registrar, and such persons as may be appointed by the Senate or by the President to assist in the opening thereof, in the presence of the scrutineers to be appointed as hereinbefore mentioned, who shall examine and count the votes and keep a record thereof in a book to be provided for that purpose, and the opening of the voting papers and the counting and recording of the votes shall be continued from day to day until the same are completed. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (2), *in part.* *Amended.*

122. Any person entitled to vote at the election may be present at the opening of the voting papers and the counting and recording of the votes. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (2), *in part.* *Amended.*

123. If more than one name appears upon a voting paper for Chancellor the vote shall be invalid, and shall not be counted, and if more names than the number to be elected appear on a voting paper for members of the Senate the votes shall be counted as votes for the persons whose names appear thereon in consecutive order, beginning with the first until the required number is reached,

and all other votes thereon shall be invalid, and shall not be counted. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (4). *Amended.*

124. Upon the completion of the scrutiny and counting of the votes the scrutineers shall declare the result of the election, setting forth the number of votes cast for every person who has been nominated, and shall, without delay, report the same in writing under their hands to the Senate. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (5). *Amended.*

125. In case of an equality of the votes given for two or more persons for Chancellor or for a member or members of the Senate, which leaves the election undecided, the Senate shall, at its next meeting, give the casting vote or votes necessary to decide it. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 30 (6). *Amended.*

126. If from any cause any election provided for by this Act shall not be held as hereinbefore provided, the Board shall make provision for holding the same and fix the dates for the nominations and the other proceedings for taking, counting and recording the votes thereat and declaring the result thereof, and such proceedings shall, as far as may be practicable, be made conformable with those provided by this Act. (*New.*)

127. The course of instruction in the Faculty of Arts shall be apportioned between the University and University College as follows:

(1) In the University instruction shall be given in Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Biology, Physiology, History, Ethnology, Comparative Philology, Italian, Spanish, History of Philosophy, Psychology, Logic, Metaphysics, Education, Political Science, including Political Economy, Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law, and Constitutional History, and in such other subjects as, from time to time, may be determined by statute in that behalf. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 24 (1). *Amended.*

(2) In University College instruction shall be given in Greek, Latin, Ancient History, English, French, German, Oriental Languages and Ethics, and in such other subjects as may, from time to time, be determined by statute in that behalf, but not in theology. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 24 (2). *Amended.*

128. The subjects of instruction assigned by section 127 of this Act to the University and University College, respectively, shall not be transferred from the one to the other except by the direction of the Board, and no such direction shall be made unless with the consent of the federated universities. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 24 (4). *Amended.*

129.—(1) The curriculum in Arts of the University shall include the subjects of Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Christian Ethics, Apologetics, the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion and Church History, (but any provision for examination and instruction in the same shall be left to the voluntary action of the federated universities and colleges, and provision shall be made by a system of options to prevent such subjects being made compulsory upon any candidate for a degree. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 24 (3).

(2) The options provided for by subsection 1 shall be evenly distributed over each year of the general or pass course, and as far as practicable over each of the honour courses. (*New.*)

130. The Board, with the consent of the federated universities, but not otherwise, may provide that attendance by a student enrolled in University College upon instruction in the subjects assigned to University College or any of them, in any of the federated universities, shall be equivalent to attendance in University College, and that such attendance by a student enrolled in a federated university, in University College, shall be equivalent to attendance in such federated university, and may prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any such attendance upon instruction may take place. (*New.*)

131. Save as otherwise provided by the Board, a professor, lecturer or teacher of University College may give instruction at or to the students enrolled in any federated university in any of the subjects of instruction from time to time assigned to University College, and a professor, lecturer or teacher of any federated university may give instruction at or to the students enrolled in University College in any of such subjects of instruction. Provided, always, that the consent of the Principal of University College and of the federated university or universities concerned and the approval of the Senate shall have been first obtained. (*New.*)

132. Instruction in Arts in the University (except post-graduate instruction) shall be free to all regular matriculated students thereof who are enrolled in University College or in a federated university, and who enter their names with the Registrar of the University, but this provision shall not include exemption from laboratory fees, gymnasium fees, or fees for physical examination or instruction. 1 Edw. VII, c. 41, s. 15. *Amended.*

133. The table of fees now prescribed for University College shall be the minimum table of fees for University College and for the Arts faculties of the federated universi-

ties, and no reduction shall be made in such minimum unless with the consent of the Board and of the federated universities. (*New.*)

134. Attendance upon instruction in University College or in a federated university by a student enrolled therein shall entitle such student to present himself for any Arts examination in and to proceed to any degree in Arts of the University, and to compete for any exhibition, scholarship, prize or certificate of proficiency in Arts awarded or granted by the University in the same way and to the same extent as if he had attended upon such instruction in the University. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 25 (2). *Amended.*

135. If and as far as may be sanctioned by the Senate and approved by the Board, the provisions of section 134 shall apply to attendance by a student of a federated or affiliated college upon instruction therein. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 25 (2), *in part.* *Amended.*

136.—(1) All students proceeding to a degree in Arts in the University, unless in cases for which special provision shall be made to the contrary by statute of the Senate, shall be enrolled in University College or in a federated university.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the statutes of the Senate in that behalf, all students proceeding to a degree in any faculty of the University other than that of Arts, unless in cases for which special provision shall be made to the contrary by statute of the Senate, shall be registered in the University and receive their instruction therein, except in the subjects in which by or under the authority of subsection 2 of section 127 instruction is or may be provided for in University College, as to which it shall be sufficient if being a student enrolled in University College or a federated university he has received instruction therein. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 25 (1). *Amended.*

137. Persons who have not received their instruction in the University, or in University College, or in a federated university or college, or in an affiliated college, may be admitted as candidates for examination for standing or for any degrees, honours, scholarships or certificates of proficiency authorized to be granted or conferred by the University on such conditions as the Senate may, from time to time, determine. 50 Vict., c. 43, s. 54.

138.—(1) No student enrolled in University College or in a federated university or college or in an affiliated college shall be permitted to present himself for any university examination subsequent to that for matriculation without producing a certificate that he has complied with the re-

quirements of such university or college affecting his admission to such examination.

(2) A student enrolled in an affiliated college may, subject to the provisions of subsection 1 and of any statute in that behalf of the Senate, present himself for any University examination subsequent to that for matriculation leading to a degree in that branch of learning in which instruction is given in such college. Provided, always, that such student shall not be entitled, unless by special permission of the Senate, to present himself for any examination leading to a degree in Arts or in any other faculty of the University. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 25 (4). *Amended.*

139. Every graduate's diploma and student's certificate of standing, in addition to being signed by the proper authority in that behalf of the University, shall indicate the federated university or college or affiliated college in which such student was enrolled at the time of his graduation or examination, and shall be signed by such professor, teacher or officer of the federated university or college or affiliated college as the governing body thereof may determine. 1 Edw. VII., c. 41, s. 25 (3). *Amended.*

140.—(1) There shall be and are hereby set apart, for the use of the University and University College acres of the Crown lands of the Province, and the same shall be deemed an addition to and shall form part of the endowment of the University and University College.

(2) The said lands shall be selected, sold, controlled and managed and the proceeds of the sales thereof shall be accounted for and paid over to the Board as provided by the second, third and fourth sections of the Act passed in the sixtieth year of the reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, chapter 59.

(3) The provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the said Act shall apply to the lands which shall be set apart under the provisions of this section. (*New.*)

141.—(1) For the purpose of making provision for the maintenance and support of the University and of University College, there shall be paid to the Board out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province yearly and every year a sum equal to _____ per centum of the average yearly gross receipts of the Province from succession duties.

(2) The said annual sums shall be paid in equal half-yearly instalments on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year, the first of which shall be paid on the first day of July next, and the average yearly gross receipts of the Province from succession duties shall be determined by and be based upon the gross receipts from

such duties of the three years ended on the 31st day of December next preceding the day on which the first instalment of the year is to be paid. (*New.*)

142. Nothing in this Act contained shall impair or prejudicially affect the rights of Trinity College under those provisions of the agreement made between the Trustees of the University of Toronto of the first part and Trinity College of the second part and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of August, 1903, which are set out in schedule 2 to this Act, but such provisions shall continue to be and shall remain binding on the University. (*New.*)

143.—(1) The Board shall have power to make such arrangement as it may deem expedient for the purpose of facilitating the removal of Trinity College to Queen's Park, and to that end to agree to such modifications and alterations of the terms of the said agreement bearing date the twenty-fifth day of August, 1903, under the provisions of which Trinity College became federated with the University, and to agree to such additional or substituted terms, financial or otherwise, as to the Board may seem meet, but no such agreement shall have any force or effect until it has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but when so approved such agreement shall have the same force and effect as if the terms thereof had been embodied in this Act.

(2) In the event of its being necessary in order to the carrying out of any agreement which may be entered into under the provisions of subsection 1, that to enable Trinity College to remove its seat to a site on the University land in or near Queen's Park and to erect new buildings thereon a loan to be raised by Trinity College should be guaranteed by the Province it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for and in the name of the Province to guarantee the repayment of the loan in such form and upon and subject to such conditions and stipulations as to the nature and sufficiency of the security to be given for the loan, the safeguards which may be deemed necessary to protect the Province against loss and to ensure the repayment of principal and interest as the same become due, and otherwise as to the Lieutenant-Governor may seem meet.

(3) Trinity College is hereby authorized and empowered to make and enter into any agreement which it may deem necessary for carrying out the purpose mentioned in subsection 1, and to make and execute all such agreements, deeds and other instruments as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the provisions of any such agreement.

(4) Trinity College may also borrow upon the security of its property, real and personal, or any part thereof, such sum of money as may be deemed requisite in order to carry

out such removal as aforesaid, and the terms of any agreement which may be entered into as aforesaid in reference thereto, and may execute such deeds, bonds, debentures and other instruments as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of such security as aforesaid, and the money so borrowed may be repayable at such times and in such manner and bear such rate of interest as to Trinity College may seem meet. (*New.*)

144. The Acts and parts of Acts mentioned in schedule 3 to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE 1.

(Section 118.)

FORM OF VOTING PAPER.

University of Toronto, Election.

19 .

I, _____ resident at _____ in the county of _____ do hereby declare:

(1) That the signature subscribed hereunto is of my proper handwriting.

(2) That I vote for the following person as Chancellor of the University of Toronto, viz., _____ of _____ in the county of _____

(3) That I vote for the following persons as members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, viz., _____ of _____ in the county of _____ etc., etc.

(4) That I have not for the purpose of this election signed any other voting paper as a graduate of the Faculty of Arts (or of Medicine, or of Law, or as a Principal of or Assistant in a Collegiate Institute, or a High School, as the case may be).

(5) That this voting paper was signed by me on the day of the date thereof.

(6) That I vote in my right as graduate of _____ University (or as Principal of or Assistant in a Collegiate Institute or a High School, as the case may be).

(7) (In the case of a Principal of or Assistant in a Collegiate Institute or in a High School) That I am now actually engaged in teaching in a Collegiate Institute (or in a High School, as the case may be) viz., in the _____ at _____

Witness my hand this

day of

A.D. 19

A. B.

SCHEDULE 2.

(Section 142.)

Provisions of the agreement between the Trustees of the University of Toronto and Trinity College which are not to be affected by the Act.

"The parties of the second part shall be entitled to have lectures in the University subjects as defined by *The University Act, 1901*, delivered by the professors and other instructors of the University of Toronto at Trinity College in all subjects of the general or pass course, and as far as practicable in all subjects of the several honour courses, but it is hereby declared that it is not intended that there shall be any duplication of lectures or other instruction for the purposes of which scientific apparatus or other means of demonstration are required which are not provided by Trinity College, and which cannot be conveniently taken from the University buildings to Trinity College.

"All arrangements for such lectures, including the time table of lectures and the personnel of lecturers, shall be made in such manner as to afford to the students enrolled at Trinity College the same advantages in regard to the University lectures as are afforded to the students of the other Arts colleges, and the said arrangements shall be made in each year by the President of the University of Toronto and the Provost of Trinity College, and, in the event of their being unable to agree on any matter, the same shall be forthwith referred for final decision to such person as they may designate in writing under their hands, and, in the event of the President and the Provost being unable to agree upon such referee within one week after such disagreement on any matter as aforesaid, such referee shall be appointed by the Minister of Education, and a decision in writing of such referee, by whomsoever chosen, shall be final.

"The expenses connected with the duplication of lectures as aforesaid shall be assumed by the Government as a permanent charge on the provincial revenues in consideration of the suspension by Trinity College of its degree conferring powers, and of its surrender to the University of Toronto of all fees in connection with degrees other than those of Theology.

"A site to be agreed on between the said parties hereto in or near the Queen's Park, in the City of Toronto, on the lands vested in the parties of the first part, shall be reserved for the parties of the second part, on which they may erect at their own expense a building for the use of the students of Trinity College while attending lectures in the University buildings.

"Such site shall be occupied by the parties of the second part free of ground rent and all other charges so long as the federation of the universities continue, but, in the event of the withdrawal of the parties of the second part from federation the said building shall be purchased from the said parties of the second part by the said parties of the first part at a valuation to be determined by the arbitration of two indifferent persons to be appointed, one by each of the parties hereto, their successors or assigns, and this provision shall be deemed to be and shall be a submission under *The Arbitration Act*.

"Until the erection of such building students from Trinity College attending University lectures shall be allowed the use of some suitable rooms in one of the University buildings.

"Subsections 1 and 2 of section 43 of the said Act are hereby declared to be incorporated in and to form part of this agreement.

"The Senate of the University of Toronto shall enact such statutes as may be necessary to enable the University of Toronto to confer on undergraduates and graduates of Trinity College the degrees provided for by subsection 2 of section 3 of *The University Act, 1901*, which are now conferred by Trinity University.

"The examination for the said degrees shall be conducted by the University of Toronto through examiners nominated by the parties of the second part, and the said degrees shall be conferred by the University of Toronto upon the report of the said examiners.

"All students of Trinity Medical College who have not matriculated at the date of the issue of the proclamation of the federation of the two universities shall be allowed two years from that date to matriculate in the University of Trinity College under the regulations in force at the date of federation."

SCHEDULE 3.

(Section 144.)

Acts and parts of Acts repealed :

- R.S.O. cap. 300. The whole Act.
1 Edw. VII., cap. 41. The whole Act.
2 Edw. VII., cap. 43. The whole Act, except section 7.
3 Edw. VII., cap. 36. The whole Act.
4 Edw. VII., cap. 35. The whole Act.
5 Edw. VII., cap. 36. The whole Act.
5 Edw. VII., cap. 37. Sections 7 and 10.





SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT IN OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

The authorities of other Universities applied to for information, kindly furnished replies to the following questions:

Question No. 1.

"Has the University any official connection with the State, and if so, what is the nature of the connection?"

Chicago University:

The University has no connection with the State.

Columbia University, New York:

No, except that it voluntarily reports its general condition to the Education Department of the State and to the general Commissioner of Education at Washington.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.:

Cornell University is not a State University, but the Legislature has established in Cornell University a State College of Agriculture and a State College of Veterinary Medicine, for the maintenance of which it last year appropriated \$65,000 and \$250,000 for buildings.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.:

The University is a private corporation and has no connection with the State. All its personal property and such real estate (including dormitories) as are used for educational purposes as distinguished from investment, are exempt from taxation.

Leland Stanford University, Cal.:

A "quasi-public" corporation. Partly released from State taxation in consideration of free tuition to California students. Trustees report finances to Governor of State. Supreme Court of State may remove trustees if trust violated—as in falling into hands of religious sect.

McGill University, Montreal:

No, except that the University receives a small grant annually, made by the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction, out of the Superior Education Fund of the Province, and also that the University undertakes certain school examinations (which are somewhat similar to the Junior Leaving Examinations of the Province of Ontario), and for this service is paid a small contribution out of the moneys at the disposal of the Protestant Committee.

Michigan University, Ann Arbor:

Yes, it was established and is supported by the State of Michigan.

Minnesota University:

The University is a part of the system of Public Education and it belongs to the State.

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey:
No.

Queen's University, Kingston:

Queen's College has not any connection with the State, excepting that it is recognized as an internal part of the educational system of Ontario, and its courses of training for teachers are accepted by the Department of Education.

Wisconsin University, Madison, Wis.:

The University of Wisconsin is the official University of the State.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.:

No, except that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are *ex-officio* members of the University corporation.

Question No. 2.

"If a State University, what part does the State take in making appointments to the staff (including the appointment of President)? If the State does not exercise direct authority in the matter, what body does make the appointments? What part does the President take in making staff appointments?"

Chicago University:

Columbia University:

Cornell University:

All appointments in Cornell University are made by the Board of Trustees on the nomination of the President. The board votes only on the names presented by the President, and the President makes nominations only after consulting with the departments concerned, although the responsibility for all nominations rests with the President.

Harvard University:

Leland Stanford University:

In all staff appointments, the initiative rests with the President; the trustees elect. Removals rest with the President, but must be submitted to an advisory board of full professors chosen by the Faculty. The Board of Trustees is self-perpetuating.

McGill University:

The Province exercises no authority whatever in the matter of appointments, all of which are made exclusively by the Board of Governors, *i.e.*, the Board of Trustees. The chief executive of McGill University is entitled "Principal," not "President." The part taken by the Principal in the matter of appointments is to ascertain the best man available for every vacancy, and to make recommendations to the Board of Trustees.

Michigan University:

The governing body is a Board of Regents elected by the people. The board makes all the appointments. The President has no power beyond that of recommendation.

Minnesota University:

The University is controlled by a Board of Regents, the Governor of the State, the President of the University, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction being *ex-officio* members of the board, and the other nine members being appointed by the Governor of the State and confirmed by the Senate of the State Legislature. The President nominates staff appointments after consulting faculties, and faculties nominate with President's approval.

*Princeton University:**Queen's University:*

The appointments to the staff, including the appointment of Principal, are made by the Board of Trustees, in which is vested the general government of the University. The Principal is *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Trustees, and, as such, takes a prominent part in making staff appointments.

Wisconsin University:

The State does not directly take any part in appointing the staff of the University. All appointments are made by the Board of Regents, and all nominations to the Regents come from the President.

*Yale University:***Question No. 3.**

"What is the supreme governing body of the University? How are its members chosen or appointed? How are vacancies filled?"

Chicago University:

The Board of Trustees. Members are chosen for the full term of three years, and to fill vacancies by the Board itself.

Columbia University:

A body of 24 Trustees are self-perpetuating. There are 10 faculties and a University Council composed of the Dean and one elected delegate from each faculty.

Cornell University:

The governing board of Cornell University is the Board of Trustees; the Governor and other State officials, as well as the President of the University are *ex-officio* members. In addition there are 30 elective trustees serving for a term of five years; of the six retiring annually four are elected by the Board and two by the Alumni.

Harvard University:

The President and Fellows of Harvard College (sometimes called "The Corporation"), consisting of the President, the Treasurer, and five Fellows. The Board fills vacancies in its own number, subject to confirmation by the second Governing

Board of the University, called the Board of Overseers, which includes the President, the Treasurer, and thirty graduates of Harvard College elected by the Alumni of at least five years standing, five Overseers being elected each year for a term of six years.

Leland Stanford University:

The Board of Trustees; first Board appointed by the founder; fills its own vacancies.

McGill University:

The supreme administrative body of the University is the Board of Governors. The supreme academic body is the Corporation. The statutes of McGill University which accompanied the answers to questions provide that the number of Trustees, members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, Governors of McGill College University, shall not be more than fifteen in the whole. They shall be laymen of some Protestant denomination. Vacancies shall be filled by the Board subject to the approval of the visitor, the Governor-General. If the number of Governors at any time falls below ten and remains so for three months the Visitor may name the number of persons required to bring the total number to ten, and these nominations shall take effect as though named by the Board and confirmed by the Visitor.

Michigan University:

The first two parts of the question are answered in answers to questions one and two. A vacancy is filled by the Governor.

Minnesota University:

The Board of Regents who appoints all members of the faculties upon the nomination of the President after the advice from faculties.

Princeton University:

The Trustees of Princeton University. The Governor of the State and the President of the University are members *ex-officio*. There are 25 life members and five Alumni Trustees. The life members are elected by the Board. The Alumni Trustees are elected by the Alumni—one yearly, to serve for a term of five years.

Queen's University:

The Board of Trustees is the supreme governing body of the University. Its members are chosen as follows:—

The Board, as constituted by the Royal Charter, consisted of twelve ministers and fifteen laymen of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, chosen as provided by the Charter. At the union of the Presbyterian Churches in 1875, the mode of appointing Trustees was changed. Vid. 38 Vict., cap. 76, Ont. (Taylor's Statutes of the Presbyterian Church, pp. 56, 57, 2nd Ed.), and, as provided by that Act, the number of clerical and lay Trustees required by

the Charter to retire annually do so at the annual meeting of the Board, and the Board elect their successors at that meeting. In addition to these twenty-seven Trustees, who must be Presbyterians, the University Council appoints five members of the Board, being empowered to do so by 52 Vict., cap. 103 (Can.).

The University Council is constituted under the provisions of 38 Vict., cap. 76 (Ont.), Sections 9, 10, and represents the whole body of graduates, and the Trustees elected by it are chosen without regard to their religious affiliation.

Steps are now being taken to enable the University Council to elect five additional Trustees, making ten in all to be chosen by the Council from the whole body of graduates.

Wisconsin University:

Fifteen regents; thirteen appointed by the Governor, one from each Congregational district, and two from the State at large. State Superintendent and President of the University *ex-officio* members. Appointments for three years only; part expire each year. Vacancies filled in same manner as regular appointments.

Yale University:

A Corporation of nineteen members, viz., The President, a self-perpetuating body of ten fellows, six representatives of the Alumni and the State officials.

Question No. 4.

"Are there any subordinate authoritative bodies, such as Faculty Councils, and what is the sphere of their jurisdiction?"

Chicago University:

The University Congregation, consisting of officers of the University of the rank of Instructor and above, all Doctors of Philosophy of the University, representatives of other graduates, with other designated persons, is empowered to make recommendations to the governing bodies of the University. By its disapproval it may compel reconsideration of any measure passed by the Faculties; it is not vested, however, with any final power. The University Senate, consisting of the heads of departments and a few designated administrative officers, has a final voice in educational questions, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

The University Council, consisting of administrative officers, considers purely administrative questions.

The Faculties initiate and consider measures concerning the educational policy of the University.

The University Boards are the governing bodies of some branches of the University not primarily concerned with instruction, such as the Press, and the Library.

Columbia University:

The University Council has jurisdiction over all matters affecting more than one faculty; for instance, it prescribes the Academic Calendar.

The Statutes of Columbia University, accompanying the answers provide that the University Council shall consist of the President and Deans of the several faculties respectively, *ex-officio*; a representative from and chosen by each Faculty; of the Deans of Barnard and Teachers' Colleges and the College of Pharmacy, respectively *ex-officio*; and a representative from and chosen by each of the colleges named as maintains ten or more professors in its Faculty.

Subject to the reserved power of control by the Trustees, the Council has power in all matters not referred by statute to the President or the several Faculties, such as recommending candidates and fixing conditions for the conferring of degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Law, and Doctor of Philosophy. To secure the correlation of courses offered by the several Faculties; encourage original research; adjust all questions involving more than one Faculty. To make such recommendations to the trustees and the Faculties concerning the educational administration of the University as may seem proper; to advise the President on matters he may bring before it. To appoint Fellows and University scholars and make rules for their government, subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed by the Statutes, or the terms on which the Fellowships and University scholarships are established.

Exercise of the powers conferred upon the Council which involve a change in the educational policy of the University respecting requirements of admission or conditions of graduation, shall not take effect until submitted to the trustees "at one meeting, and another meeting of the Trustees shall have been held subsequent to that at which it was submitted."

"The Council may invite a representative of the Faculties of the General Protestant Episcopal and of the Union Theological Seminaries, respectively, to sit with it, with power to advise only."

Cornell University:

There are committees of the Board of Trustees and certain Councils consisting of the President, trustees and elected Faculty members. But all committees and councils derive their authority from the Board of Trustees.

Harvard University:

See answers to questions three and five.

Leland Stanford University:

Answered by reference to articles of organization which show that the Academic Council, in which the power and authority of the whole University Faculty is vested, and an Advisory Board with power to convene the Academic Council at any time, are both subject to the Board of Trustees. Broadly speaking, the

former body has general power and responsibility for the internal administration of the University. The Advisory Board shall advise the President concerning any matters he refers to it. All matters of general importance, recommendations for appointments, promotions, dismissals, creation of new departments or chairs, abolition of existing departments or chairs, shall be submitted by the President to the Advisory Board before becoming operative, or before submission to the trustees for action, when such action is necessary. While the Advisory Board is privileged to make recommendations to the President regarding policy, no recommendations for appointments, promotions or dismissals shall originate with the Advisory Board.

McGill University:

Faculties of Arts, Applied Science, Law and Medicine.

The several Faculties frame regulations touching the details of the course of study in their respective departments; number, time, and methods of examinations; the admission of students; amount and mode of payment of fees; discipline and internal government. It is provided, however, these regulations, alterations, or repeal thereof, must be first approved by the Corporation, which latter body has the power to repeal or alter them. No student shall be expelled without the consent of the Corporation, and that body may entertain appeal from any decision of a Faculty whereby any punishment more severe than reprimand may have been imposed on a student.

There is also an Academic Board whose duty it is to consider such matters as pertain to the interests of the University as a whole, and to make recommendations concerning the same.

Michigan University:

We have seven departments, each governed under general laws of the Regents by its own Faculty.

Minnesota University:

There has just been established a University Council. It has jurisdiction over student enterprises involving expenditure of money, student entertainments, commencement and University public entertainments, publications, and an advisory duty as to general welfare.

Princeton University:

University Faculty consisting of Academic Faculty and John C. Green School of Science Faculty.

Queen's University:

The academic administration of the University is carried on by the Senate, which consists of the staff of professors presided over by the Principal. The powers and duties of the Senate are defined in the statutes of the University (*Vide* Taylor's Statutes relating to the Presbyterian Church, pp. 74, 75).

There is an Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees called the Finance and Estate Committee, by means of which the business affairs of the University are administered, subject to the Board of Trustees (*Vide* Taylor's Statutes, p. 72).

Wisconsin University:

No subordinate authoritative bodies.

Yale University:

The "permanent officers" of the several faculties, meeting in various councils, make recommendations which have great weight, though no legal authority.

Question No. 5.

"What are the powers and duties of the President?"

Chicago University:

The President is the executive head of the University, exercising such supervision and direction as will promote the efficiency of every Department. He is responsible for the discipline of the University. He presides at the meetings of the Faculties, and is the official medium of communication between the Faculties and the Board of Trustees, and between the students of the University and the Board of Trustees. He recommends to the Board of Trustees appointments to the several Faculties. He is responsible for carrying out all measures officially agreed upon by the Faculties in regard to matters committed to them by the Board, and such measures concerning the internal administration of the University as the Board of Trustees may enact. He allots Fellowships among the Departments of the University. He makes an Annual Report to the Board of Trustees of the work and condition of the University in all its Departments.

Columbia University:

As defined in the statutes, the President has charge of the educational administration of the University, is chairman of the University Council, and of every Faculty established by the Trustees. "His concurrence shall be necessary to every act of the Council or of a Faculty; unless, after his non-concurrence, the act or resolution shall be again passed by a vote of two thirds of the entire body at the same or at the next succeeding meeting thereof." In cases where there is non-concurrence between the President and a majority of the Council or Faculty, each member shall be entitled to have entered on the minutes, his reasons for his vote.

The President takes charge and has care of the University generally, its buildings, grounds adjacent thereto, and moveable property upon the same.

He has power to call meetings of the Council and Faculties, and to give such directions and to perform such acts as shall, in his judgment, promote the interests of the University, so that they do not contravene the Charter, the statutes, or the resolutions of the Trustees, or of the Council or Faculties.

To report to the Trustees annually, or as occasion requires, the condition and needs of the University.

"To administer discipline in such cases as he deems proper and to empower the Deans of the several faculties to administer dis-

cipline in such manner and under such regulations as he shall prescribe."

Cornell University:

The President is a member *ex-officio* of the Board of Trustees and a member of all standing committees of the Board of Trustees (except the Auditing Committee) and he is chairman of all Councils.

The President also nominates all members of the staff of instruction to the Board of Trustees for appointment. He is also a member and presiding officer of every Faculty in the University. And in all directions he is expected to promote the interests of the University.

Harvard University:

The President of the University presides over the Corporation and acts as the medium of communication between the Corporation and the Board of Overseers and between these Governing Boards and the several Faculties, over each of which he presides. He has a general superintendence over all the affairs of the University, and makes an Annual Report on the condition of the University to the Board of Overseers. He nominates to the President and Fellows all persons proposed for appointment as teachers or administrative officers, informing himself of their qualifications with such help as he can obtain from members of the Faculty and other competent persons. In the case of the numerous appointments of young teachers for a one-year term he depends very largely upon the advice of members of the Faculty in the department of instruction concerned, that information being expressed ordinarily by the Chairman, after consultation with his colleagues.

Leland Stanford University:

The articles of organization of the Leland Stanford Junior University, says the President shall be the executive officer of the Faculty of the University; primarily responsible for the enforcement of discipline; *ex-officio* Chairman of the Academic Council and of the Executive court of that Council; *ex-officio* head of the Faculty or Faculties of any schools which may hereafter be organized by the Board of Trustees. He shall be the official medium of communication between the teaching force of the University and the Board of Trustees, and between the students of the University and the Board; designate a professor in each department to act as executive head of the department Faculty, such head to hold office at the will of every President, appointments and removals of heads of department Faculties to be made after consultation with the Advisory Board and with the approval of the Trustees; appoint the administration standing committees (Student affairs, Athletics, Public Exercises, Literary Contests, Public Health, Delinquent Scholarship), subject to the approval of the Advisory Board.

McGill University:

The President of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning is elected from among the governors, and shall also

bear the title and discharge the functions of Chancellor of the University.

The Principal, who is also Vice-Chancellor of the University, has general superintendence of all affairs of the College and University, presides, when present, at meetings of the several faculties, and performs such duties in the instruction of students and otherwise as the Governors may assign to him.

Michigan University:

He is simply designated as the Executive officer. He is to preside at the meetings of the Board of Regents but has no vote.

Minnesota University:

He is at the head of every Faculty. May preside at all meetings. He is the Executive who executes. All troubles, if not settled, go to him. The order, peace, and character of the University are in his hands. Correspondence with other institutions and the outside world is his. He speaks for the University. In brief his duties are to do everything he can to help the University before the people, the Legislature, and the world.

Princeton University:

To preside at meetings of the Trustees, in the absence of the Governor, and to preside on all occasions, and to represent the University before the public. He is charged with general supervision of the interests of the University and has special oversight of the various departments of instruction to sign all obligations and contracts and all diplomas and certificates of graduation.

Queen's University:

Taylor's statutes, 2nd Education, page 69.

Wisconsin University:

The President makes recommendations to the Board of Regents or to the Executive Committees upon every conceivable subject. Sole initiation is with him in the matter of the staff. He is in general responsible to the Board for the educational administration of the University, and is depended upon to take the initiative as to policies in educational development, construction, etc. He is *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Regents, and a member of its standing committees, but has a vote only in the case of a tie.

Yale University:

Similar to those of the President of a great Railway.

Question No. 6.

"What share is taken in the government of the University (a) by the Faculty and (b) by the graduates?"

Chicago University:

(a) Entrance requirements, courses, and disciplinary regulations, in short, nearly all points of educational policy are determined by

the Faculties. The approval of the Board of Trustees is necessary to any measure of moment, but it usually follows without question approval by the Faculties.

- (b) As yet the only share in the government of the University by graduates is through membership in the Congregation, which has been noted.

Columbia University:

- (a) The Statutes of Columbia University provide that the Faculties (subject to the reserved power of control by the trustees and the provisions of the Statutes) shall fix the requirements of admission, programme of studies, conditions of graduation; establish rules for ascertaining the proficiency of students, and for the assignment of honors; fix times of examinations other than entrance and final examinations; prepare and publish from time to time a statement of the programme of studies to be pursued each year and in each of the departments of instruction; make such regulations for their own proceedings, and for the better government of Columbia College and their respective Schools and Colleges as shall not contravene the charter of the Corporation, the Statutes or any resolution of the trustees or Council. No exercise of powers conferred on any of the Faculties, involving a change in the educational policy of the University in respect to the requirements of admission, the programme of studies, or conditions of graduation, shall take effect until submitted to the trustees at one meeting, and another meeting shall have been held subsequent to that at which it was submitted.
- (b) The graduates as such have no formal share in the government of the University, though five-sixths of the trustees and a majority of the members of the faculties hold degrees from Columbia.

Cornell University:

- (a) As the trustees look after the business and finances and appointments of the University, the Faculty is charged with its education and discipline.
- (b) The graduates elect annually two of the six vacancies in the Board of Trustees.

Harvard University:

The governing boards commit to the several Faculties of the University the carrying on of instruction and matters of student discipline. All courses announced in the University Catalogue are so announced by authority of the Faculty, but the Faculty's authority in this respect is subject to the Corporation's control of appointments, salaries, and expenditures generally. The Faculties recommend all candidates for ordinary degrees; but the latter are actually conferred by concurrent action of the governing boards.

Leland Stanford University:

- (b) None by graduates.

McGill University:

- (a) See answer to question 4.
- (b) Graduates participate in the government of the University mainly by their representation on the Corporation of the University.

Michigan University:

- (a) Each faculty prescribes the work and governs its students.
- (b) The graduates have no power.

Minnesota University:

- (a) Each Faculty has control of the conduct of its students in its own college, and may take proper general regulations, to be approved by Board of Regents. Practically, the Faculty governs the College.

Princeton University:

The trustees govern the University; the Faculty governs the students in all matters.

Queen's University:

The share taken in the government of the University by the professors and graduates, in addition to what is stated in answer to question 4, is through the University Council, "which is composed of trustees, professors and representatives of the graduates, the representation of the latter being equal to the number of trustees and professors."

Wisconsin University:

- (a) With the Faculty largely rests the responsibility of the educational side of the University. Initiatives in educational matters are taken by the Faculty, but all departures from past procedure must be approved by the Regents.
- (b) Graduates as such do not have any share in the government, but as a matter of fact a considerable portion of the Regents are appointed from the alumni.

Yale University:

- (a) The Faculties attend to all details of government.
- (b) The graduates, through the alumni, elect six representatives to the Corporation.

Question No. 7.

"How many Faculties are there in the University? What representation do these have on any general University Council? With what matters do the various Faculties deal, and how far do they act independently of one another?"

Chicago University:

The Faculties of the Junior Colleges, Arts and Literature, Science, The Divinity School; the School of Education; Commerce and Administration; the Law School.

The Faculties are not represented as such in any general University Council. They meet sometimes as the United Faculties to consider general questions.

In general the Faculties act independently subject to review by the Council in administration questions, or the Senate in Educational questions.

Columbia University:

See answer to question 3 and 6a.

Cornell University:

One University Faculty, consisting of all professors and assistant professors in the University, which is charged with matters of education and discipline affecting all divisions of the University, and eight special Faculties—Arts, Law, Medical, Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture, Architecture, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering—which have charge of the education of the students in their respective Colleges.

Harvard University:

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences, which administers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Mining Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science; the Faculty of Divinity, which administers the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity; the Faculty of Law, which administers the degree of Bachelor of Laws; the Faculty of Medicine, which administers the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Dental Medicine; the Faculty of the Bussey Institution (a school of agriculture) which administers the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science. All professors and assistant professors in the University and a few other persons constitute the University Council, a body established for the purpose of deliberating from time to time on matters affecting more than one department. In practice this body is frequently called together, but no important questions have come before it of late.

Each faculty attends to instruction and discipline in its own department; but arrangements are entered into between different Faculties concerning the admission of students registered in one department to courses offered in another. Such transfers occur infrequently between the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and either the Law School or the Medical School, the requirements for the degree in the latter institution being such as practically to exclude all work in another department; but most of the members of the Faculty of Divinity are members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and the interchange of students between these departments is constant.

Leland Stanford University:

A general Council and about twenty-five department Councils.

Secretary's note—(The answer to question four is also a reply in part to the foregoing.)

McGill University:

Four. Applied Science, Arts, Law, Medicine.

The Statutes of McGill University show that Fellows of the University, who are members of the Corporation, include

the Deans of the respective Faculties; any acting or Vice-Dean of the Faculty or any registrar of the Faculty of Law or Medicine whom the Governors may find it requisite to appoint as such Fellows, not more than one such appointment, however, to subsist at any time for any Faculty; one member of the Faculty of Law, two of Medicine, four of Arts, two of Applied Science (and one member of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, a Faculty which by resolution of the Board of Governors of April 17, 1903, has been discontinued for the present) to be elected as such from time to time by their respective Faculties.

The Deans of the Faculties, all professors and associate professors, and such members of the teaching staff not exceeding ten in number, irrespective of Faculties, as the Academic Board may appoint, constitute that Board.

The various Faculties act independently of each other in regard to the course of study, examinations appertaining thereto, admission of students, fees, discipline and internal regulations, etc., as set forth in partial answer to question four.

Michigan University:

Seven. Arts, Engineering, Medicine, Law, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Homoeopathic Medicine. The members of the Faculty above the grade of instructor are members of the University Senate which legislates on matters that concern all.

Minnesota University:

Eleven. Eight College and three technical schools have Faculties. In University Council each College and two Schools having a Dean are represented by their Dean, and an additional member for every 400 students. The President of the University is a member of the Council.

Each Faculty is independent.

Princeton University:

Two. Academic and Scientific. The two Faculties united compose the University Faculty to which all actions taken by the two Faculties are reported.

The Faculties deal with all matters pertaining to students.

Queen's University:

There are three faculties in the University: Arts, Medicine and Theology. The School of Mining which is situated on the University grounds, and which provides a training in Applied Science, is affiliated to the University, all degrees being conferred by the University.

Each professor is a member of the University Council. The different faculties meet independently, the Principal being Chairman of each faculty. They pass upon all matters affecting the curricula, and arrange for examinations. The curricula are referred to the Senate for their approval.

Wisconsin University:

Faculties of the University comprise the University Faculty, composed of all members of the instructional force, and faculties

of the College of Letters and Science, of Engineering, of Agriculture, and of Law, composed of all their respective members. Voting members are professors, associate professors, assistant professors. There is no University Council. Faculties of Colleges deal with matters which exclusively concern them. All matters concerning more than one faculty must be approved by University faculty.

Yale University:

Eight. They are all represented.

They have supervision of all the affairs of their several departments, and act quite independently.

Question No. 8.

“By whom is the curriculum determined? If each Faculty primarily arranges its own curriculum, by what body, if any, or by whom, is it further and finally approved?”

Chicago University:

The curriculum is determined primarily by each Faculty subject to approval by the Senate and the Board of Trustees.

Columbia University:

Each Faculty primarily arranges its own programme of studies, but any change in the requirements for entrance or for a degree must be approved (a) by the University Council and (b) finally by the Trustees.

Cornell University:

By the Faculty of each College. Changes in the curriculum not involving expenditures of money are not reported to any other body. If additional expenditures are involved they are reported to the Board of Trustees. Changes in the entrance requirements to a College or in the designation of the degree conferred are reported to the University Faculty.

Harvard University:

See answer to question 7.

Leland Stanford University:

Each department determines its own curriculum.
General matters by General Council.

McGill University:

In the first place, by each Faculty separately; and in the second, by the Corporation of the University, by whom it is finally approved. The curriculum is also a subject of discussion for the Academic Board.

Michigan University:

Each Faculty fixes its curriculum, but this must be approved by the Regents.

Minnesota University:

Arranged by Faculty and approved by Board of Regents.

Princeton University:

The Committee on the Course of Studies; the Faculty Committee, which reports to the Committee on the Curriculum, the Trustee Committee, which committee reports to the Board of Trustees for final action.

Queen's University:

Each curriculum is prepared by the Faculty concerned. The Senate has a revising power, and passes upon each recommendation before it is finally approved.

Wisconsin University:

Each Faculty primarily arranges its own curriculum, but since almost every curriculum involves to a greater or less extent work by men in other colleges, the curricula are commonly approved by the University Faculty.

Yale University:

By the Faculty; approved by the Corporation.

Question No. 9.

"What are the conditions of admission to the University?"

Chicago University:

Candidates are admitted to the Junior Colleges on the presentation of 15 units from the list of approved subjects. For admission $8\frac{1}{2}$ of these to be in English, language other than English, and Mathematics. Advanced standing on satisfactory evidence of work at other institutions of approved rank.

Columbia University:

Each faculty prescribes the conditions for admission to each school. Changes must be approved under the conditions prescribed in answer to number 8.

Cornell University:

From the circular of information and the Calendar sent from Cornell University it appears that candidates for admission on examination must be at least sixteen years of age, or of women, seventeen (except in the case of special students). Applicants must have certificates of good moral character, and students from other colleges or universities are required to furnish from those institutions certificates of honorable dismissal. The following Elementary subjects are required to all Colleges of the University, except the Veterinary College: English, History, Plane Geometry, Elementary Algebra. In addition to the Elementary subjects a candidate must offer from a list of the advanced subjects required by the College to which he seeks admission.

Provision is made for admission on School Certificates; for admission to advanced standing from other Colleges and Universities, for the admission of special students whose minimum ages are different to those above mentioned, for admission to the graduate department, etc., but in every case the conditions are clearly set forth in the publications mentioned and must be complied with.

Harvard University:

The Divinity School, the Law School, and the Medical School require of all candidates for admission a Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science from some recognized institution, or equivalent evidence of proficiency. Admission examinations are held in the College and the Scientific School. Provision is made for admission from another College or Scientific School and for the admission of special students, without complete examination.

Leland Stanford University:

Determined by general Council through Committees. In general 15 unit credits and four years of secondary school work.

McGill University:

The Statutes of McGill University provide that:—Except under special circumstances no student under the age of sixteen is admitted to First Year Courses in Arts, Applied Science or Medicine, or under the age of seventeen, to the Second Year, and no student under the age of seventeen is admitted to the course in Law. Women are admitted to the courses in Arts on the same terms with men, but mainly in separate classes.

Students are classified as Undergraduates or matriculated students pursuing a full undergraduate course of study leading to a degree. These must have passed the University's Matriculation Examination or some other examination accepted in lieu thereof.

Conditional Students—Those who not having completed Matriculation Examinations are pursuing a full undergraduate course leading to a degree, and are entitled to obtain undergraduate standing upon completing matriculation, credit being given for their work as Conditional students. Partial students—Those not belonging to one of the above classes who are pursuing a course of study. Such students subject to the approval of the professor may attend any class without previous examination.

“Certificates of having passed the following examinations will, if submitted to the Registrar, be accepted *pro tanto*, in lieu of the Matriculation Examination, *i.e.*, in so far as the subjects and standards are, to the satisfaction of the Board of Matriculation Examiners, the same as are equivalent to those required for the Matriculation of the University; but candidates offering these certificates will be required to pass the Matriculation Examination in such of the required subjects, if any, as are not covered thereby.”—

Province of Quebec:—University School Preliminary Examination, and the Official Examination of Grade Academy.

University School Final Examination. The Examination for the Model School, Diploma of the McGill Normal School, under certain conditions.

Ontario:—Junior and Senior Teachers' Certificate Examinations
Junior and Senior Matriculation Examinations.

New Brunswick:—Examinations for Superior and Grammar School licenses.

Nova Scotia:—The Leaving Examinations, Grades XI and XII.

Prince Edward Island:—Leaving Examination of Prince of Wales College. Examination for first class Teachers' license.

British Columbia:—Junior Intermediate, and Senior Grade Examinations.

Newfoundland:—The intermediate and associate Grade Examinations.

Great Britain:—Local Examinations of the leading Universities, and the Leaving Examinations of the Scotch Education Department.

Michigan University:

Certain proficiency such as our high schools give in a four years' course.

Minnesota University:

Four years' High School course or its equivalent. This does not apply to the School of Agriculture where a less advanced preparation is accepted.

Princeton University:

The Catalogue of Princeton University shows provisions for admittance by Entrance Examinations; on certificate issued by the College Entrance Examination Board; admission under certain conditions to special courses and to advanced standing.

Queen's University:

Conditions of admission to the University are:—Arts Matriculation; Ontario Departmental Junior Matriculation, which includes English composition, English literature, English grammar, Algebra, Euclid, Arithmetic, History (British, Canadian and Ancient), Latin, and any two of Greek, French, German, Experimental Science (Physics and Chemistry). The medical matriculation is the same as the Arts, except that only one language is required. Science matriculation is the same as Arts except that no language is required and Physics and Chemistry are compulsory. Theology matriculation requires three years in Arts.

Wisconsin University:

Graduates of accredited high schools of the State of Wisconsin and surrounding States, or the equivalent as shown by examination.

Yale University:

On examination of subjects fixed by the several faculties.

Question No. 10.

"What degrees are granted by the University? Is it the practice of the University to grant certificates of standing to students who have taken special courses, but have not fulfilled all requirements for the degree,"

Chicago University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Education, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Divinity, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Law.

Titles:—Associate, for the completion of the work of the junior colleges. Diplomas and certificates for special courses in the School of Education. No other certificates given.

Columbia University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Engineer of Mines, Civil Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Chemical Engineer, Chemist, Master of Arts, Master of Laws, Doctor of Philosophy, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Doctor of Pharmacy.

The University will grant a certificate to a student who has completed any course or courses without completing the requirements for a degree.

Cornell University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Bachelor of Architecture, Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Master of Science in Architecture, Master of Science in Agriculture, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Mechanical Engineering, Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Arts.

Statement of work, including passes and not passes, are issued upon request to all students.

Harvard University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Divinity, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Civil Engineer, Mining Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Medicine, Bachelor of Agricultural Science.

Certificates are granted to students who have obtained good standing in special courses without having been candidates for a degree.

Yeland Stanford University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Arts, Engineer, Doctor of Philosophy.

No. A department may issue an unofficial letter.

McGill University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Architecture, Bachelor of Civil Law, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, Master of Dental Surgery, Doctor in Dental Science, Doctor of Literature, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Science.

Michigan University:

In the Arts courses: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy; in Medicine Doctor of Medicine; in Law, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Laws; in Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Bachelor of Science; in Dentistry, Doctor of Dental Surgery; in Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. Also as a higher degree Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Marine Engineer.

Minnesota University:

Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, Engineer—Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining, Chemical; degrees in Dentistry, Pharmacy and Agriculture.

No honorary degree has ever been granted by the University.

Princeton University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Letters, Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy.

Special students receive certificates of proficiency.

Queen's University:

Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Divinity, M.D.C.M.

No certificates are granted for special courses which do not lead to a degree.

Wisconsin University:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Philosophy, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy.

Certificates are given to students who have completed short courses not of full collegiate grade, such as the short course in Pharmacy, in Agriculture and in Dairying.

Yale University:

Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, Master of Science, Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Bachelor of Fine Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Music, M.F., Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Divinity.

Question No. 11.

"By whom are the duties of professors and lecturers determined? How is the efficiency of the staff of professors and teachers secured? By whom are dismissals from the staff made? Are the staff appointments made for a limited period?"

Chicago University:

By the Board of Trustees and the President.

By freedom of utterance and conduct within the bounds of reason, by the assignment, in general, of only two hours of recitation per day and consequent opportunity for research, and by emphasis in speech and action on ideals of investigation and scholarship.

By the President with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Yes, except in the higher ranks of professors.

Columbia University:

We have, so far as I remember, had no dismissals, but all appointments are made subject to the pleasure of the Trustees. The President is responsible for the efficiency of the heads of the several departments; the heads of the departments are held responsible for the efficiency of the instruction in their departments. All appointments below the grade of professor are made for one year. Professors, in the first instance, are usually appointed for three years, and, if their work is satisfactory, then reappointed without limitation during the pleasure of the trustees.

Cornell University:

Although the President is required "to see that all the officers of the institution are doing a proper amount and satisfactory quality of work," he takes it for granted that they are all doing their duty. If complaints arise, the matter is generally adjusted by private interview between the President and the individual concerned.

Only the Board of Trustees can dismiss a professor from Cornell University.

Assistant professors are appointed for a term of five years; instructors and assistants for one.

Harvard University:

Naturally the appointing power is largely concerned with the duties of professors and lecturers; but teachers permanently enlisted in the service of the University ordinarily offer, by authority of the Faculty, such courses as are arranged by the department of instruction with which they are connected. The efficiency of the staff of professors and teachers is secured chiefly by a system of probationary tenure. Usually a teacher is tested by one or more years of service on an annual appointment. After probation as assistant, annual instructor, or lecturer, the first promotion for a young teacher is to an instructorship without limit of time. This appointment confers membership in the Faculty. The next grade is that of assistant professor, the appointment being for five years and leading to reappointment upon satisfactory service for a second term of five years. The usual promotion from an assistant professorship is to a professorship. Occasionally promotion is made to the intermediate grade of associate professor, a position which is usually final. Dismissal from the staff would be made by the Corporation; but the pro-

bationary method above described practically removes the necessity for dismissal, or makes such action of exceedingly rare occurrence.

Leland Stanford University:

By the President, with vote of Board when this seems desirable.
The President is held responsible for efficiency and alone has power of dismissal.

Instructors for one year, Art professors for three, others for indefinite period.

McGill University:

The duties of professors and lecturers are determined by the Board of Governors and by the Corporation of the University, acting through the Principal.

Dismissals from the staff are made by the Board of Governors.

All minor staff appointments are made for a limited period, or from year to year. Appointments of professors are made subject to the provisions of the charter (in brief elected, as is also the Principal, by the Governors and holding their positions subject to power of the Governors, confirmed by the Visitor, to dismiss) this tenure is construed liberally, and in practice has been equivalent to a tenure of office for life, subject to the conditions of efficiency and good conduct.

Michigan University:

By the Regents.

The President is expected to watch for efficiency.

Appointments of instructors, or sometimes of higher officers, are first for one year. After three years' service on annual appointment they are appointed for three years, so are assistant professors for three years.

Minnesota University:

Every professor at the head of a department is responsible for the efficiency of his department. He must look out for the men under him.

Dismissals may be made by Board of Regents.

Some appointments are made for a limited period, but not professors.

Princeton University:

The Board of Trustees.

By constant supervision.

The Board of Trustees.

In some cases, yes.

Queen's University:

The duties of professors and lecturers are determined by the Board of Trustees. The Principal reports annually to the trustees on the efficiency of the staff.

Dismissals, as well as appointments, are made by the Board of Trustees, and appointments are made for two years on approval.

Wisconsin University:

Duties of professors and lecturers are determined by the professors of the department in conference with and with approval by the Deans and President.

Efficiency is secured by committees of the professors of each department under the general supervision and direction of the Dean and President.

Dismissals from staff are made by the Regents upon recommendation of President.

Professors and associate professors appointed for an indefinite period, assistant professors commonly for three years; instructors and assistants for one year only.

Yale University:

By the several Faculties.

Chiefly by the President and Deans.

By the Corporation—but very rarely.

A part of them.

Question No. 12.

"List of positions on staff with salaries."

Chicago University:

Professor and head of the Department...	\$4,000 to \$7,000
Professor	3,000
Associate Professor	2,500
Assistant Professor	2,000
Instructor.....	1,200 to 1,600
Associate Instructor	1,000
Assistant Instructor	600 to 800

Columbia University:

Professor and adjunct professor, with salary ranging from \$1,500 to \$7,500. The normal salary for the head of a department is \$5,000. Instructor, with salary beginning at \$1,600 and increasing \$100 annually up to \$2,000. *Tutor* beginning at \$1,000 and increasing similarly to \$1,500. *Lecturer* and *Demonstrator* without fixed salary. *Assistant* at \$500 annually.

Cornell University:

Assistants \$150 to \$500, according to the amount of time they give to the University.

Instructor.....	\$1,000
Assistant professorship	1,500 to \$2,000
Professor	3,000 to 3,500
And a few "as high as \$4,000 or even \$5,000."	

Harvard University:

Different scales of salaries obtain in different departments of the University. In general, it may be said that the salaries of assistants and instructors vary in accordance with the amount of time given. Annual instructors

in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences are generally paid at the rate of \$250 for each course, consisting of three hours a week throughout the year; but some increases in the salary of annual instructors are made in the case of those who have served for several years. Instructors appointed without a limit of time have hitherto received salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,750. In all departments except the Law School assistant professors are paid \$2,000 a year in the first five-year term and \$3,000 in the second five-year term. Associate professors and professors are paid from \$3,500 to \$5,000, according to merit and length of service, the general practice being to raise the salary of a full professor by \$500 steps every five years. In the Medical School a similar scale of salaries prevails; but the clinical professors and others engaged in private practice are ordinarily given half pay. In the Law School assistant professors are paid \$2,750 and are usually promoted after one term of five years to a full professorship, at an initial salary of \$4,500, rising by \$500 steps to \$6,000.

The above statement applies to the situation existing in the year 1904-05. Beginning with 1905-06, the following scale of salaries will go into force in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences as the result of a new endowment of \$2,000,000 raised by the alumni for the specific purpose of increasing salaries; instructors appointed without limit of time \$1,200 in the first year, increased annually by \$100 to a maximum of \$1,500; assistant professors in the first five-year term \$2,500, in the second five-year term \$3,000; associate professors in the first five years of service \$3,500, to be increased by \$500 steps at the discretion of the Corporation to \$4,500; professors in the first five years of service \$4,000, to be increased at the discretion of the Corporation by \$500 steps to \$5,500.

Leland Stanford University:

President	\$12,000
Vice-President	6,500
Professors (mostly	3,000 to \$5,000
Associate Professors	2,000 to 3,000
Assistant Professors	1,500 to 2,000
Instructors	1,000 to 1,500
Acting Instructors	800 to 900
Assistants	150 to 800

McGill University:

Principal, vice-principal, professor, associate professor, assistant professor, lecturer, demonstrator, assistant demonstrator, etc.

Michigan University:

Professors	\$2,000 to \$3,500
Junior Professors	2,000
Assistant Professors	1,600
Instructors	900 to 1,200

Minnesota University:

Princeton University:

President, professors, assistant professors, instructors, lecturers, etc.

The salary list is a private document.

Queen's University:

Principal and Primarius Professor in Divinity (with residence)	\$4,000
Vice-Principal and Prof. of Moral Phil.....	2,500
Dean and Prof. of Mathematics	2,500
Assistant Prof. of Mathematics	1,200
Prof. of History	2,500
Prof. of Latin	2,000
Prof. of Greek	2,000
Prof. of Philology and Sanscript	1,400
Prof. of German	2,000
Prof. of French	2,000
Asst.-Prof. of French and German.....	1,200
Prof. of English	2,000
Asst.-Prof. of English	1,400
Prof. of Mental Philosophy	2,000
Prof. of Political Science	2,000
Prof. of Botany	1,200
Prof. of Animal Biology	2,000
Prof. of Hebrew	2,000
Prof. of Apologetics	2,250
Prof. of Church History	2,500

Salaries paid by the School of Mining.

Director and Prof. of Chemistry	\$2,450
Prof. of Mineralogy	1,700
Prof. of Electr. and Mechan. Engineering.....	1,700
Prof. of Metallurgy	1,500
Prof. of Geology and Petrography	1,500
Prof. of Mining Engineer	1,700
Prof. of Physics	2,000
Associate Professor of Physics	1,500
Lecturer on Physics	1,100
Associate Prof. of Chemistry	1,200
Lecturer on Chemistry	1,000
Prof. of Civil Engineering	1,700
Prof. of General Engineering	1,500
Lecturer on Mechanical Engineering	1,000
Demonstrator in Mineralogy and Geology	700
2 Demonstrators in Chemistry, each	150

Salaries paid by the School of Mining.

Prof of Pathology, Bacteriology and Sanitary Science	\$1,500
Lecturer and Chief Demonstrator in Anatomy	1,000
Prof. of Biology, Philosophy and Histology	2,000

The other professors on the staff are medical practitioners in the city, and are paid certain proportions of the medical fees, after deducting one-third for equipment and maintenance.

Wisconsin University:

Deans	\$4,000 to \$5,000
Professors	2,500 to 4,000
Associate Professors	2,000 to 2,500
Assistant Professors	1,500 to 2,000
Instructors	800 to 1,400
Assistants	400 to 800
Assistants	400 to 800

Yale University:

Question No. 13.

"How is the discipline of students dealt with? If there are various Faculties, *e.g.*, Medicine, Science, Law, etc., who exercises discipline over each? What jurisdiction has the President of the whole University in the matter of discipline when there are several Faculties?"

Chicago University:

Discipline is a matter primarily for the Dean of the College or School of which the offender is a student, then for the Faculty. Each Faculty is responsible for the discipline of its own students. The approval of the President is necessary for any measure of discipline.

Columbia University:

The Statutes of Columbia University provide as one of the duties of the President that he is "to administer discipline in such cases as he deems proper and to empower the Deans of the several Faculties to administer discipline in such manner and under such regulations as he shall prescribe."

Cornell University:

The discipline of students was formerly vested in the various Faculties, but to secure uniformity it was in 1901 vested in the University Faculty, who delegated it to a representative committee the members of which are elected annually by the Faculty.

What the President does in the matter is to appeal to students to maintain good order and, whenever danger is apprehended, to confer with leaders of the classes and other prominent students with a view to its prevention.

Harvard University:

See answer to number 7.

Leland Stanford University:

Discipline is dealt with by a committee on students' affairs over all students. This committee represents the President and is chosen by him. It has five members. Most cases, however, fall under Committee on Scholarship, which removes all not doing good work.

McGill University:

The discipline of students within the Faculty is dealt with by the Faculty. General regulations for the discipline of the whole body of students are made by the Corporation of the University. All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty or of the University in general, are dealt with by the President.

Michigan University:

Each Faculty, with its Dean as executive, deals with the discipline of its students.

The President is *ex-officio* President of each Faculty and may attend their meetings.

Minnesota University:

Every Faculty attends to discipline of its own college. The President is at the head of every Faculty and in all serious matters he comes to the front.

Princeton University:

By the Dean of the Faculty and by the necessary Faculty committees.

Queen's University:

The College Senate, constituted of all the professors of the College, exercises academic superintendence and discipline over the students. In practice, however, the discipline of the students is carried out by themselves. The students of each Faculty have a court, called the *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis*, to which the judges and other officers are annually elected, and this court, while not officially recognized, actually controls almost all matters of discipline.

Wisconsin University:

By a discipline committee of the University Faculty, consisting of several professors and the Deans of the Colleges of the students

- concerned. The action of the committee is reported to the University Faculty and always approved by the same.

The Faculties of the Colleges have no disciplinary functions.

The President has nothing to do with discipline except as President of the University Faculty.

Yale University:

By the professors on the several Faculties.

The President has a veto power over all students.

Question No. 14.

"Is there any court of discipline for undergraduates on which they have student representatives? Do they present grievances through any recognized organization of their own? To whom do they present their petitions or grievances?"

Chicago University:

There is no court of discipline. There are student councils for the various divisions paralleling the Faculties, *i.e.*, a Junior College Council, a Senior College Council, a Law School Council, etc.

Petitions and grievances are presented by the councils and by the students individually or in groups, directly to the President.

Columbia University:

The presidents of the four classes in Columbia College and the Schools of Applied Science constitute a Student Board of Representatives. Any communications from them would be ordinarily addressed to the President.

Cornell University:

There is no undergraduate court of discipline. If students have grievances they go to the Dean of their Faculty, or, if more serious, to the President. They also express their criticisms in student publications, which are issued daily, weekly, and monthly.

Harvard University:

There is no court of discipline for undergraduates on which there is student representation, nor is there any student organization to present grievances. Petitions or grievances of students are ordinarily presented to the Dean of the appropriate department, or through the Dean to the Faculty of that Department.

Leland Stanford University:

No.

By a committee on petitions or to the President.

There is an organization, "Associated Students," which controls most common interests of students.

McGill University:

No, there is no such court. They present grievances through the Alma Mater Society, or through the officers of their respective years.

Their grievances and petitions may be presented to any University body having control over the subject matter of complaint.

Michigan University:

No.

They present petitions to their Faculty through their Dean or the President.

Minnesota University:

No.

No.

To the Faculty or the Board of Regents, usually through the President.

Princeton University:

The administration of the honor system is in the hands of a student committee by whose rules it is the recognized duty of every student to report to the committee any evidence of dishonesty in examination that may come under his observation. If after investigation of such evidence the committee finds a student guilty of dishonesty, it reports his case to the Faculty with a recommendation that he be finally dismissed from the University.

Queen's University:

Practically answered in reply to question 13.

Wisconsin University:

No court of discipline for undergraduates.

Undergraduates may present grievances through student conference committee.

Petitions presented to President.

Yale University:

No.

To the Deans of the several Faculties.

Question No. 15.

"What control, if any, does the University exercise over college athletics?"

Chicago University:

Athletics are under the direction of the Director of Physical Culture, who is a regular member of the University staff, having his pay entirely from the University.

Columbia University:

The President controls them through the University Committee on Student Organizations—which supervises and controls all student organizations, athletic and other—and which he himself appoints.

Cornell University:

The Cornell Athletic Association is an independent organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Its board of trustees is composed of one representative from the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, and four from the Faculties of the University, with one member at large, who together with representatives of the alumni, and eight students representing officially the different branches of athletics, besides the representative of the undergraduate wearers of the "C." and the president of the Interscholastic League, constitute the Athletic Council. The Association owns Percy Field, the boats and boat houses, a steam launch and other athletic equipment. The Association issues an annual membership ticket on the payment of \$10.00. The holders of these membership tickets are entitled to free admission to every athletic contest under the manage-

ment of the Association, which includes all games of baseball, football, track, and lacrosse. Members are also entitled to first choice of reserved seats, no reserved seat tickets for games or boat races being sold until the members of the Association have been supplied with the seats they require. No further subscription toward the support of athletics is solicited from holders of membership tickets. The Athletic Council is charged with the active management of the athletic interests of the University. The graduate treasurer is custodian of the funds belonging to the Association and to the various branches. Fifty-five acres of land adjoining the University campus have been set aside by the trustees of the University for a new University playground and athletic field, the construction of which has been undertaken by the alumni. The University Faculty determines eligibility rules and also grants leave of absence to play out-of-town games; in this way ultimately controlling the situation. And generally once a year, athletics form the subject of discussion in the University Faculty. Otherwise the entire administration of athletics is in the hands of the Association.

Harvard University:

Athletic sports are regulated by a Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, which consists of three Faculty members, three graduates appointed annually by the two governing boards, and three undergraduates elected by representatives of the principal athletic organizations. This committee, which makes an annual report to the President of the University, has very wide powers.

Leland Stanford University:

The University controls, through a committee of five professors, with general power to act, if the welfare of the University demands it, in any case and to any limit.

McGill University:

The University exercises control over college athletics by keeping the use of its campus and grounds within its own control. A joint committee of the professoriate and the students deal with all questions of athletics. The Board of Governors is represented on this committee by one of its members and the Principal is also a member. The graduate body is also represented on the committee.

Michigan University:

It has a board of control composed of five professors and four students (elected by students) who have entire control and attend to their business very carefully.

Minnesota University:

Several members of the Faculty are on the Governing Board of Athletics, and the Board of Regents appoints a Superintendent of Athletics, who, being already a member of the Faculty, has a decided control.

Princeton University:

The Faculty Committee on Outdoor Sports has entire control of college athletics.

Queen's University:

The University does not exercise any direct control over college athletics. The Alma Mater Society, which is composed of the students of all the faculties in the University, annually appoints a committee to have a general supervision of athletic interests. It consists of sixteen elected members, including two of the professors.

Wisconsin University:

The University has control over athletics as to personnel of teams, as to coaches, captains and managers. Authority in these matters is exercised through a Director of Athletics and a standing committee of the University Faculty, of which the Director is chairman.

Fale University:

It refuses the right of participation in inter-collegiate contests to all except those who are in good standing.

Question No. 16.

“What is the number of students attending, classified as to Faculties, Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, etc.?”

Chicago University:

Total enrollment, 1904-5:

Graduate Schools	1,091
Senior Colleges	549
Junior Colleges	860
Unclassified Students	571
University College	588
Divinity Schools	344
Courses in Medicine	253
Law School	160
College of Education	686
Total	5,102
Deduct duplicates	504
Net total	4,598

The above figures indicate the total number of registrations at any time during a year of four quarters. The attendance for the present quarter, indicating fairly the number of students on the ground at any one time is as follows:

The Graduate Schools	363
The Senior Colleges	374
The Junior Colleges	792
Unclassified Students	147
University College	464

Divinity Schools	176
Courses in Medicine	152
Law School	128
College of Education	157
<hr/>	
Total	2,753
Deduct Duplicates	139
<hr/>	
Net total	2,614

Columbia University:

Registration, 1905-06:

College	556
Law	275
Medicine	430
Applied Science	559
Fine Arts	131
Graduate Schools	763
Teachers' College	586
Barnard College	370
College of Pharmacy	345
<hr/>	
Total, excluding 106 duplicates	3,909
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Summer Session, (1905)	1,081

Cornell University:

For 1904-05.

Graduate Department	211
Arts and Sciences	684
Agriculture	189
Mechanical Engineering	1,060
Civil Engineering	385
Architecture	68
Law	228
Veterinary	110
Medical	406
<hr/>	
Total	3,341

Harvard University:

1904-5:

Arts and Sciences	2,905
Divinity Schools	43
Law Schools	758
Medical Schools	307
Dental Schools	106
Bussey Institution	33
<hr/>	
Total, less 16 names inserted more than once	4,136
Summer Schools of 1904	1,007
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Total, including summer school	5,143

Leland Stanford University:

About 1,600 students in all.

200 or so in law; about 350 in engineering courses.

No courses in medicine.

McGill University:

Arts	415
Applied Science	397
Law	28
Medicine	362

Total 1,202

Exclusive of students taking certain special classes.

Michigan University:

At present the number enrolled is:

Arts	1,514
Engineering	1,150
Medicine	333
Law	867
Dentistry	130
Pharmacy	68
Homœopathic medicine	82

Total 4,144

The summer schools added will make 4,600

Minnesota University:

Approximately:

Arts	1,400
Engineering	500
Law	500
Medicine, etc.	412
Graduates	150
Summer School	210
Agriculture	800

Total 3,972

Princeton University:

1904-5:

Graduate School	91
Academic Department	659
John C. Green, School of Science	624

Total 1,374

Queen's University:

Number of students registered 1, 1st Nov., 1905:

Undergraduates in Arts (attending)	308
General students in Arts (attending)	27
Post-graduates in Arts (attending)	24
Undergraduates in Arts (extra-mural)	199
Post-graduates in Arts (attending)	14

Students in Theology	38
Students in Practical Science	162
Students in Medicine	208
Total	980

Wisconsin University:

1904-5:

Graduate School	148
College of Letters and Science	1,476
College of Engineering	804
College of Agriculture	526
College of Law	183
School of Music	153

Summer session, 1904:

403 less students attending University when this statement was compiled 132.....	271
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Total number of students, deducting 71 twice enumerated	3,490
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Yale University:

Approximately:

Arts	1,300
Science	900
Medicine	100
Law	300
All others	600
Total	3,200

Question No. 17.

"How many women students are in attendance? Have they a residence of their own? Has the head of this residence any academic standing?"

Chicago University:

1,198.

There are four women's dormitories, accommodating about 240 of these students.

The head of each dormitory is also an officer of instruction in the University.

Columbia University:

In 1904-05 there were 1,037 women registered in the University, including Barnard College and Teachers' College.

There is a residence hall for the women of Teachers' College.

We have an adviser of women graduate students, who is an officer of the University.

Cornell University:

In 1904-05 348 women students attended Cornell University.

Their place of residence is Sage College, the head of which has the title of Warden.

In order to dignify the office of Warden of Sage College, the incumbent, who must be a college graduate, is permitted to have an elective course of two hours a week in some subject approved by the head of the department concerned. No other woman is professor, assistant professor, instructor, or lecturer in Cornell University.

Harvard University:

There are no women students in Harvard University, but all the instruction in Radcliffe College, an affiliated college for women, is given by teachers in Harvard University.

Radcliffe College now has only one dormitory, but plans to have more.

The "Mistress of Bertram Hall" has no function but that of head of the residence; but her position is one of dignity and responsibility.

Stanford University:

Five hundred, the number being limited to this figure.

Two dormitories. The mistress of the larger one has no academic standing.

We have under consideration a general "Warden of Women."

"Roble Hall," for women, holds 105. The students have a committee chosen by themselves; the University maintains a matron or mistress of Roble Hall.

McGill University:

183.

The Royal Victoria College for Women.

The past and present heads of this residence have both been members of the teaching staff in Arts.

Michigan University:

About 700.

No.

Yes. She is Women's Dean, but is not a member of any Faculty.

Minnesota University:

About 800.

No.

Princeton University:

There are no women students in attendance.

Queen's University:

There were 110 women students in attendance last session.

We have a residence accommodating about twenty.

The head of this residence has no academic standing.

Wisconsin University:

725 women.

One dormitory known as Chadbourne Hall, accommodating 100 women. Many others accommodated in their own houses.

Mistress of Chadbourne Hall has academic standing of assistant professor.

Yale University:

From 150 to 200, but not in the undergraduate courses.
No..

Question No. 18.

"Are there any University residences for students? How are these administered? Who has immediate and who has ultimate jurisdiction over them? Are these residences open to all undergraduates of the University or to undergraduates of particular Faculties only? Are these residences self-supporting or supported in whole or in part by endowment or other funds?"

Chicago University:

There are University dormitories administered by the University. The Head of the House, who has immediate jurisdiction, holds his appointment from the Board of Trustees and is also an officer of instruction. Ultimate jurisdiction is vested in the President. Except for two dormitories in which Divinity students are given a preference, the dormitories are open to all students of the University, graduates and undergraduates alike. These dormitories are practically self-supporting.

Columbia University:

Yes. With accommodation for 500 men. The two residence halls—Hartley Hall and Livingston Hall—have been open since October, 1905. It is expected that as an investment they will pay between four and five per cent. They are open to students. These Halls are administered by a Hall Council consisting of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, *ex-officio*, of two University officers, who shall, when practicable, be residents in Hall, and of a representative of each Hall elected by the appropriate Hall Committee. The Hall Council has general supervision and control of the residence Halls subject to the reserve powers of the President of the University.

Each Hall Committee consists of ten residents in the Hall and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, *ex-officio*. Each Hall Committee may make such house rules as it deems proper with the approval of the Hall Council.

There are fixed rates for single rooms, double rooms, two-room suite and three-room suites, according to size of rooms, exposure and elevation.

Cornell University:

No University residences for men students. They live either in fraternity houses, of which there are 26 at Cornell, or in private lodging houses throughout the city.

Harvard University:

The University has a large number of dormitories.

Subject to the rules governing the applications for college rooms members of the University are free to choose between college dormitories and dormitories owned by private individuals; but both the college dormitories and the private dormitories are under the supervision of the University.

In general, University dormitories are open to members of any department of the University. Private dormitories are not allowed to lodge persons who are not connected with the University. If they are occupied by students at all, the owners must choose between college tenants and outside tenants; they cannot lodge both.

All of the University dormitories are self-supporting, and are, for the most part, sources of revenue.

Private dormitories are required to provide, rent free, such rooms as are needed for the proper accommodation of the University Proctors—one or more to a building, according to its size.

Leland Stanford University:

For young men, a dormitory—Encina Hall—holding 325. The business office collects dues. The Committee on Students' Affairs controls through a committee of Proctors chosen by the Committee on Students' Affairs, from men nominated by students in the hall.

McGill University:

No.

Michigan University:

No.

Minnesota University:

Not in connection with the main University. The Department of Agriculture has dormitories for men and dormitories for women. The State has erected the buildings and the student pays a moderate amount for room and board.

Princeton University:

According to the Catalogue of Princeton University, the dormitories are: West College, Reunion Hall, Witherspoon Hall, Edwards Hall, Albert B. Dod Hall, David Brown Hall, Blair Hall, Little Hall, University Hall, the Pyne Buildings (comprising two dormitories), and Seventy-nine Hall.

Rent is paid for rooms on a fixed schedule of rates, and rooms are occupied under certain regulations. The Faculty of the University is empowered to suspend or expel students breaking or evading these rules, or injuring or interfering with the person or property of successors, or assisting others to do so, etc.: the Faculty is also instructed to report, with the evidence discovered, the name of any graduate or outsider that may be guilty of such offences, to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and the latter, when the evidence seems to justify it, is directed to take legal proceedings against offenders.

Queen's University:

There are no University residences for students.

Wisconsin University:

Only University residence for students is Chadbourne Hall for women, under immediate supervision by mistress of hall, who reports directly to Dean of College of Letters and Science, or

President. The residence has been open to all women students of the University, but beginning with next year, will be open only to freshmen, sophomores and juniors, and the year following to freshmen and sophomores only. The aim is to make Chadbourne Hall self-supporting, but as yet it is not altogether on this footing.

Yale University:

Yes.

Under Faculty jurisdiction and open only to undergraduates of particular Faculties.

They are self-supporting.

Question No. 19.

“What are the sources of income, whether from interest on endowments, State funds, private donations, the Federal Government, fees, etc.? What is the scale of fees?”

Chicago University:

Interest on endowments, private donations, fees.

In the academic courses \$40 a quarter, \$120 a year of three-quarters with laboratory fees additional. In the Law School \$50 a quarter, \$150 a year. In the Medical School \$60 a quarter, \$180 a year, including laboratory fees. In other professional schools \$40 a quarter, \$120 a year.

Columbia University:

Endowments and interest on same, gifts, legacies, rents, fees, etc.

The annual fee for tuition is \$150, except that in Architecture it is \$200; in Applied Science and Medicine \$250.

Cornell University:

Cornell University receives income from the following sources:—

(1) interest (\$34,000 annually) on the proceeds of the Federal Land Grant made in 1862; (2) annual congressional appropriations (\$38,500); (3) New York State appropriations for Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine (\$65,000); (4) interest on endowments; (5) fees for tuition and laboratory work, etc.

The statute regarding fees is as follows:—

<i>Tuition.</i>	<i>Regulars.</i>	<i>Speciats.</i>
Graduate Department (General)	\$100	.....
Graduate Department (Technical)	125	.....
College of Arts and Sciences	100	\$125
College of Law	100	125
Medical College	150	150
Veterinary College	100	125
College of Agriculture	100	125
College of Architecture	125	125
College of Civil Engineering	150	150
Sibley College	150	150

The \$100 tuition is payable \$55 at beginning of first term and \$45 at beginning of second term: the \$125, \$70 and \$55; the \$150

\$85 and \$65; in the Medical College in New York City, the entire fee is paid at the beginning of the year.

These fees must be paid at the office of the Treasurer within twenty days after the registration day announced in the calendar.

Tuition is free to 600 students with State Scholarships; to New York State students in the State Veterinary College; to students pursuing the prescribed course in Agriculture and intending to complete that course; and to special and graduate students in Agriculture taking at least two-thirds of their entire work in the departments of agriculture, horticulture, and in the courses of agricultural chemistry, entomology, origin of soils, diseases of farm animals, zootechny, and silviculture.

Any student who has received free tuition under the above regulations and who desires to change to a course for which tuition is charged, must first pay to the Treasurer of the University the tuition fees for the full time spent in the free tuition course. For further fees see University Register.

Matriculation fee of \$5 is charged to all students on entering the University.

Graduation fee for the first degree \$10, second degree \$20.

Harvard University:

The sources of income are funds, gifts for immediate use, dormitory rents, tuition fees, and laboratory fees. The ordinary fee is \$150 a year for every department except the Medical School, in which it is \$200; but laboratory fees are charged in varying amounts.

Leland Stanford University:

Income chiefly from interest on endowments.

Fees, \$20 per year to students outside of California. Special laboratory fees in Science, to cover cost of materials used up.

McGill University:

Interest of endowments, private donations, fees.

Fees:—Arts Undergraduates and conditional students \$61 per session. Applied Science, annual fee for the undergraduate course in Architecture No. 1 \$100; annual fee for all other undergraduate courses \$175. Fee for graduate course \$150 ("graduates of this Faculty will be required to pay only one-half of this amount" says the McGill calendar). Medicine, for the whole medical course of four full sessions, including Clinics, laboratory work, etc., \$500, payable in four annual instalments of \$125 each. Law \$77.50 per session. In all cases not mentioned there are fixed fees for partial and continued students. Fees for the higher degrees are \$20 for M. Sc. (\$40 in absentia) and \$80 each for D. Sc., D. Litt., D.C.L. and L.L.D. (in course) no fee being charged for the degree of L.L.D. granted "honoris causa."

Michigan University:

National endowment. State Tax. Private gifts. Students fees.

Fees \$10 to \$25 matriculation. \$30 to \$55 annual.

Minnesota University:

Income for current expense:

State of Minnesota	\$240,000
U. S. Government	40,000
Fees	125,000
Interest	55,000
Miscellaneous	40,000
Total	\$500,000

The State erects buildings. Last year the appropriation for buildings was about \$700,000. This was larger than is usual, as fire had destroyed one building.

Princeton University:

Income from investments, fees, room rents, gifts for current expenses, interest on cash balances, sundry cash receipts.

Fees. Academic course, tuition and public room fee \$150 per annum. Ditto. School of Science \$160 per annum. Tuition, extra for each chemical course involving laboratory work if taken by an Academic student \$10 per term. Graduation fee, payable second term, senior year \$12.

Queen's University:

The faculties of Arts and Theology are maintained from interest on Endowment, fees, and donations. The Medical Faculty is maintained by fees only.

Wisconsin University:

Chief source of income, state grant, this year amounting to about \$775,000. Federal grant, \$40,000; income from endowment about \$30,000; Fees, about \$125,000; also various gifts each year for current uses, but total sum not great.

Yale University:

Interest on endowments, private donations and fees.
Fees will average about \$125 per student per year.

Question No. 20.

"What is the method of managing the funds and property of the University? Is the President charged with any responsibility in connection therewith? Is the financial management separated from the academic management?"

Chicago University:

The funds and property of the University are managed by the Business Manager under the general jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees. The financial management is separate from the academic management, and the President is not charged with responsibility therewith.

Columbia University:

The Treasurer of the University, under the instructions of the Finance Committee of the Trustees, has charge of the funds. The Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, under the direction of the President, has charge of the buildings and other additional property of the University. The Treasurer reports directly to the Trustees.

It should be noted that Barnard College, Teachers' College and College of Pharmacy are financially independent corporations, while educationally they are integral parts of the University system.

Cornell University:

The business management and educational work of the University are kept entirely distinct, the Faculty having charge of the latter, the Trustees of the former. Through the Finance Committee the Trustees invest all funds and through the Committee on Appropriations spend them. The President is a member of both these committees and chairman of the latter. The advice of the Treasurer has much influence in making all investments.

Harvard University:

The Treasurer is in charge of the funds and property of the University, acting for that purpose as the representative of the President and Fellows, in whom the property is vested and who are ultimately responsible for it. Important questions of investment are often determined by the Corporation; in the routine changing of investments the Treasurer acts with the approval of the Finance Committee, consisting of two members of the Corporation and the Treasurer himself.

Leland Stanford University:

Through a Treasurer who is a member of the Board of Trustees. The President has no direct responsibility other than as possible adviser. The financial management is wholly separated from the academic.

McGill University:

The investment and disposition of the funds of the University rest wholly with the Board of Governors and their Finance Committee; of which committee the Principal is a member. The financial management may be considered as being separate from the academic management, but so far as the question of organization is concerned, no difficulties have arisen from that ground.

Michigan University:

The Regents, largely through their financial committee, manage the funds. The President has only a general responsibility as executive. The Treasurer and Secretary are not members of any Faculty.

Minnesota University:

The State manages all investments. The President has nothing to do with the matter as President. He is a member of the Board

of Regents, and of the Executive Committee, and as such has much to do with expenditures—but the business is done in the Accountant's office. The Accountant is purchasing agent. After expenditures have been authorized by the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents the Accountant attends to matters.

Princeton University:

The Committee on Finance of the Trustees has entire management of the funds of the University. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings has supervision of the real estate, buildings, and furniture belonging to the University.

Queen's University:

The funds and property of the University are managed by the Finance and Estate Committee, consisting of five members of the Board of Trustees, appointed annually by the board.

Wisconsin University:

Funds and property of the University in hands of Executive Committee of Regents, consisting of four members, of which President is one. The Secretary of the Regents and of the Executive Committee is the business and purchasing agent. Financial management is wholly separate from the academic management.

Yale University:

By the Treasurers under the direction of the President and the Executive Committee of the Corporation. Financial management is sharply separated from academic management.

Question No. 21.

“Are there any Theological seminaries in connection with the University? If so, what is their relation to it? Have they any representation on its governing body?”

Chicago University:

The Divinity School is one of the professional schools of the University like the Law School. As such it has a Divinity School Faculty. By articles of agreement entered into with the Board of Trustees of the University at the beginning, the Trustees of the Baptist Theological Union, which directed the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, out of which the Divinity School was organized, continue to maintain a separate existence.

Columbia University:

The students of all of the theological seminaries in the vicinity of New York have the privilege of attending advanced courses of lectures at the University without charge for tuition. They offer reciprocal privileges to the students of the University. The President of the Union Theological Seminary and the Dean of the General Theological Seminary have seats in the University Council but not the power to vote.

Cornell University:

There are no theological seminaries in connection with Cornell University. The charter of the University provides that "at no time shall a member of the Board be of one religious sect, or of no religious sect", and also that "persons of every religious denomination or of no religious denomination shall be equally eligible to all offices and appointments."

Harvard University:

The University maintains a Divinity School. The Faculty of Divinity has exactly the same relation to the Governing Boards as the other Faculties. It is an undenominational school, and many denominations are represented in the teaching staff and student body.

Leland Stanford University:

None.

McGill University:

There are four Theological Colleges affiliated to the University. They are represented on the Corporation of the University.

Michigan University:

None.

Minnesota University:

None.

Princeton University:

None.

Queen's University:

The Theological Faculty is an integral part of the University. The members of the Faculty meet as a faculty, and also sit as members of the Senate and of the University Council.

Wisconsin University:

None.

Yale University:

There is a School of Theology in the same relation to the University as its schools of Law and Medicine, and like them represented by two members on the Council.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

In response to the request of the Secretary, I respectfully submit for the consideration of the Commission such suggestions as have occurred to me.

With regard to the administration of the University it will be in the interest of all concerned that its affairs should be governed by a corporate board of Trustees or Governors possessing (subject to the limitation referred to hereafter) full and absolute control.

The members of that Board should be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council: should hold office during pleasure and should render their services gratuitously.

The Board alone should possess the power of appointing, promoting, changing and removing the members, present and future, of the teaching staff and all other officers and servants.

The Board should be empowered to determine, alter and adjust all salaries and allowances in such manner as to them may seem meet.

The management and administration of the University's moneys, assets and affairs should be in the absolute control of the Board.

Power by Statute should be conferred upon the Board to buy for University purposes, real estate, and when in their opinion advisable to sell the same and to acquire by purchase or otherwise the rights and interests of tenants in their lands; in all other respects the investment by the Trustees of the University funds should be subject to the provisions of the Trustee Investment Act, embracing, however, if they think fit, Manitoba and the North West Territories.

The Board should have power to enact all necessary by-laws.

It should possess expropriation powers.

It should be enacted that the Corporation is exempt from the operation of the Statutes for the limitation of actions in the same manner and to the same extent as the Crown is exempt.

The Board should be empowered to make arrangements for pensioning the members of the staff and all other officers, and to make provision by way of life assurance, or otherwise, for their families, and to provide, if it shall so determine, that contribution to the expenses of these schemes shall be compulsory.

I am not prepared to submit details for consideration, nor would it be of service to do so now. I only venture the suggestion because I have observed that the absence of these beneficial provisions has frequently been productive of distress, causing the Government and the Trustees much embarrassment.

The benefit of these schemes should extend to the present as well as the future members of the staff.

The remuneration received by the staff is wholly inadequate, regard being had to the duties devolving upon them and the increased cost of living, and the system of equality in salary now in vogue demands a radical change.

If any members of the present staff have rights, express or implied, to a retiring allowance or pension these should be preserved or equitably disposed of. Federation and affiliation powers should be conferred.

As to the gentleman who shall be considered to be the Head of the University, no professional duties should be cast upon him; he should be, what is known as (for the want of a better term) a "business" man—not necessarily, but preferably a graduate Subordinate to him should be one

who would be the head of the Teaching Staff and these two should be *ex-officio* members of the Senate.

These views were entertained by the late Sir Oliver Mowat.

Whether it would be advisable under the new order that the gentleman I have designated as head should be chairman of the Board of Trustees, I am not prepared definitely to say. I have always entertained the opinion and still do that the chairman should render his services gratuitously. His influence, I think, would be greater, and he certainly would not take less interest, nor feel less responsibility than he would if remunerated.

If the head should not be chairman of the Board he should be one of the members and be entitled *ex-officio* to a seat in the Senate.

The Departments now under the direction of the Government should be placed, as all departments should be, under the absolute control of the Trustees.

The Trustees should annually submit to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council a report of such matters and of such of their dealings as may from time to time be required.

I have stated that in my opinion the affairs of the University should be governed by a Board of Trustees who should, subject to a limitation, have full and absolute control.

The limitation referred to is that in certain circumstances it might be necessary that the Government should intervene and suspend the powers of, or remove the Trustees, and that it should at all times have the right to resume possession and control, possessing that which is somewhat akin to what is known among Lawyers as "Eminent Domain."

JOHN HOSKIN.

POSTSCRIPT.—Referring to my memo which I read to and left with the Commission, I write to say that in connection with that part in which I made the suggestion that the "Head" should have no professional duties I did not intend to imply that the present President should be superseded for no one is better acquainted than he with all University business matters and details, and no one takes greater interest than he in all University concerns. Will you please consider this to be a part of my memo.

FROM THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Visitor.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor to continue visitor.

Board of Trustees.

2. (1) That a Board of Trustees be constituted, to consist of not more than fifteen members. The President, Chancellor, the Chairman of the Senate and the Principal of University College to be *ex-officio* members of the Board; the remaining members, of whom four at least shall be graduates, to be appointed by the Government.

- (2) All property of every kind and nature now vested in the Crown or the present Board of Trustees for the purposes of the University and University College or otherwise belonging to the University and University College to be vested in the new Board with full power of management and

administration thereof and of the entire finances of the University and University College.

(3) The powers and functions of the Board of Trustees shall include the following:

(a) Subjects to the *veto* of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the appointment and dismissal of all Professors and members of the staff and of all other officers, officials, servants and employees, subject as to appointment and dismissal of Professors and members of the staff, to a report from the President.

(b) The general supervision of the Professors and other members of the teaching staff.

(c) The control and direction of the officers, officials and servants, and the duties to be performed by them.

(d) A certified copy of every statute providing for the course of studies, for the affiliation of any college, school or other institution, or for providing for theological options shall be transmitted to the Board of Trustees within ten days after the passing thereof for their approval; and no statute shall have force or effect until such approval has been given.

The Senate.

3. The Senate of the University, shall be composed as follows:

(1) The Minister of Education, the Chancellor, the President of the University, the Principal of University College, the members of the Board of Trustees, the President or other head of each federated University or federated College, the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Applied Science and Engineering; and all persons who at any time have held the office of Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be *ex-officio* members of the Senate.

(2) The faculties shall be represented by members, each of whom shall be the senior professor in the group, for each of the following groups of departments:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Chemistry. | (h) Medicine. |
| Physical, General, Applied | Therapeutics. |
| (b) Mineralogy. | (i) Surgery. |
| Geology. | (j) Pathology. |
| (c) Biology. | (k) Anatomy. |
| Physiology. | (l) Obstetrics. |
| (d) Mathematics. | Gynaecology. |
| Astronomy. | Pædiatrics. |
| Physics. | (m) Civil Engineering. |
| (e) History. | Architecture. |
| Political Science. | Surveying. |
| (f) Philosophy. | (n) Mechanical Engineering. |
| Psychology. | Electrical Engineering. |
| (g) Italian. | Mining Engineering. |
| Spanish. | |
| Philology. | |

(3) Provision shall be made for additional representation in the Senate whenever new chairs are established in the University.

(4) That in each of the following groups: University College, Victoria College and Trinity College shall each be represented by one member, viz.:

- (a) Latin.
Greek.
Greek and Roman History.
- (b) English.
German.
French.
- (c) Oriental Languages.
Ethics.

(5) That in the above groups each college shall from time to time appoint its own representative to hold office for four years.

(6) Representatives to the Senate shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say (a) Every federated college may appoint two members; (b) the Law Society of Upper Canada may appoint one member; (c) and the governing body of every affiliated college or school in this Province now entitled to appoint a representative may, subject to any statute of the Senate of the University on that behalf, appoint one member.

(7) The graduates in Arts of the University, who, at the time of graduation, were enrolled in University College may elect twelve members; the graduates in Arts and Science of Victoria University and the graduates in Arts of the University, who, at the time of graduation, were enrolled in Victoria College, may elect five members; the graduates in Arts and Science of Trinity University and the graduates in arts of the University who, at the time of graduation, were enrolled in Trinity College may elect five members; the graduates in Law may elect two members; the graduates in Medicine may elect four members; the graduates in Applied Science and Engineering may elect one member. Persons holding certificates as High School principals or assistants who are actually engaged in teaching, may elect two members as hereinafter provided. In view of the representation thus conferred on the teaching body, it is recommended that members of the Faculties be ineligible to represent graduates.

(8) In the case of any University hereafter federated with the University, such federated University shall be entitled to be represented on the Senate in the proportion of one representative for every one hundred graduates in Arts. Any fraction of one hundred over one-half shall entitle the federated University to an additional representative, provided that the number of such representatives shall in no case exceed five.

(9) All appointments and elections of members to the Senate shall be for a period of four years and until their successors are appointed or elected. Should a vacancy arise from any cause in the case of an appointed member such vacancy shall be filled by the body possessing the power of appointment subject to this Act, and in the case of a vacancy of a member elected by the graduates or High School masters such vacancy shall be filled by the Senate and the persons appointed or elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the term.

(10) The Senate shall have power to make statutes:

(a) For the granting of degrees and certificates of proficiency, except in Theology; the establishment of exhibitions; the regulation of its proceedings; and in general, for promoting the interests of the University and University College or for any purpose for which provision may be required for carrying out this Act.

(b) For the affiliation of any college, school or other institution established in this Province for the promotion of Science or Arts, or for instruction in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, or other useful branch of learning, and for the dissolution of such affiliation or the modification or alteration of the terms thereof.

(c) For the cancellation, recall or suspension of the degree whether heretofore or hereafter granted or conferred on any graduate of the Univer-

sity who has heretofore been or shall hereafter be convicted in the Province of Ontario, or elsewhere of an offence which, if committed in Canada, would be an indictable offence, or who has been or shall hereafter be guilty of any infamous or disgraceful conduct or of conduct unbecoming a graduate of the University; for erasing the name of such graduate from the roll or register of graduates and for requiring the surrender for cancellation of the diploma certificate or other instrument evidencing the right of such graduate to the degree of which he shall have been deprived under the authority of any such statute.

(d) For providing the mode of inquiring into and determining as to the guilt of such graduate and the procedure generally in respect of any of the said matters.

The Faculties.

4. (1) That a Faculty of Arts be formed to consist of the Professors and Associate Professors of the Arts Professoriate of the University and of University College, Victoria College and Trinity College, with the permanent lecturers as assessors without a vote. In this Council the Department of Religious knowledge is to be represented by one professor appointed by each theological faculty.

(2) The function of the Council of the Faculty of Arts shall be:

(a) To determine the Arts curriculum subject to the approval of the Senate.

(b) To conduct the examinations of the Arts course and to report the same for confirmation to the Senate.

(c) To deal with such cases of discipline and take control of such associations as under the regulations of the Caput fall to it.

(d) To decide (subject to an appeal to the Senate) all applications and memorials made by students or others in connection with the Arts Faculty.

(3) That the Faculties of Medicine and of Engineering and Applied Science have Councils constituted on the same principle, and with similar powers and functions within their respective faculties.

(4) That a Faculty of Graduate Studies be constituted to control the curricula for post graduate degrees, subject to the approval of the Senate to conduct and supervise the work in these courses, to conduct the examinations for the same, and to report to the Senate.

(5) That the Faculty of Graduate Studies consist of the Professors and Associate Professors in the University engaged in the instruction of Post Graduate students, with the other permanent instructors taking similar part as assessors, together with such other Professors and Associate Professors as may be appointed for Post Graduate work.

The President.

5. (1) The President to be a member of all Faculties.

(2) The appointment of the President to rest with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the nomination of the Board.

(3) The President shall, subject to the authority of the Board, have general supervision over the affairs of the University.

The Caput.

6. (1) That there shall be a University Caput composed of the President, the Deans of the Faculties and the Heads of University College, Victoria College and Trinity College.

(2) The function of the Caput shall be :

(a) To make general regulations determining the courts to which cases of discipline and the control of University Associations shall be assigned.

(b) To deal with such cases of discipline and to regulate such associations as under its regulations do not properly fall to any college or faculty.

(c) To arrange details of the time table which affect more than one faculty.

(d) To authorize such lecturing or teaching in the University by others than the duly appointed professors and teachers as they may deem expedient, and to prevent all lecturing or teaching not so authorized.

(e) Generally to deal with such matters as may be referred to it by the various governing bodies in the University.

FROM THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

The University Council beg to submit for the consideration of the University Commission the following memorandum containing their views as to the objects of the Provincial University, together with recommendations regarding its re-organization.

THE OBJECTS OF THE PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

The objects of the Provincial University, if organized under proper conditions, should be to foster and direct all such higher learning as is requisite to the moral, material and intellectual well-being and progress of the inhabitants of this country; and, accordingly, its scope should include the whole field of professional and non-professional learning not provided for by the provincial system of elementary and secondary education.

Its work, under existing conditions, may be briefly described under the heads of (1) Undergraduate Arts Courses; (2) Professional Courses; (3) Research.

1. UNDERGRADUATE ARTS COURSES. The object of these courses, which lead to the B.A. degree, is to provide a liberal education under a system of options which makes provision, to some extent, for the special aptitudes, or the prospective career, of the student. With regard to this latter point, it may be stated, for instance, that the liberal education thus afforded incidentally satisfies the chief requirements for the profession of High School teaching in Ontario, and that certain studies pursued are fundamental in the professions of Law, Medicine, Theology and Engineering.

2. PROFESSIONAL COURSES. The University examines in all professional courses indicated below. In certain cases it supplies all the instruction required; in one case partial instruction is provided by the University; in other cases the instruction is provided by affiliated institutions; and in one case there is no provision for instruction. This will be seen conveniently from the following table:

(a) Full instruction :

Medicine.

Engineering.

(b) Partial instruction :

Law.

(c) Instruction in Affiliated Institutions:

Agriculture.
Dentistry.
Pharmacy.
Music.
Veterinary Science.

(d) No instruction:

Pedagogy.

3. **RESEARCH.** Research, with the object of extending the field of human knowledge, is a comparatively recent development in the University. Work of this nature is undertaken by certain departments in Arts in the case of students proceeding to the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D.; and also to a less extent in Medicine and Engineering.

It is evident from this summary of the work of the University that as at present constituted, it only partially satisfies the requirements implied in the general statement given above regarding the scope of the institution, if organized under ideal conditions. As regards the professional subjects, only in the case of Medicine and Engineering, for instance, does the University exercise its full function as a teaching and examining body. In the opinion of the Council, a policy of closer relations, and wherever practicable, of extension of the function of the University should be entered upon, and the following suggestions are offered in this direction.

1. Full instruction in Law should be provided for by the creation of a teaching Faculty in Law in the University.

2. In addition to examining as at present, the University should also teach students in scientific subjects necessary for the courses in Dentistry, Pharmacy and Veterinary Science.

3. Provision should be made for the establishment of a School of Forestry within the University, utilizing the scientific departments of the University, and co-operating with the Ontario Agricultural College in this work. The latter institution should be made an integral part of the University.

4. It is highly desirable that a School of Pedagogy should be established, utilizing, where possible, the staff and equipment of the University for the purposes of the School. By this means a thorough professional training could be afforded to intending teachers in the High Schools of the Province.

5. Schools of Music and the Fine Arts might be established with great advantage in connection with the University.

6. Finally, it is of vital importance that the provision for the prosecution of research work, which has already been made in some departments as indicated above, should be extended to all Faculties and all departments of the University.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

FACULTIES AND COUNCIL. 1. That a Faculty of Arts be formed to consist of the Professors and Associate-Professors of the Arts Professoriate of the University and of University College, Victoria College, Trinity College and St. Michael's College, with the permanent lecturers as assessors without a vote. In this Faculty the Department of Religious Knowledge should be represented by one professor appointed by each theological faculty.

2. The function of this Faculty of Arts shall be:

(a) To determine the Arts curriculum.

(b) To conduct the examinations of the Arts course.

(c) To decide all applications and memorials made by students or others in connection with the Arts Faculty.

3. That the Faculties of Medicine, Law and Applied Science be constituted on the same principle, and with similar powers and functions within their respective faculties.

4. Each Faculty to have its own Dean and Secretary.

5. The Librarian to be a member of all Faculties.

6. The University Arts Professoriate, with the addition of such Professors as may be necessary in College subjects, should be constituted a Faculty of Graduate Studies. The functions of this School should be to settle the conditions for M.A. and Ph.D., to direct the work of students, and to determine the award of degrees.

7. The several Faculties, together with the Professors in any additional Faculties or Schools that may be established (*e.g.* Forestry or Pedagogy), to constitute the University Council.

THE MATRICULATION BOARD. A Matriculation Board to be constituted to settle the requirements for entrance into the various Faculties and Schools of the University—the Board to consist of the President, the Deans of Faculties, Professors selected from the Arts Faculty to represent the various subjects of examination, and the High School representatives on the Senate.

THE CAPUT. That there shall be a University Caput composed of the President, the Deans of Faculties, and the Heads of the Arts Colleges, with the following functions:

(a) To prepare the Calendars for the various Faculties and Schools of the University.

(b) To deal with all cases of discipline, except those it may delegate under its regulations to a College or Faculty.

(c) To decide what are University associations, and to exercise control over all such associations of students and their publications.

(d) To arrange details of the time-table which affect more than one Faculty.

(e) To authorize such lecturing or teaching in the University, by others than the duly appointed professors and teachers, as they may deem expedient, and to prevent all lecturing or teaching not so authorized.

(f) To conduct all examinations not provided for under 2, 3, 6, above.

(g) Generally, to deal with such matters as may be referred to it by the various governing bodies in the University.

THE PRESIDENT. 1. In order to simplify and co-ordinate the work of the University, the President should be *ex-officio* Vice-Chancellor, a member of each Faculty and School, and of all Committees.

2. Appointments and dismissals of officers and servants should be made by the Board of Trustees only upon the recommendation of the President.

3. Appointments to and dismissals from the teaching staffs of the University and University College should be made only on the recommendation of the President after conference with the head of the Faculty, College or School concerned.

4. The President should be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and responsible only to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for his conduct.

FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The Council of University College take it for granted that, among those who are interested in the higher education of the Province, there is practical unanimity as to the necessity of the maintenance by the Government of all the departments of study which usually belong to a Faculty of Arts.

They are further of opinion that it is impossible to obtain the best results from the work of such departments, maintained out of a common fund by the State, while the present division continues between the University and University College. In support of this, they beg to draw the attention of the Commission to the following considerations:—

1. A logical division of the subjects to be taught by the University on the one hand and the College on the other, is impossible. The present division evidently arose from temporary conditions in the positions of the University of Toronto and of the Federated Universities and their relation to one another; as between the State University and the State College the division is meaningless and absurd, as we find, for example, in the departments of Mental and Moral Science, and Modern Languages.

2. It is impossible to make any division of the subjects of the Faculty of Arts without ultimately causing one of the two groups of subjects to be depreciated in the eyes of the public, with injurious results to the general interests of education in all its grades.

3. The existence for any long period of such an arbitrary division inevitably tends to increase the separation by the introduction of separate machinery for each part; such as separate officers, separate buildings, separate budgets, separate Boards of Trustees, etc., machinery likely to be more costly, clumsy and inefficient than what we now have, and to contribute to the further weakening of the weaker side.

4. Any attempt to avoid some of the evil results by a division of the endowment is predestined to ultimate failure, as it is impossible to foresee, beyond a short period, what the needs of each part will be. Miscalculations in the apportionment of the endowment are likely to be especially harmful and extremely difficult to remedy.

5. The cleavage between the two parts of the State Faculty of Arts, wholly artificial and caused by circumstances outside the Faculty itself, has introduced needless obstacles in the way of common and efficient action, as the experience of the Council, during some years past, has abundantly shown. Moreover, Federation has entailed upon the University, particularly in the so-called College subjects, a rigid and cumbrous system which hampers the work in these subjects, fetters individuality and prevents the development of the curriculum and freedom in methods of instruction.

Therefore, in order to remedy the evils of the existing state of affairs, the Council of University College would suggest:

That the State Faculty of Arts be re-united.

As to the status of the Federated Universities, if such reunion were accomplished, the Council would suggest:

1. That their Arts Faculties be incorporated with and become part of the State Arts Faculty, the fees for instruction in Arts being then payable to the University.

2. That they retain their Arts Faculties and that they have the right to send their students to such classes of the State Faculty as may be agreed upon; that they have the right at any time to increase their Faculties and withdraw students from the State Faculty or to decrease their Faculties and send their students to any classes whatsoever of the State Faculty, provided a satisfactory arrangement regarding fees be made.

The Council are of the opinion that the former of these propositions is the right one to adopt, a policy already successfully carried out in the reorganization of the Medical Faculty.

A united and homogeneous Arts Faculty for the whole University would be able to adopt more energetic and progressive measures in all departments of academic activity, (as for example, in that of post-graduate study), than will ever be possible with a Faculty divided as at present.

As to the alternative proposition, the Council consider that although it is inferior to (1) it would give a better constitution to the University than that which now exists and would take away from the Federated Universities no right which they now possess. Moreover, it would give greater flexibility to the system.

But if these suggestions cannot be adopted, the Council would respectfully request that no separation be made between the funds and the financial administration of the College and the University.

MAURICE HUTTON,
Principal.

JAMES BREBNER,
Registrar.

University College, November 16th, 1905.

FROM PRINCIPAL HUTTON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

1. It may be assumed that University College remains where it has always been, that the building which was once University College only, which always has included University College, which by each change and addition to the University becomes again more and more, every year, identical with University College, will remain University College.

2. Perhaps it must not, however, be assumed that the endowment and financial administration of University College will remain identical with the endowment and financial administration of the University, but that a change and an independent income and separate Board of Trustees will be proposed.

3. Against such a change much is to be said. First, that the endowment of the College must necessarily involve automatic increase, to make room for natural increase of staff and equipment, which must not depend wholly or chiefly on increased fees, since increase in fees is only the reflexion of increased efficiency and continuous progress.

4. Such automatic increase is obviously easier, when the fund out of which the College is supported is a common fund, common to the University and College. To provide two funds, both involving large promise of expansion, might be difficult, even for a liberal Government. So long as University College is with the University it need not look very far ahead, for the expenditure on it can be increased as occasion arises. But if it stood alone, it must *now*, when Federation is just establishing itself and the other Colleges are willing, receive *now* its portion for perhaps an indefinite future; it must be much more careful to ask for ample provision; it must seem much more extravagant in its demands—and this involves real extravagance on the part of the Province, though not on the part of the College.

5. There is no occasion for such extravagance. The plan of Mr. Byron Walker now in force will meet every difficulty, with a slight addition perhaps. By Mr. Walker's plan, the fraction of the previous year's expenses connected with the College and the University respectively sets the pace for the current

year, and if there is any difficulty, the body which is increasing its demands must recede.

6. This has worked for the aggrandizement of the University, as was to be expected. Its share has risen from forty-eight per cent. of the whole expenses of the University—after the expenses of general administration were put on one side—to sixty per cent., and then this year has receded again slightly to fifty-eight per cent. The College expenses—after putting aside the common expenses of general administration—have sunk from sixty to forty, and now stand at forty-two.

This plan works satisfactorily on a rising income, such as that of recent years, when the Government has contributed more and more every year to the University. Even on a stationary income it would be not more unsatisfactory to the College than to the University, but on a falling income it would be unfair to the College, which has not developed *pari passu* with the University, and which ought not, by compensation for standing still in its expenses almost, to be cut down. A clause is, therefore, necessary that the fraction allotted to the College, whether fifty, or forty, or any other figure, should not fall short of the absolute sum, provided by the average of the six previous years, or should not fall below a certain minimum, say—after all general administration has been provided for—\$70,000; or, again, that the sum spent upon the College should always be equal to two-fifths of the whole sum spent on University education.

7. Apart from financial considerations, which strongly favor a joint purse and joint Board of Trustees, what reasons are there for a change outweighing those against it, and chief among these the argument for educational unity?

When Federation was adopted it was recognized, it is recognized still, that the Government or Province draw no distinction between College and University subjects on the score of relative importance in an educational sense; at any rate, no distinction unfavorable to the College. The division was based on finance and on convenience, and not on principles of education. The equal salary paid to members of each body and the common source of appointment, illustrate this point. And the common purse and common Board of Trustees do the same. But change the two latter unities, and the unity of Provincial Education is much less apparent.

8. With a separate purse and a smaller purse, with a separate Board of Trustees and (it is not unreasonable to assume) a less weighty Board of Trustees, everything is done to facilitate the idea that College subjects are of less account. No one here really thinks this; at this juncture, when *practical* education has exaggerated support in the Province, probably everyone here would prefer to emphasize the very opposite claims, the claims of the College subjects; if only to offset the tide of merely popular opinion in the opposite quarter.

9. These are pedagogical considerations, as the others were financial considerations. There are yet further considerations, neither one nor the other entirely.

The College, as the unit of University life, is at present too small. Unlike the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, they mean too little, not too much, in the life of the student. All the Colleges will want ultimately to increase their hold on their students, and will ask for a division between University and College, more nearly resembling the natural division in Oxford and Cambridge. Our students at present feel—the vast majority of them—that they have no concern with their College—they say so; because they are taking University subjects.

10. That is, the College should have the Humanities, if not also Mathematics—broadly, the old education, which would add to the present Colleges: History, Political Science, Italian and Spanish, Logic and Philosophy, leaving to the University the Laboratory departments (including Psycho-Physics and perhaps Mathematics).

But if such a re-division is to be kept in view, to be applied when the Colleges are all ready for it, it is an added reason for no present subdivision of University and College finances, and for no hard and fast lines between the two departments in respect of purse and management.

11. Such a hard and fast line is on every ground unwise. It rends the seamless garment of Education. A common Board of Trustees with a common fund is the only body able to balance fairly and apportion equally the needs of and the sums due to the University on the one hand and College on the other. Such a Board and such a Board alone does what it can for both sides, makes concessions, now here and now there, and protects each. A separate Board for the College would be in the anomalous position of recognizing only one side of education. If funds were ample at first, it would be tempted to extravagance; if scant, the College departments would languish, for the other Colleges would stand in the way—willingly or unwillingly—of renewed application to the Province.

12. A strong State College is the one guarantee for strong Denominational Colleges. It can set the pace and keep up the standard, and the Denominational Colleges are not injured, for they have always the mighty influence of the Churches behind them—all the anxious mothers, all the uxorious or cautious fathers of the Province.

13. If the State College be weak, there is no equal guarantee for the standard being kept up in the language departments by the Denominational Colleges, for these will then have neither a rival nor public sentiment and utilitarian superstition to compel them to efficiency.

14. If the Denominational Colleges demand separation because of the difficulty of distinguishing between College and University while they have common purse and common Board, the answer is:

(a) Every day Victoria College grows and the distinction becomes clearer. It is a question of a little time and patience. There is no necessity to legislate in a hurry, for a grievance which time is curing.

(b) The Colleges will all want to expand and embrace the Humanities, (if not also Mathematics), and then the local separation of University College in the Main Building and of the University in the Physical, Biological and Chemical and Psycho-Physical Buildings and the Administration Building, will remove another cause of confusion. This local separation is growing. The Main Building will go, by a natural process, to University College, as residuary legatee, in a few years. It is only necessary to wait a little longer.

FROM THE SENATE OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Gentlemen,—In response to your request for an expression of opinion on the changes proposed in the organization of the Provincial University we beg to submit the following:

1. That in our judgment it is not in the interest of the University, or of the Colleges or of the country, that any serious change should be made in the general plan or ideal of the University.

The ideal of a general University Faculty for the teaching of the various branches of Science and a number of co-ordinate Colleges for the teaching of the Humanities and the administration of discipline, seems to us the best that has hitherto been devised for this country. It resembles in its main

features the system which stands approved in England after the experience of many generations and it is growing in favor with the foremost men in the University life of the United States. In view of the great and ever-increasing number of students it seems to us of the utmost importance to perfect this organization by strengthening the Colleges from which the influence that make for culture and character must mainly proceed.

2. In order to obtain this end, it would seem necessary to provide for the autonomy of University College, and for its adequate, separate maintenance by the State.

3. As to the Constitution of the Board of Trustees, very much depends on the functions to be assigned to that Board. If those functions are to be mainly of a financial character, the Colleges have not, in our opinion, a strong claim for representation on the Board. But if, as we would recommend, it is to be a Board of Governors, rather than of Trustees in the narrow sense of the word, and if those Governors are to have the direction and control in matters of an academic character as well as in financial matters, then the counsel and aid of specialists in academic matters should be represented on the Board as well as the counsel and aid of specialists in financial matters. And, inasmuch as the colleges are vitally interested in the academic management and some of them have made and are making large contributions to the teaching forces of the University, it seems right that the heads of the Colleges and deans of faculties should have a place on the Board. Such a Board of Governors, moreover, would promote a feeling of common interest and solidarity in the University as a whole, whilst the Colleges would yet retain their individuality.

4. As to the Senate, we would suggest that some of the work now done by that body might better be assigned to the various Faculties, and the Senate confine its attentions chiefly to general legislation, the reception of reports from the Faculties, the hearing of appeals, the conferring of degrees and the awarding of honors.

We see no sufficient reason to change in other respects the functions of the Senate or its constitution.

5. We further recommend the combination of the Faculties of Arts in the University and Colleges, for the preparation of courses of study, the preparation of time-tables, the appointment of examiners and conduct of examinations, and the decision of all matters now dealt with by the Senate Committee on Applications and Memorials. For such purposes the Arts Faculties should be empowered to organize as one body and elect their own officers. The action of this united Faculty should be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

6. As to the administration of discipline, we recommend that wherever possible it be left to the authorities of the several colleges in which the students are enrolled. When, however, two or more colleges are concerned, or the University and one or more of the Colleges, the discipline should be entrusted to a College Caput consisting of the Chancellor and President of the University, the heads of the Colleges and the Deans of Faculties concerned.

7. The control of students' residences and of College Societies and publications should in our judgment be with the authorities of the Colleges to which the students belong.

8. We recommend that the name of the University be not changed, but remain as at present, The University of Toronto.

A. R. BAIN,
Registrar of the Senate.

Victoria College, Queen's Park, December 1st, 1905.

FROM VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Memorandum from N. Burwash, President Victoria College, in federation with the University.

GENTLEMEN,—It seems to be assumed that the duty of the Commission is not the examination of the past management and government of the University, but rather of the powers and functions of the governing bodies with a view to such suggestions or reconstruction as may result in greater efficiency.

These powers and functions naturally fall under three heads:

1. The determination of the general scope of the work of the University, its financial management and the appointment of its staff.

2. Academic legislation, including curriculum and all regulations governing teaching and studies and the award of University honors and standing.

3. Executive Academic work; dealing with the general direction of students in their studies and work, examinations, teaching and discipline.

Heretofore these three departments have been represented in a general way by the *trustees*, the *Senate* and the *Councils*, but without very well defined specifications of functions and powers and without effective connection for harmony and unity of action.

It is generally unadvisable to make radical changes in the constitution of a working body, as much time must be lost and difficulties are likely to arise before all parties become accustomed to the new methods of work. In the present case, also, so many vested interests and even rights are involved, that such a change as the abolition of one of these governing bodies, say the Senate, would be attended with grave difficulties and would doubtless meet with strong opposition. It seems, therefore, advisable to secure the needed improvement in three ways:

1. By defining more clearly the several functions of the existing bodies and adjusting the distribution of work among them in the light of past experience.

2. By providing such a connection or relation of these bodies to each other as will secure perfect harmony and unity of action.

3. By providing such a strong head or leadership of the entire system as will secure thorough efficiency and energy of operation.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

I shall not attempt any suggestions as to the composition of this body. It may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or it may be in part elected by convocation. The office should in any case be for a term of years, say five years, a small number retiring each year and eligible for re-election or appointment. The appointments should be non-political.

The action of the trustees would, of course, be subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but should be determinate action and not mere advice.

THEY SHOULD HAVE POWER.

1. To direct the general policy and scope of the University work.

2. To institute new chairs and departments of study in the University.

3. To make all appointments and fix salaries.
4. To maintain general oversight of the efficiency of the work and of its needs. Each trustee might devote attention to a special department.
5. To manage the finances.

THE SENATE.

This body is now entirely representative and its action subject only to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The parties represented are Convocation, the various teaching bodies of the University or affiliated with it, and the High School Masters. The remaining element, ex-Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors, has not been active. It is quite possible that this representation might be so recast as to give a more effective result in the united body as a whole.

Heretofore an attempt has been made to compensate for defects in the representation of the teaching staff by electing many of them as graduates, thus diminishing the representation of the outside body of graduates.

The present representation is as follows:

Graduates elect (Chancellor and 29 Senators)	30
The teaching staff of University and Colleges (7 heads and 9 elected)	16
Federated and Affiliated Colleges and Societies	16
High School Masters	2

To these are to be added the Minister of Education, ex-Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors, and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

It is evident that the representation of the teaching staff is unduly small. But no less than fifteen of the staff have been elected as graduates. The readjustment is thus: Outside graduates, 15; teaching staff, 31; affiliated Colleges, 16; High School masters, 2; others, 4. Of the teaching staff, 18 are Arts, 6 Medicine, 2 Engineering, and 4 represent Arts colleges, but do not teach in Arts.

The Faculty of Law is represented by the Law Society, two law graduates and nineteen members of the legal profession, otherwise appointed, twenty-two in all.

By professions the Senate is composed as follows:

Teachers, 44; law, 22; clergymen, 13; medicine, 11; engineers, 2; agriculture, 3; dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary surgery, each one.

After such an analysis it cannot be said that the present composition of the Senate is not fairly representative of all the learned interests of the country. The weak point is the indirect means of reaching that result, and hence the uncertainty of the distribution.

The powers of the Senate under the present Act seem at first to be purely legislative and to control the courses of study, the publication of the calendars, the conduct of examinations, the granting of degrees and certificates of proficiency, and establishing and awarding of exhibitions, scholarships and prizes, prescribing the duties of librarian, registrar and other officers, its own modes of procedure, and in general to adopt measures for promoting the interests of the University and College and for any purpose required for carrying out this Act. All this is apparently legislative. But in practice the Senate has at the same time attended to the enforcement of its own legislation. This it does largely through its officers, the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, and through Executive Standing Committees, and a large

part of its time is occupied with the reports of these committees and action thereon.

Of this executive work the most important part is the appointment of examiners and the conduct of examinations and the awards of status, honors, etc., as a result. The examiners are now the teaching staff of the University, Colleges and Faculties. The results are all prepared by them and accepted *pro forma*. Later special cases come up on complaint, although there is no provision for formal appeal. Perhaps there is no part of the work less satisfactory than this. The Faculty of Engineering manages its own affairs and never comes to the Senate except with a final report. But all kinds of special cases come up from students in Arts and Medicine which could be more safely disposed of in the Faculty concerned.

All this work might be transferred to the Faculties, the Senate legislating, and the Faculties acting as the executive branch of the government, and reporting final results to the Senate once a year. In legislation the most important work is the fixing of the curriculum. There are now over thirty curricula leading to degrees in our calendar. It is evident that these can only be prepared by experts, and that the intelligent control of these by the Senate can only be of the most general character.

The Senate does indeed appoint a Board of Studies for each of its departments, placing on this Board those of its members who may be experts, or regarded as such. But this Board in reality appeals to individual professors or groups of professors for help, and gets together material which it is scarcely able to digest into a well-balanced curriculum. This duty should be assigned to each Faculty as a whole, where the different departments of study would balance each other and undue specialization be avoided. We might hope that the report which would thus come up to the Senate through the Boards of Studies would be much more thoroughly prepared and be in itself more perfect than it is at present.

The introduction of a new curriculum or department of study or chair should in every case be first laid before the trustees by report of the Senate, and then sent down to the Faculty for detailed preparation. Only thus can the trustees maintain control of expenditure and general direction of University work. If all executive work were thus relegated to the Faculties, and legislation fully prepared by the Faculties and standing committees, three meetings of full Senate in each year might be sufficient for all work, including appeals.

It only remains to consider the co-ordination of the work of the Senate with that of the Board of Trustees. Heretofore they have been largely independent bodies, the connection link being five members in common, viz., the Chairman of the Board, the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the Senate, and the President of the University and Principal of University College. These five are a majority in the Board of Trustees and should certainly be sufficient to secure co-ordinate action if they work together in guiding legislation as is done in a cabinet. But there does not appear to be any provision for such unity or responsibility. To this we will refer again. But in any case, for full harmony and unity of action some one body must be responsible and that body must be supreme, and for that purpose I would give the Board of Trustees, as representing the country to which the University belongs and for which it exists, the final control of the general character of the courses of study in the University and the introduction of new departments or courses of study and the founding of new chairs. It would not be necessary to deny to either Senate or Faculty the right to initiate or propose action in these directions, but the final voice should be with the trustees and both Senate and Faculty should loyally give effect to their action.

THE FACULTY.

We now come to the point where the University must be viewed as an aggregation or organization of distinct bodies, rather than as a single body. In Oxford and Cambridge these distinct bodies are Colleges; in most other Universities they are Faculties. In our University we have both Faculties and Colleges. By whatever name called these are in every case organized bodies of teachers doing a certain part of the work of instruction in the University.

These bodies, as constituent parts of the University, have each a fourfold relation:

1. To the Board of Trustees, which directs the general policy and work of the University.
2. To the Senate, which prescribes the curriculum and general regulations under which they must all work.
3. Intercollegiate and interfaculty relations, in which they assist each other and work together for the common ends of the University.
4. To the students; more definitely, each to the body of students whom they instruct.

These constituent bodies have had each its own origin, history, constitution or charter, and properties, endowments, etc. They have been united in the common University under the Act of 1887, and later under the amended Act of 1901, by federation, affiliation, or, in one case, by a special compact of transfer which took place originally in 1887 and was extended in 1903 to form a Faculty of Medicine. In every other case a large measure of autonomy under the original constitution of the federating or affiliating body has been maintained, as also the original financial independence. This last is also the case with the Medical Faculty. While yielding its power of appointment, it has derived no corresponding financial advantage and remains entirely dependent upon its own earnings. University College is also attached to the University by its original charter, both in the matter of appointments and financial support. All the other constituent bodies, both federated and affiliated, are founded on their own charters and endowments, and receive their appointments and management from their own boards or other authority.

If greater uniformity in this respect is considered desirable it can most readily be secured by giving to the Medical Faculty and to University College each its own chest and management. Both institutions would thus be rendered more independent, to their advantage and without detriment to the University. A small board in each case, with charge of the single College or Faculty, can give it more thorough attention than it will receive from a body in charge of a number of interests; and at the same time its ambition may be trusted to stimulate it to the highest possible excellence, while its line of work is under the direction of the Senate.

Turning now to relations to the Senate, we find each and all of these constituent bodies subject to the Senate in curriculum and examinations and receiving from the Senate their honors and degrees. This, in itself, secures a minimum of efficiency and a unity of work. If any teaching body fails to bring its students up to the required standard, such failure must speedily prove fatal to its position before the country.

On the Senate, to which it is thus responsible, each of the major teaching bodies has representation.

Already the Senate has practically relegated to these teaching bodies both the work of examination and of preparation of curriculum. But it has done this rather by appointment of individuals than by holding an entire

body responsible, *e.g.*, all professors, etc., teaching Latin are appointed examiners in Latin, so with other subjects. Similarly the preparation of the curriculum in Latin is assigned to the teachers of that subject, and from them forwarded to the Board of Arts Studies. Probably in Medicine and Engineering the work has been done to a larger extent by the Faculty as a whole, as in the past they were accustomed to act together as a School of Medicine or of Practical Science.

If this relation of the Faculty to the Senate is to continue, and we think it desirable that it should do so, provision should be made for its being done by the Faculty as an organized body responsible to the Senate by final report. No professor should be able to say, "This is no part of my duty." The organization of Faculties for this and other purposes thus demands our attention.

The peculiarity of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Toronto is that under its federal constitution it consists of professors and instructors in subjects which may be designated as scientific, and which are required by all the federating or affiliating bodies. In this body we have twenty-two professors and associate professors, twelve lecturers and thirty-five assistants. While the subjects handled by the staff are purely scientific, and hence properly Arts subjects, they are required not only for the Arts curriculum, but also for the courses in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Divinity, Pedagogy, Dentistry, Agriculture, Household Science, Commerce, Pharmacy, and even Music. They thus naturally form the centre to which every part of the work of the University is attached.

All the Faculties and schools avail themselves of the assistance of this central Faculty of the University. Their work is pre-eminently work for all professions and industries, in fact for the common well-being of the whole country. It is important, therefore, that this body should be so related to the other constituent bodies of the University as to afford them the full and free enjoyment of its advantages. The difficult points are time-table and curriculum. What courses shall this body of professors give? and at what times and places? It is evident that these questions can only be answered by a small body of men who have accurate understanding of the whole field, and who impartially represent all the interests concerned. Between this body and the trustees there must be the fullest understanding and co-operation so that appointments to staff may correspond to existing needs.

It will generally be found convenient, perhaps necessary, that many, if not all, these professors should hold a duplicate appointment. All will be members of the Faculty of Arts. Some will at the same time be members of the Faculty of Medicine, others of Law, etc., and some may even be members of the staff of Arts colleges.

For the organization of the teaching staff in any of the Faculties or Colleges the term Council has been used and is appropriate. We have at present a University Council selected from all the Faculties, a Council of the Faculty of Medicine, and one of the Faculty of Engineering, and one of each of the Colleges. We think that of these the University Council should be reconstructed and its duties divided, and that the other councils should have their duties more clearly defined, and in some cases enlarged.

For the University Council we would substitute a Council of the Faculty of Arts, composed of all professors and associate professors in the University Professoriate and the Arts Colleges, a body of fifty-three. To these we would commit the direction of Art students in their studies, exemption from lectures, and examinations in Arts, under the statutes of the Senate, subject to appeal to the Senate, and the drafting of the curriculum in Arts for the consideration of the Senate.

Similar powers could be given to a similar Council in each other Faculty or department of study of the University.

The most important parts of the work now assigned to the common University Council would thus be distributed to the Faculty Councils, together with the detailed work on examinations and curriculum.

To these Councils in the case of the medical students and students of Engineering, etc., and to their College Councils in the case of Arts students, together with the general direction of their studies, would be committed the responsibility for discipline, together with the autonomy at present enjoyed by these constituent bodies.

There now remains a single element to be provided for the government of the University, *i.e.*, such a head as will give unity, direction, energy and efficiency to the entire system in its practical work.

The experience of modern society suggests two ways of attaining this, a strong personal headship, an autocracy, if you please, or cabinet government.

We think both the genius of our age and country and the constitution of our University as a federated body favor the latter. Of course even a Cabinet must have a leader, but he must carry his Cabinet with him.

In composition such a Cabinet might be composed of the President, Deans of Faculties and heads of Colleges, seven in all. The entire Cabinet would be members of the Senate. They would be represented on the Board of Trustees and on each of the Faculty and College Councils. To them might be committed directly, as at present, intercollegiate discipline and the control of all University or intercollegiate societies of students and of occasional lectures, etc., and, assisted by the secretaries, the arrangement of the time tables and University lectures.

But by far the most important part of their duty should be the initiation, supervision, unification and energetic executive of the entire work of the University. They should study and master all University problems. They should either directly or through their faculties bring forward all needed new legislation, and see that it is fully and effectively presented to the legislative body. They should through their representatives carry all such legislation forward to the Board of Trustees or Senate for its appropriate action. In their several Faculties they should see that all academic laws are obeyed or given effect, and they should see that in every department effective service is rendered by each member of the staff and in case of failure report to the proper responsible authority.

This last should be done, each in his own Faculty or College, as well as by united action in the common faculty, and in case of new appointments they should be competent to give intelligent advice to the appointing bodies and should collect and digest all data upon which such advice can be founded.

Such a headship for the University was proposed under the name of "the University Caput" by the Act of 1849, but seems never to have been made effective.

Of course, in such a Caput, the President of the University will be the leading figure, but as a leader of ideas and measures and by progressive activity and initiative rather than as an autocrat. His ideas must enforce themselves by their innate power of conviction and by his practical power of showing how to carry them into effect.

Such a headship and leadership of a University may lack the concentrated will power of the single control of the individual President, but it will have the safer and more permanent force of wisdom and truth, a force which will not cease to be effective when an individual man dies or resigns or becomes feeble through age.

Again, that which approves itself to five or seven or nine experienced and intelligent men is likely to approve itself to the whole body corporate and to be accepted, not because it is so ordered, but because it is right and true itself. The secret of all good government lies in rational and moral conviction. If anywhere this is possible it should be in a University.

Since my printed statement was prepared a number of points have been raised by proposals which have been published in the press and which require brief consideration.

1. The most important of these is the proposal to merge University College in the University Faculty of Arts.

This would make the University complete in itself without the College system. So long as the State maintains a separate College and this College is necessary to the completeness of the University, the College ideal is a part of the University system. If we have one College we can have twenty if necessary, all doing the same work as competitors in that field, and, so long as the University maintains an impartial relation to each and all alike, no one suffering any disadvantage which it is not in its own power to remedy. The fact that one College is maintained by the State and the others by other constituencies need make no difference in their common relations to the University. But if the University assumes the work of the State College and that ceases to exist, then the remaining Colleges become the competitors of the University of which they are supposed to form a part, and if their relation to the University is to be of any advantage to them, then they become dependent on the body with which they are forced to compete.

What we press as essential is the College system, and the complete equality of the Colleges in their relation to the University. The field of College work, we think, should be those subjects which make for culture and character in education. We regard the College as the body which can most effectively deal with all discipline, except that relating to intercollegiate relations and the University examinations and lectures and University societies and their publications.

We contend very strongly that each College should manage its own residence and we regard it as a fundamental mistake that the University should enter into competition with the Colleges in the establishment of common residences for students of various faculties or that it should entrust these to any other than academic control.

2. The proposal to do away with the Senate and divide its functions between the faculties and the Board of Trustees we regard as a mistaken effort to secure simplicity. We secure greater simplicity of operation by a proper *distribution* of work among several bodies each fitted for its own part rather than by an aggregation of diverse duties in the hands of one cumbrous body. The proposal to lessen the number of members of the Senate is unnecessary, and deprives the University of its touch with the various professional and educational interests of the country.

3. The proposal to put affiliations entirely in the hands of the Trustees we think a mistake. Affiliations involve no additional expenditure. They bring to the University new feeders for its various courses and faculties. The point to be guarded is that these feeders are worthy of the prestige afforded to them by this honorable relation, and that we do not lend ourselves to impose upon the public inefficient institutions. No institution should be allowed to continue in affiliation which does not discharge the duties of affiliation, *i.e.*, send forward well qualified students for matriculation into the University Faculties or as candidates for University degrees. Of all this the Senate, which receives the reports of the examiners, has the means always at hand

for forming a correct judgment. The Senate should on this account at least share in the responsibility of creating or terminating affiliations.

4. The proposal to reduce the School of Practical Science to the present position of the Faculty of Medicine, governing all three Faculties by a common University Council, we regard as a mistake. Each Faculty understands its own work and knows its own students and to direct that work should have its own Council and internal autonomy; and the plan we have proposed contemplates this for the Faculties of Medicine and Applied Science as well as for the Faculty of Arts.

5. Objection has been taken to the present system of federation, that it prevents the development of post-graduate subjects, specially in College subjects.

This is a difficulty which may be easily surmounted without interfering with the College system.

Post-graduate work is essentially University as distinguished from College work. Its object is not culture, but professional attainments. It thus legitimately belongs to the University side of the Arts curriculum. The University may form a school or faculty of post-graduate studies in Arts and the professors employed in undergraduate work both in the University and in the Colleges may also hold positions in this school or faculty. If made a separate Faculty then it should have its own Dean and Council and have powers similar to those exercised by the other Faculties

SYNOPSIS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The Board of Trustees or Regents to manage finance; make appointments; found or institute new Faculties, departments, courses of study, or chairs in the University; to determine the scope and policy of the University work and supervise in general its efficiency.

2. The Senate to consider and authorize all academic legislation and supervise the work of examination through the Faculties, award all honors and confer degrees on report of the Faculties and make regulations for the same. The work of the Senate shall be based upon and be complementary to that of the Board of Trustees.

3. The Councils of Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, acting as separate bodies.

To take charge, each in their own Faculty, of the studies and discipline of students, conduct examinations under the statutes of the Senate, and report to the Senate, to prepare the curricula for the consideration of the Senate, and consider all applications and memorials.

The Councils to be composed of the professors and associate professors in each Faculty with other permanent members as assessors without vote.

The Faculty of Arts to be composed of professors and associate professors in Arts of the University and Arts Colleges and to deal with curriculum, examinations and relation of students to their common work, and applications and memorials, leaving to the individual Colleges and their Councils the direction and discipline of their students.

The financial management and appointments and control of the common Arts work of the University to be in the hands of the University trustees. That of the Arts Colleges and other faculties to be determined each by its own charter or constitution, but all to be subject to the authority and general statutes of the University.

The Faculty of Divinity to be represented by the theological Faculties and Colleges admitted to federation with the University and these to be

autonomous in their own work, but their students when taking Arts work to be enrolled in an Arts College and subject to the general regulations of the University.

4. The Caput to consist of the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, and the heads of Arts Colleges, the President of the University being President either by appointment or election, to maintain interfaculty and collegiate discipline to control and regulate all common work whether of faculties or students and extra academic exercises, to settle time-tables and places of lectures, to consider the needs and problems of the University and prepare legislation and business for the Trustees and Senate. To bring up from their faculties or Councils all matters prepared for or recommended to these bodies, and to convey to their councils and to the students all decisions of the governing bodies requiring their attention.

5. A Faculty or School of Post-graduate Studies to be established composed of such professors in the University and its Colleges as may be able to take part in post-graduate work with such additional professors or lecturers as may be found necessary. The Council of this Faculty to have similar powers over post-graduate studies and students as the other faculties.

FROM TRINITY COLLEGE.

This Memorandum embodying certain views of Trinity College falls under two main headings: 1. Matters concerning the University as a whole; 2. Matters concerning Trinity College more particularly. Under the former heading the Memorandum deals briefly with (1) The Government of the University; (2) The Collegiate System; (3) Residences. Under the latter heading it deals with (1) The proposed removal of Trinity College to the Queen's Park; (2) The need of transportation facilities for Trinity College Students.

I.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Government of the University seems to fall under two distinct headings, namely, (1) Business administration; and (2) Academic administration, including academic appointments and removals.

To meet these conditions we would propose (1) a small business body, which should be supreme in all purely business appointments, removals, and administration; (2) a small academic body, which should have exclusive control of certain defined matters of academic government; (3) Faculty Councils, for the discharge of certain other academic duties; and (4) provision whereby the business body and the academic body would sit together in joint session to deal with matters touching closely both the business and the academic government of the University, including particularly academic appointments and removals.

NOTE.—Throughout this memorandum, the term "University" is used in its strict signification, and is not to be taken as including University College, the administration of which should, in our judgment, be entirely separate and distinct in all respects from that of the University.

The several governing bodies here suggested might be named respectively: (1) The Board of Trustees; (2) The Academic Caput; (3) The Faculty Councils; (4) The Trustees and Caput.

The composition of these several bodies to be as follows:

(1) The Board of Trustees to be composed of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and President, as *ex-officio* members, and, say, seven members appointed by the Government, of whom a certain number should be graduates.

NOTE.—We strongly deprecate the proposal which has been made in some quarters that certain of the Trustees, in addition to the Chancellor, should be elected by the graduate body of the University.

(2) The Academic Caput to be composed of the President, the Heads of the Arts Colleges, and the Deans of Faculties.

(3) The Faculty Councils.

(a) The Council of the Faculty of Arts to consist of the Professors and Associate Professors of the Arts Professoriate of University College, Victoria College, and Trinity College, the permanent Lecturers in Arts of the University and of the Colleges having a seat on the Council as assessors without vote, for determination of the curricula, and at other times when necessary.

(b) The Council of each Faculty other than Arts to be composed in like manner of the Professors and Associate Professors of each Faculty, with the permanent Lecturers of each as assessors.

(c) The President to be an *ex-officio* member of each Faculty Council.

The duties of the several governing bodies may be defined in part as follows:

(1) THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES should have the power of appointment and removal of the Bursar, Registrar, Librarian, and all other officers and servants of the University, not including the President or any Professor or other Instructor, and should fix the salaries of the President, Professors and other Instructors, and of all officers and servants of the University; it should have the control, management, and government of the property, endowment funds, and all other assets, income and revenue, and generally should be charged with everything (not otherwise provided for) which has to do with the business and financial administration of the University.

(2) THE ACADEMIC CAPUT should constitute an Advisory Board with whom the President should consult in all important matters of academic policy; it should act for the President in his absence, and at other times when required so to do by the Trustees; it should consider and report to the Trustees upon all matters referred to it by them or by the Senate, and should prepare in advance all academic matters which have to be transacted in joint session with the Trustees; it should deal with all cases of University discipline not falling within the jurisdiction of any College or Faculty, and generally should be charged with all matters (not otherwise provided for) of purely academic administration.

(3) THE FACULTY COUNCILS should be charged with the preparation of the curricula; the disposition of applications and memorials in respect of students' courses of study; the conduct of examinations, and the discipline of students in matters essentially pertaining to any particular Faculty. But the curricula, examination results, and other matters affecting the University generally must be reported by the several Faculty Councils to the Senate for final ratification, amendment, or rejection.

NOTE.—No rights or duties assigned to the Faculty Councils shall in any way infringe upon the sovereign rights of the Colleges in respect of College discipline, the immediate direction of the students' courses of study, and all matters touching the autonomy of the Colleges.

(4) THE TRUSTEES AND CAPUT as a joint body should have vested in them the power of academic appointments and removals now vested in the Government, subject always to the veto of the Government, and should be charged with all matters of University administration in which the business and academic interests are so closely related that the matters in question cannot be properly assigned to either body for separate action.

(5) THE SENATE. In all essential matters the constitution and composition of the Senate should remain as at present, so that the Federated and Affiliated Institutions may thereby continue to enjoy their due and proportionate representation and voice in the affairs of the University.

THE COLLEGIATE SYSTEM.

"The Collegiate System," as a term used to describe certain existing facts and conditions in the University of Toronto, may be defined to mean the system of Arts Colleges sharing with the University proper the work of instruction in the Faculty of Arts, each such College having complete autonomy in respect of its own government and internal administration, but all alike being bound by the rules and regulations of the University in respect of the courses of study and other matters of general University concern. There are three such Colleges in the University at the present time,

namely, University College, Victoria College, and Trinity College. There are also a number of Theological Colleges which bear no share in the Arts work of the University, but, for the most part, avail themselves of University College for the instruction in Arts of their students. These are facts which have to be borne in mind in considering the government and administration of the University.

As to the value and desirability of this system of Arts Colleges we are of the opinion that the existing facts should be welcomed as supplying a valuable element of strength to the University. We are convinced that the cause of higher education in Ontario is best promoted by the present system of healthy rivalry between the various Arts Colleges, including the Arts College of the State. Amongst other advantages, this system tends to keep a much larger proportion of the people interested in higher education, both financially and otherwise, and affords a safeguard against the creeping in of the 'dead level' danger, which is always fatal to the best results. For these and other reasons, any plan of reorganization of the University should aim at the fostering, developing, and perfecting of the Collegiate system with a view to its permanency and greater efficiency, rather than seek to replace it by any plan which would make one college co-extensive with the Arts Faculty of the University. To exhibit the contrast in concrete form, we would add that the system which we uphold is that which obtains in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Manitoba, while the other system, which we believe to be distinctly inferior to it, is exemplified in Harvard and Yale. In Harvard there is only one College, and it is co-extensive with the University; in Oxford there are twenty-one colleges, each college solicitous for the welfare of its own students, whom it watches over carefully and individually in respect both of their academic work and of their general conduct and manner of life, from the beginning of their course to the end. All these colleges contribute their strength to their one common University.

Whatever difficulties have been found in the practical working of the Collegiate system in the University of Toronto, are, in our judgment, due equal footing. The position which the Arts College of the State at present largely to the failure on the part of the State to place all the colleges on an occuppies in relation to the University is unfair to itself, and unfair to the other Arts Colleges. On the one hand it is deprived of the autonomy which its sister Colleges enjoy, while on the other hand it is placed in a peculiar relationship to the University which is denied to the other Colleges.

Having regard to these difficulties, and to the unrest and dissatisfaction which must be caused thereby as long as they continue, we would respectfully represent that all such difficulties could, in our judgment, be solved, and the Collegiate system strengthened throughout to the manifest advantage of the University as a whole, by the adoption of the following measures in respect of the Arts College of the State, namely, (1) the complete separation of University College from the University in respect of purse, and of business and academic administration; (2) providing it with a building of its own, entirely separated from all University uses; (3) a change in the name of the College, from one which to persons not thoroughly conversant with the facts suggests some special relationship to the University or exceptional privileges not enjoyed by the other Arts Colleges, to a name not open to this objection. The original name, King's College, would seem to be peculiarly appropriate in view of the history of the University.

Before carrying out this separation of University College from the University, by giving it autonomy, a building exclusively its own, and a separate purse, it would be necessary, for the protection of the other Arts

Colleges no less than for the sake of University College itself, to provide for it in an ample endowment, or otherwise to make generous provision for all its needs. The due support of the Arts College of the State, and its maintenance as a strong and successful College, is quite as necessary to the perfection of the system as we believe a change from the present conditions to be. A weak State College could hardly fail to affect adversely the other Colleges in the University, while a strong State College—given the equal relationship for which we contend—will always provide an excellent incentive to healthy rivalry on the part of the other Colleges.

RESIDENCES

While not wishing to oppose any system of Residence which promises to prove of real benefit to the University as a whole, we yet feel constrained to say that, in our judgment, the plan for a University Residence as proposed by the Act of the Legislature of last Session has in it elements of weakness, not to say danger, which seem to us to call for careful reconsideration of the whole matter. We are convinced that the Collegiate system of Residences, which conjoins supervised and healthy home life in the College with the Student's academic work, is the best which has yet been devised. In respect therefore of Residence for Arts students, we believe that a great gain would be affected by providing Residences for the three Arts Colleges in lieu of the proposed University Residence. In respect of Residence for students in other Faculties, some plan should be devised which would in each case connect the Residence as closely as possible with the work of the Professoriate of the Faculty in question.

In this connection—since Colleges and sport are closely related—it may not be out of place to say a word about sport in the University. We think it would be no slight gain if Collegiate sports as such, including under this name sports organized in the Medical Faculty, the School of Science, etc., were encouraged and developed by (1) suitable organization in each College or Faculty concerned; (2) the fostering of Inter-collegiate sporting events; (3) a recognized system whereby in any given sport the University teams would be selected from the different College organizations.

II.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF TRINITY COLLEGE TO THE QUEEN'S PARK.

The question of the removal of Trinity College to the Queen's Park, which has been raised by the Commission, was considered by Trinity College some three or four years ago, and decided in the negative at that time on three grounds, namely, (1) a strong sentiment on the part of the graduates and friends of Trinity in favor of retaining the historic site; (2) the formidable financial difficulties standing in the way of removal; (3) the conviction that no satisfactory, and therefore no permanent, basis of co-operation and union of the Universities had yet been reached, and that failing adequate changes in this regard the withdrawal of Trinity College from the Federation might prove necessary.

If this question is to be submitted again to the general body of Trinity's supporters, it seems to us essential that before this is done some thoroughly satisfactory settlement should be reached in respect of the last named difficulty, affecting the basis of Federation; and some feasible plan proposed by the Government in respect of the financial difficulties. With these matters

satisfactorily settled, we should not deem the first, standing by itself, to be insuperable.

THE PROPOSED STREET CAR SERVICE.

Whatever may ultimately be decided as to removal, the proposed street car service for the transportation of students of Trinity College to the University buildings is an immediate and urgent need. Even if removal be decided upon, it is probable that not less than four or five years must elapse before adequate new buildings could be planned and erected, and the transfer from the old site to the new completely effected. During this period the cars seem to us to be an absolute necessity. We desire therefore, with all due respect, to represent to the Commission the desirability—from our point of view we might even say the vital necessity—of recalling at the earliest date possible the request made by the Commission to the Government for delay in the completion of the plans which were under way for the establishment of this service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of Trinity College,

T. C. S. MACKLEM,
HENRY M. PELLATT,
EDWARD A. WELCH,
F. OSLER,
J. A. WORRELL,
N. FERRAR DAVIDSON.

FROM THE CONVOCATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Convocation of Trinity College begs to memorialize the University Commission as follows:—

We concur generally in the statement submitted on behalf of Trinity College itself to the Royal Commission.

We desire to emphasize particularly the rights of graduates under existing legislation and the necessity for reviving Convocation in the University of Toronto.

As the successive Acts of the Legislature have guaranteed to the Arts graduates of the federated Universities, as well as to the graduates of University College, separate representation upon the Senate of the University, we, as graduates of the University of Trinity College, should deprecate any change which would decrease the number of representatives, or alter the proportion of the representation, to which the federated Universities are now entitled upon the Senate. We should also deprecate very strongly any change in the constitution of the Senate which should tend to weaken the College system, or to make any essential alteration in the character of the federation agreement.

If the elective principle were abolished in respect of the Senate, there is reason to fear that the interest of the graduates in the University would be greatly decreased.

We deem it inadvisable that the Board of Trustees should have upon it any elected representatives other than the Chancellor, but, if in deference to the views of other bodies such a policy should be determined upon, we contend that the method of representation should be that which now obtains in regard to the Senate.

It is not likely to conduce to the well-being of the University that matters of financial administration should become a subject for possible partisan discussion in an election contest. On the other hand, appointments of graduates to seats upon the Board of Trustees would be more likely to be approved by the great body of graduates, because the Government of the day would have to accept the responsibility for the appointments made.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

As successive Acts of the Legislature of Ontario make mention of Convocation, it is to be regretted that this body has ceased to exercise its functions. It is questionable whether the present Alumni Association, notwithstanding its great activity, has quite filled the place that Convocation was intended to occupy.

Certainly it is to be desired that the federated Universities should have upon the Executive of Convocation the same kind and proportion of representation as they at present have upon the Senate, in order that their views may be from time to time set forth in a manner likely to satisfy their respective constituencies, and so to conduce to the good of the whole University.

As graduates of the University of Trinity College, we should be glad to see provision made for the establishment of a strong Alumni Association of University College, separate and distinct from the Convocation of the University. This, we feel sure, would redound to the well-being and prosperity of that College, just as the Convocation of our own College and University has been the means of strengthening the bond between our College and its graduates.

The Chairman of the Convocation of the University of Toronto ought to be *ex-officio* a member of Senate.

In connection with the Convocation, it is worth while considering whether means cannot be devised whereby the permanent members of the staff of the University, of University College, and of the federated Universities might not be admitted *ad eundem gradum* in the University. It seems to be anomalous that a man should be a permanent teacher in the University or in any of its Arts Colleges, and not be a member of the University.

We regard it as a matter of vital importance that, in everything pertaining to the instruction of the students and their well-being generally, members of the teaching staffs should be brought into as close relations with them and the graduates as may be possible.

On the contrary we hold it to be undesirable that members of the teaching staffs should take any part in the financial administration of the University, the President alone excepted.

In conclusion, we wish to declare that we believe thoroughly in following British rather than American models; and that we wish to see the Collegiate system more firmly established with suitable Residences for the several Colleges, and the due maintenance of existing federation agreements and principles.

D. T. SYMONS,
Chairman of Convocation.

A. H. YOUNG,
Clerk of Convocation.

TRINITY COLLEGE,
Toronto, December 28th, 1905.

FROM THE FACULTY OF KNOX COLLEGE.

The Faculty of Knox College beg to submit the following recommendations for the consideration of the Royal Commission appointed to suggest changes in the government of the University.

1. That the University Council and the Council of University College be abolished, with the end in view of simplifying the management of the University, the duties now performed by these bodies to be transferred to the bodies hereinafter mentioned.

2. That the business and academic management of the University and University College, be entrusted to a Board of Trustees and a Senate, or to bodies corresponding to these, and that the powers of the President of the University be enlarged.

3. That the Board of Trustees have the management and control of the affairs of the University generally, that all the property of the University and University College be vested in them, that they make on the recommendation of the President all appointments in the University and University College, and that all dismissals be effected in the same way.

It may be desirable that appointments and dismissals should have the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should possess the power of veto.

4. That the President be appointed by the Board of Trustees subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

5. That the President of the University, the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor be members of the Board of Trustees, the remaining members, of whom a certain proportion shall be graduates of the University, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

NOTE: The proposal that the graduates should elect representatives to the Board of Trustees is not favored. The most desirable men would accept appointment from the Government, but would not run the risk of an election.

It is suggested also that a certain number of the Trustees retire at stated periods.

6. That the President of the University be the Executive Head of the University; that he be relieved of all duties of teaching; and that he make all recommendations of appointments in the University and University College after consultation with Deans of Faculties, Heads of Departments, and Heads of Federated Universities and Colleges concerned in the appointment.

NOTE: It is important to be able to locate the responsibility for appointments, and this cannot be done if they are made by a Board alone.

The President should, however, consult those interested before making the recommendation. For example, Knox College has a direct interest in the departments of History of Philosophy, Psychology and History in the University, and in Ethics, English Literature as well as the languages in University College. The Head of Knox College should be consulted in appointments to these departments, but the President should still be free to follow or reject the advice given.

7. That the Senate of the University deal with all matters relating to curricula, examinations and degrees, and have control generally of the academic work of the University and University College.

NOTE: It is not desirable that the Senate be replaced by a body composed of members of the Faculties. Though the curricula, etc., be determined chiefly by members of the Faculties the Senate is needed as a check upon hasty legislation. Besides, there are other interests involved than those represented by the staff.

If it be advisable that the staff should have a larger share of influence in shaping the curriculum, they might be associated with the committee of Senate which deals with this matter, and in such a case the Federated Universities and Colleges should also be represented.

8. That the number of members constituting the Senate be reduced.

NOTE: This body as it exists at present is too large.

9. That the graduates in Arts, in whatever College registered, vote as one body, and that the present system of separate representation be abolished.

NOTE: The federation agreement provided that the separate representation should end at the close of six years. The continuance of this method acts as a disintegrating force in the University.

10. That University College be brought into closer relation to the University than that which now exists.

NOTE: Knox College is deeply concerned in the efficiency of University College, and would strongly disapprove of any proposal to separate University College from the University by giving it a separate Board of Governors and a separate management, or setting it apart with an endowment of its own.

Appointments in University College should be recommended by the President of the University. It is not desirable to have two standards of appointment. The President, being chosen for administrative purposes, is presumably better qualified to select a Faculty than the Principal of University College, who is primarily a teacher, and the head of a department, and who would find it difficult to resist influences brought to bear upon him by those who are associated with him in the work of teaching.

University College should receive an equitable share of the endowments of the University and the support given by the Government.

The position of Principal of University College would correspond to that of a Dean of Faculty.

Provision should be made for the carrying on of post-graduate work. This, however, may be done in the University. Even in such a case there should be no discrimination in the matter of support against University College.

11. That all matters touching the discipline of students be dealt with by the President and the Dean, and Faculty concerned.

November 7th, 1905.

The Faculty of Knox College beg to submit for the consideration of the University Commission, the following addition to the suggestions already made:

They have learned that the University Council have forwarded to the Commission a recommendation for the formation of a University Caput whose chief functions shall be to deal with matters of discipline, to control University associations of students, and to authorize all teaching and lecturing in the University by others than the duly appointed lecturers and teachers.

When the Faculty of Knox College submitted their suggestions to the Commission, the formation of such a Caput had not been considered by them, nor were they aware that such was contemplated. They beg, therefore, to be permitted to urge upon the Commission, in the event of such a Caput being formed, that the federated Colleges be represented by their Heads.

On behalf of Knox College the Faculty desire to draw attention to the following considerations in support of their claim for representation:

1. The functions of the Caput, in the suggestions of the University Council, are substantially those which now belong to the Council, of

which body the Principal of Knox College is a member *ex-officio*. Under the arrangement suggested for a Caput, Knox College would be deprived of the right now enjoyed to be represented in such matters.

2. The Faculty of Knox College teach a part of the Arts course of the University. The students who avail themselves of the "Religious Knowledge" option are not merely those who count the subject as a part of their theological course, but many others who have no thought of taking the course in divinity. They are, it is true, students of University College, but they are also students of Knox College, and for them Knox College has its share of responsibility.

3. There are other students of the University who will take the course in Knox College only after the completion of their Arts course, but who have declared themselves students for the ministry and are now under the care of the Church. Many of them are already in residence and with the conduct of all of these, Knox College is directly concerned.

To some extent the College must also bear a responsibility for the large number of Presbyterian students who attend the University.

4. The matters to be entrusted to the Caput are largely of an ethical nature. In such matters all the federated Colleges are vitally concerned. Their co-operation, therefore, ought to be secured. This would give ground for maintaining that in all that concerns the moral wellbeing of the students the influence of Knox College is felt as truly as if it were the theological faculty of a denominational University.

In the event of a proposal as to a Caput being considered by the Commission, the Faculty of Knox College respectfully desire to be heard in support of their claim to representation.

KNOX COLLEGE,

Toronto, 6th Jany., 1906.

WM. MACLAREN.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL OF WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

I. There are three important objects to be kept in view:—

1. Simplification of Machinery.
2. Localization of Responsibility.
3. Unification of the different elements.

II. *The Board of Trustees.* There should be constituted a Board of Trustees, or Regents, appointed by the Government, about 12 or 15 in number, to be so appointed that about one-quarter should retire each year, but should be eligible for re-appointment. The only elected member should be the Chancellor, who would represent the whole body of Students. The President should be, *ex-officio*, a member of the Board. This Board should have complete control of the Finances and of the general policy and administration both of the University and of University College.

III. *The President.* Should be appointed by the Government, on the nomination of the Board of Trustees. He should become a member of the Board of Trustees, *ex-officio*. He should be given very high powers, and upon him should devolve the whole responsibility for the management and

control of the University in all its Faculties and of University College. He should nominate to all appointments, after consultation with the Deans of Faculties and Heads of Departments, all of whom should be subordinate to him. He should be the unifying and co-ordinating force. He should be a man of high ideals, whose character would command the respect both of Professors and Students, and the confidence of the Community at large. He should not be simply a scholar, but a practical man, capable of dealing with all the practical matters of administration, as well as directing the educational policy of the University. An adequate salary should be given him, so as to secure a man suitable for a position of such responsibility.

IV. *University College.* The ideal plan would be to merge it in the University and abolish the present distinction between the University College Faculty and the University Arts Professoriate. This however, seems impossible, on account of the strong opposition that would be made by the Federated Universities. In default of this, everything should be done to strengthen University College and to place it in the closest possible relations to the University, for both are essential parts of the State Institution. It should retain its name of University College, as this distinguishes it from all other Colleges, as the one in especial relations to the University. Its finances and administration should be under the control of the same Board of Trustees which controls the finances and administration of the University. Its principal should be subordinate to the President of the University, by whom he should be nominated and then appointed by the Board of Trustees. Its Faculty should constitute a body for its own internal management, on the same footing as the other Faculties of the University.

Subjects, as between the University and College, should be divided on some defensible principle, not after the present illogical and hap-hazard way. All scientific subjects, requiring laboratories, should be assigned to the University, while Literary, Historical and Philosophical subjects should go to the College. This matter of division would require to be carefully thought out. Of course, it may not be possible to secure an ideal division; and the present plan, with some amendments, may be all that is thought feasible.

The Theological Colleges, such as Knox and Wycliffe, of necessity stand in very close relation to University College, which is indispensable for the training of their students, so that all their students are registered, in Arts, in University College, as well as in the University itself. But University College has not only these special relations to the Theological Colleges whose students attend its lectures, it has also very close relations with the different denominations of Christians who prefer to send their sons to the non-denominational College, rather than to a denominational one. This is a matter of importance, in view of prevailing misconceptions. At present, out of 696 registered in University College, only 28 are registered without any church or denominational connection.

The numbers, at present, stand as follows:—

Presbyterian	323
Anglican	152
Methodist	97
Baptist	29
Congregationalist	8
Lutheran	5
Roman Catholic	27

Jews	12
Other Religions	15
No Religion	28
<hr/>	
In all	696

University College requires to be specially secured in the Constitution. It will not do to leave its equipment and maintenance as matters open for discussion. It cannot have the support which our Theological Colleges draw from their respective constituencies. Neither will it draw the popular support which will be given to the Scientific subjects, as taught by the University Professoriate. It is cut off from both these sustaining influences, which the other Institutions and the other parts of the University can look to. Moreover, it must also be taken into account that, while the Federated Colleges will all heartily support the University Faculty of Arts they are, of necessity, rivals to University College and may view with jealousy any attempt made to strengthen University College and to keep it in its position of pre-eminence. But, on the other hand, the Theological Colleges will be the most earnest and whole-hearted supporters of University College, which stands to them in the same position that the Faculty of Arts, in a Federated Arts College does to the Theological Faculty of that College. They can, therefore, be relied upon to do all in their power to sustain and develop University College; but, outside of that, the influence will tend in the opposite direction. Some scheme, therefore, should be devised to provide for an increasing indowment and equipment of University College, as its growth may require. Provision should be made for this, on the same terms and in the same way as the provision for the general maintenance and equipment of the University.

University College will soon require the whole of the main building. A separate building might be erected for the President and the University Offices and for University subjects not requiring a laboratory, if such there be. This might not be possible at once but, for the purpose of discipline, some line of separation in the building should be made between the quarters given to University College and the quarters given to the University Professoriate and offices.

The building of residences for University College is a great and pressing need. In the future, this is going to be a strong feature in the Colleges. Trinity College already appeals to this. Victoria College is contemplating the erection of residences and it is of the utmost importance that University College should be able to maintain residences amply sufficient for the accommodation of its students. There is nothing that is more vital to its future wellbeing and progress.

V. *The School of Practical Science* should be brought into the same relation with the University as the other Colleges. Its present semi-independent existence should be terminated and it should be the Faculty of Applied Science in the University, its Dean being under the authority of the President and appointed in the same way as the others. All its Professors and Lecturers should be appointed in the same way as the Professors and Lecturers in the Faculty of Arts.

VI. *The Medical Faculty* ought to be placed on the same footing as the Faculty of Arts and Applied Science. The Chairs of Anatomy, Hygiene and Public Health should be sustained by the Government, as also other Chairs, so soon as this can be effected.

VII. *Every Faculty—Arts, Medicine and Applied Science*—should have its Dean, under the President, who should be the unifying and co-ordinating head. The University Arts' Professoriate should be the Faculty of Arts of the University, with its Dean. The proposal to make the University Faculty of Arts consist of the Arts Faculties of the Federated Colleges, together with what is now known as the University Professoriate, would be highly objectionable. Any purpose for which it is stated that this is required, such as interchange of lectures and Post-Graduate work, could be better effected by consultation of these different Faculties or of their Heads, with the President of the University. It would not be wise to identify the University Professoriate with the Faculties of Federated Colleges, which might, or might not, be up to the standard and which might, under certain circumstances, band together against the University Professoriate, as a body having distinct relations to the Government and the country.

VIII. *Each College Faculty* would deal with the discipline within its own limits and any question of general discipline should be dealt with by a Committee, or Court of Discipline, consisting of the President, Deans of Faculties and Heads of Departments.

IX. *All appointments* should be made by the Trustees, on the nomination of the President. It might be desirable, in the case of major appointments, such as Deans, Heads of Departments, etc., that the action of the Council should be confirmed by the Governor in Council.

X. The Senate, as at present constituted, should be abolished. It is cumbrous and unwieldy. The mode of representation at present, is most objectionable. The greater part of the work of the Senate, as it is at present constituted, is done by Committees such as the Board of Arts Committee and the Committee on Applications and Memorials. In these Committees, the real work is, of necessity, done by those in touch with the actual teaching and administration of the University and the Colleges. These ought to form the preponderating element in a newly constituted Senate, or whatever name might be given to the body to which should be committed all the academic side of University interests and business. Upon this body all the University Faculties, the University College, the Federated Colleges, should be represented by their Deans, Heads and elected representatives. There should also be a representation of Graduates: but these, in whatever College registered, should vote as one body, and the present system of representation be abolished, as it hinders that unification which was one of the great objects of Federation. There are now some bodies unnecessarily represented, whose affiliation may be called indirect and which have come into the Senate, as the result of accident not of intention, and which have very little, if any, real connection with the actual work of the University. Certain affiliated bodies, such as the Schools of Music, might be permitted representation *ad hoc*, in order to secure what is necessary in their curricula, etc. The President of the University should preside over the Senate as its Vice-Chancellor.

XI. It is against the spirit of the Federation scheme to allow advantages to be given to one College and not to another, as, for example, in giving a free site to one and charging rent to another. University College should have the same rights as the other Colleges to add to the subjects taught by it.

XII. The Theological Colleges form a very important factor in the general University scheme. Necessarily, they are strong supporters of the whole University system, of University College, as well as the University itself. Their connection with the University tends to create and strengthen the ties between the University and the Christian people generally and to

increase the confidence felt in the institution. They are vitally interested in the curriculum and discipline of the University and also in securing that the University remains Christian in spirit and intention, although free from denominational control or entanglement in denominational interests. They therefore should be kept in closest relations to the University, as a most important element in its strength. It might be too much to expect that these Theological Colleges should constitute the Theological Faculty of the University, although such a development is not impossible in the future. It is very important that the clauses relating to Degrees in Divinity, in the Federation Act, should be retained, as they may become the basis of future action and help to strengthen the relations between the University and these Colleges.

November 27th, 1905.

FROM ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

Secretary University Commission, we would ask the members of the University Commission to kindly give their attention to the following:—

1. That, notwithstanding, the federation of St. Michael's College for a quarter of a century, the University of Toronto has not succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Catholic population of Ontario, as is evidenced by the small number of students aspiring to a degree in the University, and the ever increasing numbers attending five Catholic Colleges in the Province.

2. That the only explanation of the above is the want of sufficient provision for religious influence in the organization, administration, and general life of the University.

3. That the Provincial Government, in equipping University College, and excluding the Federated Colleges from a share in the endowment and subsidies to education, would seem disposed to assist students who object to religious surroundings, and to deny her assistance to students who feel convinced that religious and moral influence should not be separated from training in secular studies.

4. That, believing as we do, that the intimate association of students with one another, and with their teachers contributes as much to true education as do the lecture room and library, we regret that the University has not made greater efforts to bring about conditions of such intimate associations, and especially do we view with regret the present tendency to facilitate the obtaining of degrees by extra-mural students.

5. That since the project of the University residences is in contemplation, and since such residences can be effectively disciplined only by a system which will place the conduct of the student body under the immediate supervision of their teachers, we would recommend that the administration of these residences be handed over to the several college faculties, viz.:—The faculties of University College and of the colleges in federation with the University.

Respectfully yours,

D. CUSHING.
M. V. KELLY.

December 5, 1905.

FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

GENTLEMEN,—The Council of the School of Practical Science beg to present the following suggestions and opinions in view of possible change in the relations of the School to the University, viz.—

1. That the constitution and functions of the Council of the School be preserved in their present form. The Council consists of the Principal, the Professors and Lecturers, and the Registrar. It has control of the buildings, equipment, curriculum, examination, regulations, management and discipline of students.

2. That, in case the management of the finances of the School be transferred to the governing body or Board of Trustees of the University, the school shall have equal representation on that board with the other bodies and colleges concerned.

3. That appointments and dismissals be made by the governing body of the University after a report from the Principal of the School.

4. That the records of the estimates, appropriations, expenditures, accounts, and generally of all matters connected with the finances of the School be kept separate and distinct from the records of similar matters relating to other parts of the University.

5. That the scale of remuneration for members of the staff and employees be not lower than that obtaining in the Faculty of Arts.

6. That in making provision for retiring allowances such a sum of money be placed to the credit of each member of the staff, and of each employee as may be a fair equivalent for the retiring allowance to which he had become entitled as a civil servant at the date of the transfer to the University.

7. That the staff be increased so that the ratio of the number of teachers to the number of students be not less than one to eight or ten. At present this ratio is one to sixteen.

8. That new buildings be erected without delay to provide for the subjects now accommodated in the Engineering Building. (See Report of Minister of Education for 1904).

9. That, as soon as the increase in the staff, buildings and equipment will permit, the present three years' course be extended to four years.

GENERAL.

With regard to 7, 8 and 9 some further explanations may be desirable—At present the members of the staff have no time for laboratory investigation, and the study of the problems arising from day to day in engineering and manufactures. Their energies are necessarily entirely absorbed in the work of instruction; a state of affairs which cannot continue without lowering the status of the school as a scientific centre. On account of the small number of instructors, cases of sickness which occur result either in students being left without instruction or in other members of the staff being more than overloaded with teaching. Under such circumstances it is impossible for the instructors to undertake any work beyond teaching, or to come into contact with the public in connection with matters of general interest relating to their several departments.

Again—the numbers in the classes attended by all the students in a year are so great that it has been found necessary to divide the classes and repeat the lectures. This difficulty is increasing. There are two ways out of it, viz., to increase the size of the lecture rooms in future buildings, or to increase the number of instructors. In our opinion the latter is the better remedy. It is difficult to lecture with advantage to a class of more than fifty, or at most a hundred students. In other words a large number of small lecture rooms, and a large staff conduce to much more satisfactory work than large lecture rooms and a small staff. The same principle applies to all laboratory and practical work.

The work in each year of the present three years' course has been increasing to such an extent that the students are becoming overloaded with studies. The remedy seems to be a four years' course, involving a redistribution of the present work, and perhaps some small additions, but by no means to the extent of a year's work, as this would defeat the object of the change.

Owing to the rapid increase in the number of departments of instruction and of students, it is becoming more and more difficult to accommodate the time-table requirements of the school to those of the Faculty of Arts. At present, the number of graduating departments is six and the number of students 538.

It is possible now to utilize the whole time of teachers, and the whole equipment of laboratories in subjects which were formerly taught by professors in the Faculty of Arts, *e.g.*, Chemistry and Physics. The transfer of the control of these subjects from the Faculty of Arts to the school has resulted in increased efficiency not only through the consequent elasticity of the time-table, but also because of changes in the methods and subjects of instruction.

In spite of the relief due to the addition of the new Chemistry, and Mining Building, further buildings are urgently required. At present the old building now termed the Engineering Building is filled to its utmost capacity. It was designed seventeen years ago, and is now quite unsuitable for the large additions of equipment and extensions of work which have been necessitated by the increase in students and changes in requirements within late years.

The nature of the work done in the Engineering Building is such that it would be desirable instead of erecting a single larger building to take its place, to erect several smaller buildings of greater combined capacity. Experience has shown that the noise, vibration, steam and dirt necessarily connected with part of the work is prejudicial to other kinds of work carried on in the same building. The problem of finding the space for the erection of these buildings must be solved without unnecessary delay, as it is not beyond the bounds of probability that the number of students in attendance may reach 1,000 within a few years.

It will be difficult also, if not impossible, to make the change from a three to a four years' course without an increase in buildings, equipment and staff, even though no increase should take place in the number of students.

In connection with the location of the new buildings it is extremely desirable that all the school buildings be near each other, and also that provision be made for future additions.

Toronto, January 4th, 1906.

FROM PROF. WRIGHT, SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

In making the following suggestion I wish to be understood as agreeing with the memorandum submitted by the Council of the School of Practical Science and believing that the school should be the Faculty of Applied Science of the University, working with the other Faculties under the same President and board of trustees.

In looking at the immediate future of the University, it appears to me that the present grounds are inadequate, and that any further effort to accommodate all of the Faculties within the present limits must lead to confusion.

The buildings for the different Faculties should be so grouped as to facilitate the work of each and the harmony of the whole.

To supply the present requirements of the Faculty of Applied Science a number of additional buildings are necessary, some of them large, others small. If the number of students in attendance should increase (and there is every indication that it will), more extended accommodation would be required. The attendance in 1895-96 was 101, in 1900-01 was 231, and in 1905-06 is 532.

I should classify the buildings required for the immediate future in Applied Science as follows:—(1) A building for Electrical Engineering which would contain laboratories, lecture rooms, private rooms, and a number of small laboratories for research work. (2) A building, one wing of which would be devoted to Thermodynamics and allied work, and another wing to Hydraulics with the connecting space containing the lecture rooms and private rooms. (3) A central heat, power and light plant either for the Applied Science group of buildings, or any larger group. This would not only be economical, but be invaluable for purposes of instruction if located in the immediate neighborhood of the buildings for Electricity and Thermodynamics. (4) A building for Strength and Elasticity of Materials to contain in addition to the laboratories and necessary lecture rooms and private rooms, the Administration Offices for the Faculty. (5) A small building for the work on Portland cement, stone, brick, etc. (6) A building for Surveying, Architecture and Drawing.

Further, if the present building accommodation required by the different Faculties were provided, the present property would be crowded with buildings leaving no room for growth.

It appears to me that a large tract of land should be secured as near the city limits as possible, and the Applied Science Faculty moved there immediately. This could be accomplished now without any loss in buildings, while, if any further buildings are erected, their plans will be such as to render them almost useless for any other purpose.

Ultimately, the whole University will be forced to move, on account of the growth of the city. As you are aware many of the Universities in the United States have had, or are having the question of moving to the outskirts forced upon them.

Among the advantages to be derived are:—

- (1) Proper grouping of buildings for all faculties.
- (2) Provision for expansion of all.
- (3) Inter-Faculty discipline more easily maintained.
- (4) Better work would be possible in Applied Science, because of freedom from noise and electrical disturbances, and increased facilities for surveying and astronomy.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. C. WRIGHT.

MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

TORONTO, Nov. 27th, 1905.

The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto have prepared the following memorandum for presentation to the University Commission, their object being to set forth the relation of the Faculty to the University and to indicate the requirements of the Faculty for the future.

HISTORICAL.

The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto was established in 1844, but was abolished in 1853. From 1853 to 1887 we had the era of Proprietary Schools. In 1887 the Faculty of Medicine was re-established in the Provincial University, and at that time provision was made for a reconsideration of the appointments to the staff every five years. Accordingly in 1892 re-organization took place. 1897, when re-organization again became due, a new policy was adopted and the appointments to the staff were made permanent, and members of the Faculty of Medicine were thus appointed to their various positions on the same basis (except as to emolument) as that which existed in the Faculty of Arts. In 1902, the New Medical Buildings were begun on the University grounds, and these were formally opened in October, 1903. In the summer of 1903, the amalgamation of the Faculties of Medicine of Toronto and Trinity Universities took place. The teaching staff in 1892 consisted of 34 members, in 1902 this had increased to 56 members, and after amalgamation with Trinity in 1903 to 87 members.

A full historical sketch of the inception and growth of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto will be found in Appendix No. 1. It is very desirable that the relationship of the Faculty of Medicine to the Provincial University, should be clearly understood, and the principal facts in connection with its development are set forth in detail in the historical sketch referred to.

GROWTH OF THE STUDENT BODY.

In the Session 1889-1890, the second Session after the re-establishment of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, the total number of students in Medicine was 258. At the time of re-organization in 1892-93 the total number of students was 280, and at the final re-organization in 1897-98, the total number was 230. During the Session immediately before amalgamation of the Faculties of Trinity and Toronto, (Session 1902-03), the total number of students registered was 432, and in the present Session (1905-6), the total number is 607. This shows a very marked increase in the number of students in Medicine attending the University of Toronto, and at the present time the Medical School is one of the largest on the continent, and it is considerably larger than any other Medical School in Canada.

The following list gives a detailed statement of the growth of the student body from 1889 to the present Session:

Session.	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.	5th Yr.	Total.
1889-90.....	66	66	67	59	.....	258
1890-91.....	81	60	63	59	.....	263
1891-92.....	85	73	69	58	.....	285
1892-93.....	77	78	67	58	.....	280
1893-94.....	72	70	69	65	.....	276
1894-95.....	78	61	57	63	.....	259
1895-96.....	64	71	46	56	.....	237
1896-97.....	62	59	61	41	.....	223
1897-98.....	61	53	55	61	.....	230
1898-99.....	73	54	56	55	.....	238
1899-00.....	104	62	53	58	.....	277
1900-01.....	124	103	60	52	.....	339
1901-02.....	131	117	99	58	2	407
1902-03.....	102	119	112	96	3	432
1903-04.....	159	134	170	159	9	631
1904-05.....	169	154	124	164	11	622
1905-06.....	165	158	149	126	9	607

You will observe by reference to the above list that the total number of students has somewhat diminished during the last two years, but this is to be explained by the effect produced by taking in the students from Trinity University at the time of amalgamation. A true index as to the number of students coming to the University for their Medical course is obviously to be found by reference to the number of incoming students in the First Year, and it will be observed that for the three years referred to the number of First Year students has remained very nearly the same from year to year. Thus we have in—

1903-04.....159. 1904-05.....169. 1905-06.....165

In addition to the numbers given above it should be stated that the Dental students receive their instruction in Practical Anatomy in the University of Toronto and are registered as Occasional Students. The number of Occasional Students thus registered from year to year has been as follows:

1894-95.....75	1898-99.....70	1902-03.....62
1895-96.....56	1899-00.....36	1903-04.....90
1896-97.....72	1900-01.....55	1904-05.....30
1897-98.....76	1901-02.....67	1905-06.....39

It must be explained regarding these Occasional (Dental) students that they merely come to the University for the purpose of taking their course in Practical Anatomy, for which each student pays a fee of \$20. These Occasional students therefore should not be considered in connection with the total number of students registered in Medicine, as it would give a false

impression of the growth of the student body of the Faculty of Medicine to include Occasional students who are merely receiving instruction in this one branch, and further by reference to the list you will observe that the number of Occasional Students fluctuates very materially from year to year. The largest number obtained in the Session 1903-04 when there were 90 students, and in 1904-05 the smallest number, namely 30 students, was registered. During the present year there are 39 students, and next term there will probably be somewhere in the neighborhood of 70.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

SOURCES OF INCOME.

The only source of income of the Faculty of Medicine is from the fees received from students for tuition, and in addition to this a certain amount has been received during the past two years as part of the examination fees, which last year amounted to \$2,000. One other item must be included as a source of income, namely, a charge of \$500 rental which is paid by the Provincial Board of Health for accommodation in the New Medical Laboratories. With the exception therefore of this item of \$2,500, the entire income of the Faculty is obtained from tuition fees. In 1887-88, at the time of re-establishment the tuition fee was \$75 per annum. This was increased a few years ago and at present the tuition fee amounts to \$100 per annum. In addition to this there are a few laboratory fees which will average about \$10 in each year.

The gross income of the Faculty in 1888-89 amounted to \$16,112. For the Session 1904-05 the gross income was \$57,015. The increased income is accounted for, first, by the increased number of students, and, secondly, by the increase in the amount of the tuition fee. At the time of re-organization in 1892 it was enacted by special statute of the Senate, that after deducting from the gross income, the amount to be paid over to the University authorities for instruction of First and Second Year Medical students in Arts subjects, the balance was to be divided as follows: 40 per cent. of the available income was to be set aside for working expenses of the Faculty, and 60 per cent. was to be set aside for the payment of salaries.* In only two instances since the time of re-organization has it been found possible to defray the working expenses out of the 40 per cent., and consequently during all these years it has been necessary to draw upon the 60 per cent. which was supposed to be available for the salaries of teachers in order to pay the balance which had to be provided for.

Taking the senior professor in Medicine or Surgery or obstetrics as a type of the member of the Faculty receiving the maximum salary we may make the following statement:

The maximum salary in 1892-93 was \$440.00, and in 1904-05 it was \$950.00. During the intervening twelve years it will be observed that the lowest maximum salary was reached in the Session 1894-95 when the salary was \$388.50. It will therefore be observed that for a considerable period

* This arrangement respecting the division of income into 40% and 60% first came into force at the time of re-establishment in 1887, but no provision was then made for fees paid for Arts subjects.

of years, the Professor in the Faculty of Medicine has been working for a mere pittance, the only exception being in the Departments of Anatomy and Pathology. (In each of these cases since 1892 a guaranteed salary of \$1,500 per annum was paid, and in the Session 1903-04 this was increased to \$2,000.)

It must be noted that whilst the Professors' salaries remained at a low figure a large amount was from year to year paid for the purposes of equipment, and this largely accounts for the fact, that whilst the income was considerable, the salaries remained at a low figure. In other words the equipment of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Toronto was paid for largely out of the pockets of the members of the professoriate.

During all these years whilst the emolument of the individual members of the Faculty was low, and whilst the equipment was gradually acquired, a considerable sum was annually paid over from the funds of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto in lieu of fees for Arts subjects taken by students in Medicine, these Arts subjects consisting of those of Physiology, Biology, Chemistry and latterly Physics.

The amount paid to the University for tuition in Arts subjects for the Session 1892-93 was \$2,110, and for the Session 1904-05, \$3,876.

A detailed list of the fees thus paid to the University for tuition in Arts subjects from 1892 to 1905 inclusive, is as follows:

1892-93.....	\$2,110 00	1896-97.....	\$1,453 00	1900-01.....	\$3,008 00
1893-94.....	1,686 00	1897-98.....	1,317 00	1901-02.....	3,200 00
1894-95.....	1,558 00	1898-99.....	1,515 00	1902-03.....	2,910 00
1895-96.....	1,655 00	1899-00.....	2,154 00	1903-04.....	3,604 00
				1904-05.....	3,876 00

The total amount paid since 1892-93 for Arts subjects being \$30,046, or an average of \$2,311.22 per annum.

The following table shows the gross income of the Faculty and the amounts paid for Arts subjects during the Years 1892 to 1905.

Session.	Gross Income.	Amt. paid for Arts Subjects.	Net Income.
1892-93.....	\$20,713 00	\$2,110 00	\$18,603 00
1893-94.....	21,543 37	1,686 00	19,857 37
1894-95.....	17,789 00	1,558 00	16,231 00
1895-96.....	21,605 51	1,655 00	19,950 51
1896-97.....	18,937 94	1,453 00	17,484 94
1897-98.....	21,106 50	1,317 00	19,789 50
1898-99.....	21,749 00	1,515 00	20,234 00
1899-00.....	26,564 00	2,154 00	24,410 00
1900-01.....	34,246 00	3,008 00	31,238 00
1901-02.....	40,013 00	3,200 00	36,813 00
1902-03.....	43,210 00	2,910 00	40,300 00
1903-04.....	62,677 00	3,604 00	59,073 00
1904-05.....	60,891 00	3,876 00	57,015 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$411,045 32	\$30,046 00	\$380,999 32

This shows that 7.31 per cent. of the gross income of the Faculty was paid over to the University for Arts subjects from 1892 to the present time.

The amount paid for equipment and working expenses out of the 60 per cent. proportion of income available for salaries since the Session 1896-97, is as follows:

1896-97.....	\$1,280 97
1897-98.....	2,690 24
1898-99.....	85 48
1899-00.....	00 00
1900-01.....	00 00
1901-02.....	862 07
1902-03.....	2,524 40
1903-04.....	3,694 92
1904-05.....	1,375 63
	<hr/>
	\$12,513 71

It might fairly be stated that this amount of \$12,513.71 was paid for out of the pockets of the Professoriate, who were expected by the terms of the Statute to receive the full benefit of the 60 per cent.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO IN CONNECTION WITH MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.

Payment by the Faculty of Medicine to the University of Toronto out of the Income received as Fees from Students in Medicine.

- Yearly Rental for the portion of Biological Bldg.
occupied by the Anatomical Department \$1,200 00
Heat, Light, Water and Repairs for same 700 00

\$1,900 00
- Annual payments to the University in connection with the New Medical Laboratories:
The New Medical Laboratories cost \$125,000, and of that amount, the Faculty of Medicine were made responsible for \$75,000, the balance of \$50,000 being expended for the laboratories in connection with the University Department of Physiology.
Interest on \$75,000, at 4 per cent. (annual payment)..... 3,000 00
- Equipment of Medical Laboratories, amounting to \$50,000.
The Faculty of Medicine were held responsible for repayment to the University of \$30,000, and at interest at 4 per cent. in 20 annual instalments, these amount to an annual payment of 2,215 37
(The balance of \$20,000 is considered as the share of equipment for the University Department of Physiology.)
(Note: The Annual Examination Fee was increased \$4 in order to meet this payment for equipment, and last year the income from that source for the Faculty of Medicine amounted to \$2,000.00.)

4. In addition to this the University of Toronto derives considerable income from Examination Fees in Medicine and the Fees for Degrees.

Thus last year the fees for Examinations in Medicine amounted to \$5,654 00

From this may be deducted a payment made to
Examiners for conducting Examinations.. 2,172 50
\$3,481 50

(This leaves a net income to the University of \$3,481.50.)

5. The Fees collected for Degrees in 1905, amounted to..... 2,180 00
6. Add amount paid for Arts Subjects (see previous statement, Session 1904-05) 3,876 00

Total annual income to University \$16,652 87

The total amount paid therefore by the Faculty of Medicine and by students taking a course in Medicine to the University of Toronto for the various items referred to above, amounts annually to \$16,652.87.

This more shortly stated might be put in this way:

Rental, Repairs, etc., for the Anatomical
Department \$1,900 00
Annual payment of interest on Outlay on New
Medical Laboratories 3,000 00
Annual instalment for recouping the University,
\$30,000 expended by them in equipment of the New
Laboratories 2,215 37
\$7,115 37

Total annual payment to the University for the provision
of Laboratories and equipment for instruction of
Medical Students \$7,115 37
Net Income derived by the University for Examination
Fees and for the payment of Fees for Degrees 5,661 50
Income to University as Fees for Arts Subjects, (1904-
05) 3,876 00
\$16,652 87

In the above statement cognizance has not been taken of the fact that the examination fee was raised three years ago from \$10.00 to \$14.00, and the increased amount thus obtained from Medical students was handed over to the Medical Faculty. From this source last year the Medical Faculty obtained about \$2,000.00, but in the figures given above the amount does not appear in the item stated as representing the fees derived by the University from the Examinations, and consequently the net earnings by the University are those indicated in the above figures, and from those net earnings the Faculty do not receive one dollar. (It is difficult to arrive at an exact estimate of the amount expended for printing, ink, stationery, etc., consequently a small item should perhaps be deducted from the net earnings of the University from that source.)

We append below a statement indicating the amounts received by the University for Examination Fees and Fees for Degrees for the past ten years:

Year.	Examination Fees.	Degree Fees.	Total.
1896.	\$2,070 00		
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs ...	1,074 50		
		\$995 50	\$1,261 00
			\$2,256 50
1897.	\$1,680 00		
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs. ...	801 00		
		879 00	860 00
			1,739 00
1898.	\$1,830 00		
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs. ...	894 58		
		935 42	1,120 00
			2,055 42
1899.	\$1,960 00		
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	739 45		
		1,220 55	1,000 00
			2,220 55
1900.	\$2,445 00		
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	912 25		
		1,532 75	980 00
			2,512 75
1901.	\$3,457 00		
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	1,142 54		
		2,314 46	1,100 00
			3,414 46
1902.	\$4,649 00		
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	1,386 25		
		3,262 75	1,130 00
			4,392 75
1903.	\$4,890 00		
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	1,473 00		
		3,417 00	1,920 00
			5,337 00
1904.	\$5,592 00		
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	2,051 75		
		3,540 25	2,150 00
			5,690 25
1905.	\$5,654 00		
Less Amt. pd. Exam'rs	2,172 50		
		3,481 50	2,180 00
			5,661 50
		\$21,579 18	\$13,701 00
			\$35,280 18

Total amt. paid in 10 years for Exam. Fees... \$34,227 00

Less Amt. paid in 10 years to Examiners..... 12,647 82

\$21,579 18

Total Amt. paid in 10 years for Degree Fees.....

13,701 00

\$35,280 18

Total amount paid to University in 10 years for Examination Fees and Fees for Degrees

\$35,280 18

From these statistics it will therefore appear that the University of Toronto at the present time derives an annual net income of \$5,661.50 for Examinations and Degrees, from which the Medical Faculty obtains no financial benefit.

The balance of the \$16,652.87 is paid to the University authorities for rental of buildings and for equipment supplied for the teaching of Medicine and for Fees for Arts subjects.

STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE EQUIPMENT OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY, INCLUDING FURNISHINGS, APPARATUS, ETC., PROVIDED DURING THE LAST 16 YEARS.

The actual amount expended for this purpose up to the time of amalgamation with Trinity was \$24,059.81.

The estimated present value of that equipment at the time of amalgamation was calculated to be. \$20,500 00

*The value of the equipment brought to the University by Trinity Medical Faculty at the time of amalgamation was estimated at 8,500 00

Total \$29,000 00

Estimated total value of the equipment after amalgamation had been completed \$29,000 00

Since amalgamation the Faculty of Medicine have expended on equipment (Sessions 1903-04 and 1904-05)..... 5,600 00

Add to this the \$30,000 which has been expended and which, under existing requirements, the Faculty will be expected to repay the University in 20 annual instalments 30,000 00

Total estimated value of present equipment \$64,600 00

The present total value of our equipment is estimated therefore at \$64,600.

It will be observed, therefore, that of the above amount \$34,600 has already been provided by the Faculty of Medicine, and that we are held responsible for the repayment of \$30,000 additional.

(NOTE.—With regard to the statement of equipment, a very careful inventory was taken of the equipment of both Toronto and Trinity at the time of amalgamation and the figures cited above may be taken as accurate in every detail.)

NOTE ON FEES PAID FOR TUITION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN ARTS SUBJECTS.

It is to be noted that whilst the students in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto are required to pay a special fee for tuition in Arts subjects, namely, Physiology, Biology, Chemistry and Physics, students of federated institutions are not required to pay that fee. Thus Arts students in science of Trinity College, and those of Victoria College are not required to pay this fee. The peculiar situation therefore at present existing is that advantages which are accorded to federated institutions are denied to a Faculty of the University itself.

CHANGES SUGGESTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMISSION.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE FACULTY TO THE UNIVERSITY.

It is believed that work in the teaching of Medicine would be carried out more efficiently if the Faculty were granted greater power in connection with the formation of the curriculum of study.

* Note : In order to equalize the amount expended by the two Faculties for equipment, the members of Trinity staff who came to the University at the time of amalgamation have undertaken to pay \$9,500 in 15 annual instalments for future equipment.

The present machinery for dealing with the curriculum is through a committee of the Senate, constituted as the "Board of Medical Studies." The details of the curriculum are framed by the committee in question, and on approval of the Senate are incorporated in the calendar of the University. It is suggested that in future the Faculty of Medicine should be given authority to frame the curriculum of study in Medicine.

In the matter of appointments to the staff of the Faculty, it is suggested that the President of the University, before making any recommendation for appointment, should consult the Faculty and obtain its opinion.

FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIP.

In a previous part of this statement the details of the financial situation of the Faculty have been fully narrated. It is claimed that the financial burden at present carried by the Faculty of Medicine should be largely relieved.

1st. The Faculty requests that by special enactment the use of the buildings and laboratories at present occupied should be granted free of charge and that in future all payments demanded as a percentage on the outlay on buildings, etc., should be abrogated, and that the Faculty of Medicine should be permitted in future to enjoy the privileges granted to other Faculties in the University.

2nd. With regard to examination fees, it is claimed that the Faculty of Medicine should have the full benefit of fees derived from Medical students from this source. They would thus be relieved to the extent of the net income at present wholly absorbed by the University from Examinations. These amounts last Session came to \$3,481.50. It is urged that the University (apart from the Medical Faculty) is deriving an income from this source which legitimately should pass entirely to the Faculty of Medicine, and in which the Faculty of Medicine at present have no share. We do not consider the Faculty should benefit from funds derived from fees for Degrees.

3rd. Fees for instruction in Arts subjects: The present arrangement is that for every student in the First Year the Faculty of Medicine pays to the University Bursar \$14.00, and that for every student in the Second Year the Faculty of Medicine pays to the University Bursar \$15.00. The amount thus paid to the University by the Faculty for tuition in Arts subjects last year was \$3,876.00. It is therefore urged that in future these fees for Arts subjects should not be required by the University from the Faculty of Medicine, but that their students should be accorded the same privileges as are at present enjoyed by the students of Victoria College and Trinity College.

ENDOWMENT OF CHAIRS.

As part of the federation agreement at the time Trinity University was federated with the University of Toronto it was recommended and is on record that as soon as possible provision should be made for the endowment of certain Chairs in the University of Toronto.

It is claimed by the Faculty of Medicine that the time has arrived when provision of this character should be made by the Provincial Government. It is therefore suggested that the following Chairs should be endowed:—

1. Hygiene, Public Health and Preventive Medicine.
2. Pathology and Bacteriology.

- 3. Anatomy.
- 4. Experimental Therapeutics and Pharmacology.
- 5. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.

For the information of the Commission it may be stated that the annual expenditure required for the support of the above Chairs may be estimated as follows:—

1st. *Hygiene, Public Health and Preventive Medicine*, \$3,200.

2nd. *Pathology and Bacteriology*: The Medical Faculty have for the present Session guaranteed a salary for the Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology of \$2,600.00, and have further guaranteed that next Session his salary shall be \$3,200.00. The Assistants, Demonstrators, etc., receive a total amount of \$2,030.00.

The total endowment therefore of the Chair of Pathology would be—

Professor	\$3,200 00
Assistants	2,030 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,230 00

3rd. *Chair of Anatomy*: The endowment which it is thought should be provided in Anatomy is that of a Professor's salary, namely, \$3,200. It is considered that in future in consequence of the development of the Department of Anatomy and the necessary amount of time required for carrying out the professional duties of the Chair the salary of the Professor should be on the same basis as that paid in Pathology. At present the Assistants in Anatomy receive \$2,600.00. On the present basis therefore the Faculty consider that the Chair of Anatomy should be endowed as follows:—

Professor	\$3,200 00
Demonstrators and Assistants	2,600 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,800 00.

4th. *Chair of Experimental Therapeutics and Pharmacology*: The Faculty have not as yet provided a full professorship in this Department but consider it absolutely essential that such provision should be made in the immediate future, and consequently they recommend that a Chair should be endowed for this special Department. The recommendation is that the annual emolument should amount to \$3,200.*

5th. *Chair of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology*: It is suggested that as soon as possible Toxicology be taught by the University in the Department of Chemistry, and Medical Jurisprudence in the Department of Law. Annual expenditure recommended, \$3,200.

COST OF ENDOWMENT OF CHAIRS.

The suggested annual expenditure derived from endowment therefore would total as follows:—

1. Chair of Hygiene, Public Health and Preventive Medicine...	\$3,200 00
2. Chair of Pathology and Bacteriology—	
Professor	\$3,200 00
Assistants	2,030 00
	<hr/>
	5,230 00

* Note: The salary of \$3,200 is suggested in the above clauses because it is at present the full Professor's salary in the University. Should the Professor's salary be increased in the University it is suggested that similarly the salary in the Faculty of Medicine should be also increased.

3. Chair of Anatomy

Professor	\$3,200 00
Assistants	2,600 00

5,800 00

4. Chair of Experimental Therapeutics and Pharmacology ...

3,200 00

5. Chair of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology

3,200 00

\$20,630 00

The Faculty urge that this amount of \$20,630.00 should be annually provided by the Provincial Government for the endowment of these important Chairs in the Faculty of Medicine.*

The whole question of finance must be considered from another point of view, and that is from the standpoint of the Medical student. At present he is required to pay a fee of \$100 per annum for tuition fees. It cannot therefore be urged that tuition in Medicine is provided for by the State or by the University. Medical students pay the heaviest fee charged for instruction of students in any Department in the University. The student in Arts pays but a fraction of the amount required of the student in Medicine. The fact is, however, that provision for instruction in Medicine is so very costly that a large fee must be charged in order to defray the necessary expenses of equipment and for the provision of laboratories, etc. The expense of providing the necessary equipment of laboratories is increasing year by year, and in addition to this specialists must be employed to give instruction in the sciences. The Faculty of Medicine of the State University do not think they should be required to bear the extra expense of preserving the high standard of Medical education which maintains in other great State institutions.

The Faculty of Medicine of the State institution cannot advance as it should do if there were no relief forthcoming from the Provincial Government. It is felt that the members of the Faculty of Medicine of the Provincial University have done perhaps more than their duty in paying such large amounts for equipment in the past and it is desirable that a rearrangement of the financial relations of the Faculty to the University should be made.

Thus far in our statement we have dealt with the question of Medical education in the Provincial University and have pointed out that the State must make proper financial provision if the present standard is to be maintained or advanced. We must, however, also refer to the absolute necessity of providing for research work in connection with the Faculty of Medicine. If one were to enquire into the growth of the larger universities on this continent and in Great Britain it is quite obvious that an important and essential feature of the development of progressive institutions has been in the direction of the provision of research laboratories.

It is to be observed that whilst in the interests of the public it is necessary to educate the student in Medicine to the highest possible standard it is also obvious that provision for research work is essential in the Province of Ontario to-day if this country is to keep abreast of the advances made in scientific Medicine elsewhere.

Perhaps one of the most striking instances of the manner in which research laboratories are found to be essential to the development of a great

* Note: It is considered advisable in the best interests of the Faculty of Medicine of the University that no member who shall in the future be appointed to the teaching staff shall occupy a dual position on the staff, and in the event of endowment of Chairs that the holder of the Chair should devote his whole time to the duties of the subject to which he is appointed.

university is seen in the provision for research work recently in some of the practical subjects of our Medical course, such as in the Department of Surgery. (In Appendix No. 2 will be found a note on the recent provision for Surgical Research Laboratories.)

We instance the more recent development in the provision of surgical research laboratories, but it has long ago been demonstrated that in a progressive institution such as that of the Provincial University it is not only essential for the student but obviously most important for the public that research laboratories should be provided in such Departments as Pathology and Bacteriology, Physiology, Anatomy and Public Health. It is true that to a certain extent laboratory accommodation has been provided in some of these subjects by the Faculty of Medicine, but it is quite impossible with the present state of our finances to carry on research work to the extent reasonably to be expected from the Faculty of Medicine of the State University.

A. PRIMROSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX NO. I.

HISTORICAL.

Whilst negotiations were in progress for instruction of students in Medicine in the University of Toronto (then King's College) as early as 1828, it was not until 1842 that actual provision for teaching was made.

In February, 1842, a resolution was passed by the Council of King's College stating that for the purpose of affording the necessary facilities to students in the Faculty of Medicine it would be advantageous if the Toronto General Hospital might for the present be utilized, and the Council proposed accordingly to devote an annual sum to the maintenance of beds for a certain number of patients in addition to those which the funds of the Hospital Trustees already enabled them to provide.

In July, 1842, the first actual appointment seems to have been made when the Chancellor appointed Dr. Henry Sullivan, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator. This office was subsequently changed to a professorship of Practical Anatomy and Curator.

In November, 1843, at a meeting of the College Council the following Medical professorships were established in the University:

- (a) A Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology.
- (b) A Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physic.
- (c) A Professorship of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
- (d) A Professorship of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and children.
- (e) A Professorship of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Botany.
- (f) A Professorship of Practical Anatomy to be held along with the Curatorship of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum.

The opening lecture of the Faculty of Medicine was delivered on January 15th, 1844. The Faculty of Medicine was then on a par with the Faculties of Arts and Law in the University, and received its funds from the endowment of the College, obtaining several thousand dollars annually from that source alone.

The Medical Department from the very first showed substantial growth so that by 1849 the class in Anatomy numbered almost 20 students. During the Session 1852-53 there were about 60 students.

The Faculty of Medicine thus constituted was very short-lived, as it was abolished in the year 1853. From 1853 to 1887 we had the era of proprietary Medical Schools.

The alleged ground for the abolition of the Medical Faculty was the supposed popular sentiment against State aid for a lucrative profession. Whether this was the real ground is still a matter of dispute. If it were the real ground the Legislature of succeeding years manifested great inconsistency in the application of the principle, for from 1852 to 1871 no less a sum than \$65,000 was granted by Parliament to the various Medical Schools, aid being given in fact to all who applied. After 1871 all these grants were cut off, just as had been the grants to Arts Colleges a few years before.

It would appear that after the abolition of the Medical Faculty in 1853 nothing definite was accomplished towards its restoration until 1887, nearly 35 years after, although during these intervening years the evident mistake made in abolishing this important unit of the University was more than once recognized and many futile attempts were made towards its correction.

It was felt that Medical students should have as sound a training in the sciences as possible, and this could only be obtained by their having free access to the laboratories and lecture rooms of a University such as that of Toronto.

During the era of proprietary Schools of Medicine from 1853 to 1887 efforts were made from time to time by the University of Toronto to raise the standard of examination. Thus in 1882 the standard was raised, and as a notable result the number of the graduating class in Medicine dropped from 32 to 15, and eventually to 10. The explanation was that the Schools were unable to train the students in the sciences because of the fact that they were unable to provide the extensive equipment and the necessary staff such as are required in modern scientific laboratories for efficient training.

The only reasonable solution for the problem seemed to be the establishment of a teaching faculty in Medicine in the Provincial University.

Accordingly, in 1887, the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto was re-established. This was accomplished after negotiations were entered into between the then existing Schools of Medicine and the authorities of the University, and members of the teaching staff of the Toronto School of Medicine entered the re-established Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto. Under the new organization, the extensive equipment of the University in Biology, Physiology, Chemistry and Physics was put at the service of the Faculty of Medicine.

The statute governing the re-establishment of the Faculty was constructed so as to provide for a reconsideration of the appointments to the staff every five years. This, in fact, meant that a fresh re-organization was to be brought about at stated intervals, and that all appointments were to lapse when the term of five years had expired. Accordingly, in 1892, a re-organization took place, and at that time many important changes were made, both in the personnel of the Faculty and in the methods of instruction. Thus, for example, the Departments of Anatomy and Pathology were completely re-organized, and in each of these Departments an efficient staff of instructors was provided.

The number of students increased and the laboratory equipment was gradually improved, and in every Department the standard of efficiency was

constantly being advanced. In 1897, when re-organization again became due, the whole question of the relationship of the Faculty of Medicine to the University of Toronto was very thoroughly considered, and it was determined that the policy which had been in existence for ten years should be abandoned and that the appointments to the staff should now be made permanent without any arrangement for further re-organization.

Accordingly, this was acted upon and the members of the Faculty of Medicine were thus appointed to their various positions on the same basis (except as to emolument) as that which existed in the Faculty of Arts.

The number of the teaching staff consisted of 34 members in 1892. This, however, was gradually increased with the growth of the student body until in 1902 the staff numbered 56.

In consequence of the great increase in the number of students it became evident that it was necessary to provide new laboratories, mainly for instruction in the final subjects and for the provision of laboratories in Pathology and Physiology.

Accordingly in 1902 a building was begun in the University grounds and was completed and formally opened in October, 1903. The completion of the Medical Building provided the necessary accommodation for the rapidly increasing classes.

This building, which cost \$125,000, is situated between the University Library and the Anatomical Wing of the Biological Department. An additional \$50,000 has been expended on equipment.

In the latter part of 1902 the question of amalgamation between the Faculties of Medicine of the University of Toronto and Trinity University was seriously considered, and eventually became a portion of the scheme of federation of the two Universities. In the summer of 1903 the amalgamation of the two Universities was consummated. With the amalgamation of the two Faculties the staff was increased to 87 members. The formal opening of the new Laboratories took place on October 1st, 1903.

Recently it has been evident that the very large growth of the School demands greater Hospital facilities than have hitherto been available. Various attempts have been made during the past few years to deal with this question, and a great deal has been accomplished, so that at present the solution of the problem is in sight.

APPENDIX NO. II.

We have found that quite recently surgical research laboratories have been provided in many of the large medical centres in the United States.

Thus in Johns Hopkins University there has recently been erected a commodious and well-equipped three-storey building, 40 ft. x 80 ft. in area, to be devoted entirely to the practical teaching of Surgery and Physiology. In Columbia University, New York, the Trustees have appropriated a liberal fund for the development of a surgical research laboratory. Harvard University has made plans for the practical teaching of practical surgical problems in her magnificent new buildings.

In these laboratories advanced students who propose to specialize as surgeons are required to do work which is considered as research work. They study in detail the technique employed in surgical operations. They are required to prepare the various materials used, and thus acquire a very complete knowledge of the details necessary for intelligent work as practical surgeons.

APPENDIX NO. III.

The Medical Faculty in the University of Michigan is supported by the State, and is in this respect on exactly the same plane as the Arts and Law Faculties in the same Institution. The same may be said of the Medical Faculties in the State Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the University of Illinois (at Champagne) the Chairs of Anatomy and of Pathology are supported by the State.

FACULTY OF LAW.

The following memorandum respecting the Faculty of Law was laid before the Commission:—

The Principal and the lecturers of the Law School of Ontario with the title of Professors in the University, and the Professors of Roman Law and Jurisprudence of Constitutional and International Law, and Constitutional History, to be constituted the Faculty of Law in the University of Toronto.

The Principal of the Law School to be Dean of the Faculty.

The Principal and Professors in the Law School to be appointed by the Law Society.

Lectures to be delivered in the Law School and the University of Toronto according to time-table to be arranged.

Examiners to be appointed by the University of Toronto, the examiners in the subjects lectured upon in the Law School to be nominated by the Law Society.

The salaries of the Dean and Professors and Examiners to be borne by the Law Society and University in the following proportions:

(For discussion subsequently.)

The course to be a 4 years' course upon taking of which, and passing the examinations, the student to be entitled to the Degree of LL.B., and to be called to the Bar and admitted as a solicitor.

Students entitled to be called to the Bar and admitted as Solicitors in three years from their admission to the Law Society to be entitled to the Degree of LL.B. at end of three years.

Fees: amount to be paid, and terms of division to be as arranged.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION.

The following memo. *re* a Department of Pedagogy in the University of Toronto was presented to the Commission:

Present position of professional training in Ontario and in some other countries.

(1) At present the two grades of public school teachers receive their professional training in the Model and Normal Schools; First Class Public School teachers and High School Assistants in the Normal College in Hamilton. All these schools provide instruction on both the theory and the practice of teaching.

The University of Toronto grants two degrees in Pedagogy, B. Pæd. and D. Pæd., after examination in prescribed curricula, but it has as yet no teaching department of Pedagogy.

(2) Since the Imperial Order-in-Council of 1902, providing for the registration of all teachers, both primary and secondary, there has been a great development of departments of Education at all the Universities. The following, for example, amongst others, grant diplomas or certificates in the theory and practice of teaching, and have well organized professional courses.

Oxford, Cambridge, London, Victoria, Durham, Birmingham.
Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.

Dublin (Trinity College), The Royal University.

Oxford and Cambridge have had courses for the training of secondary school teachers since 1896; but very few except women availed themselves of them until 1902. In some cases these universities have practice schools attached, and in others the course in training is completed by a system of student teachers in unattached schools.

(3) In the United States, although there are no state systems, departments of education have been established, generally with practice schools attached, in most of the leading universities,—in Harvard, Yale, Chicago, Columbia, California. These departments are specially well developed in Columbia and Chicago.

(4) In Germany, it may be added, many of the Universities provide theoretical courses in education, the practical instruction being secured afterwards in different and unattached schools.

The future of professional training in Ontario.

At the approaching session of the Legislature it is probable that the Government will take steps to improve the training of the lower grades of Public School teachers. As, moreover, the agreement with the Hamilton Board of Education will expire at the close of the current session of the Normal College (in July next), the present juncture affords a timely opportunity for placing the training of First Class Public School teachers and High School Assistants also on a higher plane, and so completing the reorganization of the professional training of all classes of teachers.

In view of the above general considerations, I have reported to the Minister of Education in favor of establishing a Department of Pedagogy in the University of Toronto, whose courses of training in the theory and the practice of teaching shall be accepted by the Education Department, in terms to be agreed upon between the University and the Government, as the courses in training for First Class Public School teachers and High School Assistants; and I now submit this recommendation to the University Commission in the hope that it will lend its aid in support of the movement.

In furtherance of my purpose I submit the following details also:

(1) About 20 years ago the late Government made a proposal to establish a Department of Education in the University, but was forced to withdraw it on account of the opposition of the University authorities, who took the ground that the available funds were needed for purely academic purposes. The project was, however, not lost sight of, for the Federation Act provides for the appointment of a Professor of Education.

(2) As is well known, the recognized policy of a modern University is to bring directly under its control the main branches of higher educational

effort. This policy the University of Toronto has pursued steadily since Confederation. The establishment of a Department of Pedagogy with an efficient professoriate is especially desirable because of the intimate relationship between the University and the schools. A still closer relationship than has heretofore existed could not fail, under proper conditions, to advance the general interests of education.

(3) The Department of Pedagogy of the University should include a professor of Education, and such other professors and lecturers as the course may require, and, for instruction in the practice of teaching, one or more of the Public Schools and Collegiate Institutes and other High Schools of Toronto should be affiliated to the University by agreement with the City Board of Education. It is well to add that another Collegiate Institute is now urgently needed in the northern part of the city, and that it is not improbable that an arrangement might be made between the Board of Education and the University for the erection and maintenance of a Model High School, to the advantage of both the University and the city, and of the Province at large. Such a school, moreover, might be the beginning of a system of practice schools, such as already exists at Columbia University. As the complement of the training system an agreement should be made between the University and the Education Department for the acceptance of the theoretical and practical courses of the Department of Pedagogy in lieu of the courses the latter has hitherto maintained at the Normal College in Hamilton.

(4) A long experience as both teacher and inspector has convinced me that the complete separation which has been maintained for many years in this Province between the academic or so-called "non-professional" training of teachers and their professional training has been a grave mistake, and that the review and extension of academic work should accompany the professional courses. This principle will, I believe, be observed in the future in the preparation of the lower grades of Public School teachers. It is indispensable that it should be observed in the higher grades also. In this connection it will be admitted that no other educational institution and no other city in the Province can afford opportunities for the higher culture of the teacher-in-training equal to those afforded by the University and the City of Toronto. It will be of inestimable advantage to the Province if the future teachers of our High Schools and our better Public Schools have access to the many educational advantages of a metropolitan city.

(5) Our system of training, in which the *theory* and the *practice* of teaching are dealt with concurrently, is manifestly superior to any system in which the theory is followed by the practice in different schools. Our system ensures the necessary correspondence between the theory and the practice, and enforces the theory by its immediate application. No proposal, accordingly, should be entertained which looks to the provision of a theoretical course at the University, followed by its application elsewhere at a later date.

(6) In 1904, the following payments were made by the Education Department in support of the Normal College:—

To the Hamilton Board of Education for use of school.	\$4,500 00
For salaries of staff	5,920 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,420 00

To this was added the further sum of \$1,000.00 in 1905, making for that year a total of \$11,420.00. For this sum it is altogether probable that an efficient Department of Pedagogy could be maintained in Toronto University.

JOHN SEATH.

FROM THE ONTARIO MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The University of Toronto Commission:

GENTLEMEN,—The Ontario Medical College for Women, and its Alumnae having at heart the interests and well being of the University of Toronto with which the College is now affiliated, believe that those interests would be furthered, and the plan of education set forth by the University would tend to be completed by the creation of a Faculty of Medicine for Women.

Previous to 1883, women had difficulty in entering the study of Medicine. Few were so bold as to make the attempt and fewer still had the hardihood and endurance to confront and overcome the continual and violent opposition they met with during the entire course. In consequence they were forced at considerable expense, and often at great personal inconvenience to leave their homes and seek the desired instruction in foreign countries. Friends and sympathizers with the women in order to establish their right, which had been denied, and to demonstrate the ability of women, which had been questioned, to pursue the study and practice of medicine and in order to provide a place where this Course of Study might be accomplished in quiet and unmolested, founded the Toronto Medical School for women. Dr. Michael Barrett a noted Educationist, and Professor of the Institute of Medicine in the Toronto School of Medicine then in connection with the University of Toronto, was the first Dean of the School, and associated with him on the teaching staff were men who now stand high in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto. Amongst these may be mentioned Dr. R. A. Reeve, Dean of the Faculty, Dr. McPhedran, Professor of Medicine. Dr. I. H. Cameron, and Dr. Peters. Professors of Surgery, Dr. A. H. Wright, Professor of Obstetrics, and others. In 1896 the College was reorganized and a new charter obtained. The arduous and faithful services of the College for twenty-three years have not been fruitless, many important positions of trust and responsibility have been held by its Graduates in the Hospitals and Public Institutions of the United States and of Canada. In private practice many of the Graduates have earned the esteem and respect of their fellow practitioners and along with a lucrative practice have acquired the confidence and love of their patients. Thus, it is felt that should the College pass out of existence it will not have lived in vain, having shown the truth and correctness of the principles for which it was founded.

The College at present consists of a teaching staff numbering thirty-two (32). For the past five years the average attendance of students has been thirty (30). The income derived principally from the students in the same period has averaged \$2,906.00, and the cost of maintenance \$2,151.00. A small sum each year being divided amongst the teachers.

It seems an anomaly that the University of Toronto should open its doors to women in all of its Faculties except that of Medicine. It is now admitted that women have the right to study medicine, and the position taken by them in the examinations of the Universities, and of the Medical Councils demonstrates conclusively their ability to undertake this study.

From the average cited above it is seen there are women in this Province who desire to study medicine, and we believe that many more will present themselves when they feel that their instruction will be under the surveillance of the Medical Faculty for Women of the University.

There are certain portions of the Medical Curriculum in which co-education is particularly distasteful, in other portions there is no reason why the work should not be done in harmony. The academic standing of the student as expressed in the results of the examination is not a matter of very great importance, but to the individual student it appears of vital moment. The women feel that as at present situated they have not an equal opportunity with the men of becoming acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of the examiners, and that this loss influences their competitive standing. There is also an injustice in the position taken by the Faculty of Medicine in refusing to register women as Students of Medicine, which they regard as a reflection upon their ability and intelligence.

As far as The Ontario Medical College for Women is concerned they merely desire that women should have an opportunity of pursuing their medical studies unmolested, on fair and equal terms with the men. As long as a sufficient number of students present themselves the College doors will remain open, but should the time come when the number of students is such that the income from their fees is insufficient to meet the expenses of maintenance, at that moment the College will probably close its doors and the students will present themselves to the University of Toronto, and claim admission, and will probably precipitate that trouble with the Medical Faculty from which our College at present protects them, and which protection will be ensured by the creation of the Medical Faculty for Women.

Opposition to the creation of the new faculty may arise in the question of the expense. The scientific and expensive subjects are already taught in the University class rooms and no new expenses should arise in this connection. All that would be required is a little house-room for a few lectures in the Primary years, and a few Didactic Lectures in the Finals. The remainder of the work is clinical and would be done at the hospital. We are told that there is abundance of room in the New Medical Buildings, or should this not be the case there are other means which could be found to house the women at a slight expense.

As in the Male Faculty all fees would be received and all disbursements made by the Bursar of the University.

To the general rule now in vogue of the appointments being in the hands of the Government on recommendation of the President no objection can be raised. Only in the original appointments it is felt that a reasonable claim can be made in favour of the staff of the Ontario Medical College for Women,—composed as it is of experienced teachers eminent in their profession, acceptable to their confreres and not likely to detract from the dignity and prestige of the University, and in addition the extinction of the charter of the College merits some return.

On behalf of the Ontario Medical College for Women.

R. B. NEVITT,

President.

D. J. GIBB WISHART,

Secretary.

AUGUSTA STOWE GULLEN.

I. F. McMAHON.

November 14, 1905.

The Chairman and Members of the University of Toronto Commission :

(GENTLEMEN,—Referring to the memorial recently presented to you by a deputation representing the Faculty and the Graduates of the Ontario Medical College for Women, *praying for the establishment of a Medical Faculty for Women in the University of Toronto*, it would appear wise in order to focus attention upon the points brought out in the discussion thereof, to briefly re-state the reasons therefor, which are as follows:—

1. The subjects of the medical course have been taught to women in Toronto by this College since October 1st, 1883, and it is the *only* such College in Canada.

2. The average attendance of students has been slightly under 30.

3. The average cost of maintenance has required the fees of at least 22 students. The Faculty has been paid out of the fees of the remaining eight.

4. *The admission of women to instruction in Anatomy in the University* in connection with the B. and P. Course deprives the College of a yearly revenue of \$85.00 per student. The number of female students registered in this course now is—Class 1906, *one*; 1908, *two*; 1909, *three*. If the course be modified, as is contemplated, a still larger proportion of women students will proceed to medicine via the Anatomy room of the University.

5. The endowment of the chairs of Pathology, Sanitary Science, Jurisprudence, etc., will throw open these courses to the female student, and the revenue of the College will thus steadily be further and increasingly depleted.

6. The establishment of the new hospital under University management may originate further difficulties in the imparting of clinical instruction to women.

7. Therefore, the Medical Education of women cannot be carried on longer in Toronto upon its present basis.

8. When the College closes, the women students will look to the University to supply their needs in medicine as fully as it supplies their needs in other departments.

9. The Medical Department of the University of Toronto has refused definitely to admit women as Medical students, as per calendar 1905-6.

10. Women desiring to enter medicine will therefore be compelled to seek instruction in other halls of learning, unless the prayer of this memorial be granted.

What would this change involve?

1. On the present basis of expenditure, the operating expenses should be greatly reduced, as the maintenance of a separate building would be no longer necessary. The laboratory work being all done by the University, but a small amount of space would be required for lecture and waiting rooms.

2. The women students could be admitted to the University classes in Chemistry, Biology, etc., and be made exempt from the occasional student fee now exacted.

3. The remuneration to the Faculty could not even on this basis be more than \$2.00 per lecture as a maximum. If, therefore, this remuneration is to be increased, or if the work of medical education for women is to be developed upon the same lines as in the men's department, the funds derived from the fees would not be sufficient.

The Government at the present time subsidizes the instruction of women in other departments, why not then in medicine too, especially as

the experience of 23 years shows that the average attendance will always relatively be small.

4. The Faculty required would be as follows:—

A Professor of Medicine with———assistants.

A Professor of Surgery with———assistants.

A Professor of Gynaecology with one assistant.

A Professor of Obstetrics with one assistant.

A Professor of Diseases of children.

A Professor of Ophthalmology.

A Professor of Therapeutics.

A Lecturer in Psychology.

A Lecturer in Materia Medica.

All which is respectfully submitted,

D. J. GIBB WISHART,
Secretary.

ONTARIO MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

December 9th, 1905.

FROM THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE ONTARIO MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

To the chairman and members of the Commission appointed by the Government of the Province of Ontario, to suggest an entire reorganization of the government and management of the University of Toronto and its constituent parts, and to consider and report such changes as in the opinion of the Commissioners should be brought about in the relations between the said University of Toronto and the several Colleges affiliated or federated therewith.

GENTLEMEN,—The Alumnae of the Ontario Medical College for women, (hereinafter referred to as the College), all being graduates in medicine of the University of Toronto or of Trinity University, acting through their Alumnae Association, and in conjunction with the Faculty of the College, desire to express great satisfaction that the Government of this Province has seen fit to appoint a University Commission. They further desire to thank the members of the Commission for inviting graduates to lay their views before the Commission. This invitation they gladly avail themselves of and do now proceed to lay before the Commission:

I. The history of the College.

II. The present state of Medical Education for Women in Canada.

III. Suggestions which, in the opinion of this Association, would advance the best interests of the College and of the University of Toronto.

IV. Information in regard to University Medical Education for women in some other countries.

I. The History of the College.

This is the only Women's Medical College in Canada. The chief founder of the College was Dr. Michael Barrett, Professor of Physiology in the University of Toronto, and the first formal step towards the organization of the College was taken at a public meeting of citizens in Shaftesbury Hall, in the Spring of 1883, the Hon. Mr. Justice Patterson being in

the chair, at which, on motion of Dr. James Carlyle, seconded by Prof. Thomas Kirkland, the following committee was appointed to carry out the establishment of a Women's Medical College:—Rev. John M. King, D.D., Dr. James Carlyle, James Beaty, Q.C., M.P., Prof. Michael Barrett, Mrs. James Gooderham, Mrs. Adam Miller, Mrs. A. W. Lauder, Mrs. S. McEwan, Master, Mrs. McEwan.

The first Board of Trustees was duly appointed by the subscribers as follows:—

James Beaty, Q.C., M.P., chairman, Rev. Principal Caven, Professor Michael Barrett, Dr. George Wright, Dr. Adam H. Wright, Mr. Irving H. Cameron, Mrs. James Gooderham, Mrs. John Harris, Mrs. McEwan, Secretary.

The trustees purchased the house and lot where the College now stands for the sum of \$1,411.39.

The formal opening of the Women's Medical College took place on Oct. 1st, 1883, at 2.00 p.m., His Worship, the Mayor of Toronto in the chair, and a lecture was delivered by Professor Barrett. During this session three students were in attendance, two of whom duly finished their course and graduated in the year 1887. In that same year the founder and first Dean, Dr. Barrett, died and Dr. McPhedrian became Dean of the College. In the year 1888, Dr. R. B. Nevitt, who, with Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen and others, had been on the Faculty from the foundation of the College, was appointed Dean, and Dr. D. J. Gibb Wishart, Secretary. The present building was erected in 1892.

The number of graduates of the College is 112, including 23, who are Medical Missionaries in Persia, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, and among the Indians in our own North West.

It may be added that the academic record of the graduates is creditable to the College, as a reference to the Honour Lists of Trinity University and the University of Toronto will show.

Among those who are engaged in the great work of Foreign Missions is Dr. Rijnhart, author of "In Tent and Temple with the Thibetans." The other graduates are nearly all practising in Canada, the United States and Australia; some of them holding important positions, such as that of Dr. Stella Taylor, Superintendent of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, at Boston, Mass., Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon, Associate Professor of Gynaecology in the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University, and several who are associate-Professors and Lecturers on the staff of the College.

In 1904-5 there were 32 students in attendance at the College.

- 1 from China.
- 2 from British Columbia.
- 1 from Assiniboia.
- 23 from Ontario.
- 1 from Quebec.
- 1 from New Brunswick.
- 1 from Nova Scotia.
- 1 from Prince Edward Island.
- 1 from Newfoundland.

The Alumnae cannot let pass this opportunity of expressing their deep and grateful sense of what the College has done for them. They have received a good Medical Education under favourable circumstances, and they feel that they can best show their appreciation of this great privilege by

approaching the Commission at the present crisis, and doing all that in them lies to maintain and preserve for the women of Ontario and of Canada the opportunities that they themselves have enjoyed.

The College has been carried all through these 22 years by the members of the Faculty, who, as we are about to show, not only gave their valuable services, for years receiving no remuneration at all, (more recently there has been a very small sum given), but subscribed the money necessary to carry on the work of the College. These 22 years have been years of good work, faithful service and self-sacrifice, never mentioned by the Faculty themselves and almost unknown to others.

It is true that small medical schools and Proprietary Medical Schools should now pass away or be changed into University Medical Faculties. This is in the best interests of the public and the profession, and we are glad to see this day come in Medical Education in Ontario. But as Post-graduate workers in other countries and as physicians at home and abroad, we have had opportunities of judging, and we desire to say that the men and women who compose the Faculty of the College stand high among other workers in the same field and we feel assured that if and when confederation takes place, they will receive the same fair and generous treatment that the Faculties of other confederating Colleges have received from the Government of Ontario and from the University of Toronto.

II. *The present condition of Medical Education for Women in Canada.*

Two Universities in Canada admit men and women to instruction in the Medical Faculty, viz., the University of Manitoba at Winnipeg and Dalhousie University (in Association with Halifax Medical College) at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In 1903-4, eight women students were in attendance at the latter, and one at the former.

The College was founded to meet the need for Medical Education for women, and owes its origin to the feeling of some of the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Toronto, that women are entitled to Medical Education, but that it is not advisable to give that education in classes along with men. Up to the year 1904, therefore, women wishing to study medicine have always been referred by the University authorities to the College, and the University Professors have frequently expressed an earnest desire for the continued efficiency of the College, so that the question of admitting women to Medical Classes in the University should not arise.

In 1894 the financial affairs of the College reached a crisis, the subscriptions promised not being forthcoming, and it is due entirely to the generous action of seventeen members of the Faculty, who formed a Joint Stock Company under the name of The Ontario Medical College for Women, Limited, and subscribed a sum amounting in all to about \$10,000 that the work of the College has been continued. Since 1894, after meeting current expenses, interest, expenditure for apparatus, &c., the financial affairs of the College have been carried on successfully, but with so narrow a margin that there has been no remuneration worth mentioning to the professors and lecturers, and that the loss of but a few students at any time might have obliterated the Faculty to close the College.

In May, 1904, the attention of the Faculty was called to the fact that the University had admitted a woman to the Combined Course, (Biology

and Physiology Course, or Six Year Course, or B. & P. Course), which leads in four years to a Degree in Arts, and in two additional years to a Degree in Medicine, and on Saturday, Oct. 1st, 1904, Miss M. L. M., B.A., a 2nd year student of the Women's Medical College, registered before the Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto as No. 109 B. in the 2nd year Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, and on Monday, Oct. 3, 1904, Miss M. L. E., registered before the Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, as No. 290 A. in the 1st year, Faculty of Medicine in the University of Toronto.

Having regard to the above facts, a committee was appointed, as follows, representing the Faculty and the Alumnae of the College:—The Dean, Dr. Nevitt; the Secretary, Dr. Wishart; Dr. Duncan, Dr. McMahon, Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, and Dr. Helen MacMurchy, to confer with the following committee appointed by the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto:—The President of the University, Dr. Loudon; the Dean, Dr. Reeve; Mr. I. H. Cameron; Dr. McPhedran and Dr. Davison.

After conference, this matter, and also the matter of the instruction in Sanitary Science, for certain students in the Household Science Course of the University was dealt with by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, and the following official communication gives their decision:

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
MEDICAL FACULTY,
TORONTO, CANADA.

November 8th, 1904.

DR. R. B. NEVITT,
Dean, Ontario Medical College for Women,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose herein copy of the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of registration of women students in medicine in the University of Toronto.

This report was received and adopted by the Faculty.

Yours faithfully,

A. PRIMROSE,
Secretary.

“Report of the committee appointed to consider the question of registration of women students in medicine in the University of Toronto.

“It is therefore recommended by the committee that in future women should be refused registration in medicine and should receive no part of the Course in Medicine, and that Human Anatomy be provided for women in the B. & P. Course, as students in Arts, and not as students in Medicine.

“The committee further recommend that some definite statement should be made in the calendar, to the effect that women students cannot under any circumstances receive tuition in the Third and Fourth Years (that is in the professional subjects) in medicine in the University of Toronto.”

Accordingly, in the calendar of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, for the academic year 1905-6, the following statement appears:—

"The Faculty of Medicine will not permit women to register as medical students."

The instruction of even a few women students in Anatomy at the University of Toronto, has had and will have a disastrous effect on the before-mentioned narrow margin between the income and expenditure of the College.

The annual fee paid by each medical student is \$110.00. Of this sum, the College pays to the University of Toronto, (Arts Faculty) \$23.00 for instruction in Physiology, Chemistry, Histology and Biology, and retains \$87.00 as the fee for Anatomy and Materia Medica. This sum is the chief source of income for the College. There is, therefore, a prospect that the College may be compelled to close its doors to avoid debt, and as the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto will not admit women, we feel that the position of women students in Medicine requires the serious consideration of the Commission.

Conferences were subsequently held between the Honourable Richard Harcourt, formerly Minister of Education, and the committee of the Faculty and Alumnae of the College above mentioned, and the Minister recommended that negotiations should be continued between the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto and the Faculty of the College; and it is hoped that now, when all matters pertaining to the organization and management of the University and its constituent parts, are before the Commission, they may be able to devise some plan which shall serve the best interests of the profession and the public, and provide for the Medical Education of women.

III. *Suggestions which, in the opinion of this Association, would advance the best Interests of the College and the University of Toronto.*

We would suggest that the College should become the Faculty of Medicine for Women of the University of Toronto.

We desire further to say, that of the three plans for providing Medical Education for Women, viz.:—

I. Instruction of men and women together in medicine as at the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University.

II. Instruction of women in entirely separate institutions as at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women and at the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia.

III. Instruction in Arts and Science subjects in the University Laboratories, and in other subjects by the members of a Faculty appointed by the University authorities and the Government to form a Medical Faculty for Women in the University.

In our opinion the last plan is by the far the best, considering all the interests involved, and we agree with the opinion, apparently held by the Faculty of Medicine of Toronto University, that the Medical Education of men and women should, to a large extent, be conducted separately.

At the time of the Confederation of Trinity Medical College with the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, it was understood to be the policy of the Government and the University to regard Sanitary Science, Anatomy and Pathology, as well as Physiology, Histology, &c., as University subjects; or, in other words, to endow these chairs. No doubt, in the near future, this policy will be carried out, and then instruction could be provided for students of the College in these subjects in the

University Laboratories; perhaps in a separate room, or at different hours, from the students of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto.

It will be remembered that the students of the College in the 1st and 2nd years now receive all their instruction at the University of Toronto, except in the subjects of Anatomy and Materia Medica. As all clinical work is done at the hospitals, it will be evident that for other lectures to the students in all the years, there will only be required, in addition to the Laboratory accommodation referred to above, the use of one or two small lecture-rooms in one of the University Buildings during some hours daily.

IV. *Information in regard to University Medical Education for Women in some other Countries.*

The following information is respectfully submitted:—

University Medical Education for Women.

The following Universities provide for the Medical Education of Women:—

University of Glasgow.	University of California.
University of Edinburgh.	University of Buffalo.
University of St. Andrews.	University of Aberdeen.
University of Durham.	University of Dublin.
University of Melbourne.	University of Liverpool.
University of Sydney.	University of Manchester.
University of Adelaide.	University of Birmingham.
Dalhousie University.	University of Leeds.
University of Manitoba.	University of Sheffield.
Johns Hopkins University.	The Catholic University, Dublin.
Cornell University.	Bristol University College.
University of Michigan.	University of Minnesota.
University of Illinois.	University of Arkansas.
University of Iowa.	

The British Medical Journal, Sept. 2, 1905, says:

"The Schools of Medicine which provide a medical education for women only, are the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women (University of London), the Edinburgh Medical College for women, and Queen Margaret College, Glasgow. Women are also admitted to the Schools of Medicine conducted in connection with the Universities of Dublin, Durham, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and Aberdeen; the Catholic University, Dublin, Bristol University College, and also to special classes at the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges, Edinburgh; the Schools of Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork and Galway. Students of the University of Glasgow receive their education at Queen Margaret College, which is an integral part of the University. Two years only of the Medical curriculum can be taken at the United College, St. Andrews; the remaining three years are taken at University College, Dundee, where the whole five years can be passed if desired. Women can also attend classes for the first three years of the medical curriculum at University College, Cardiff.

Method of Instruction.

“UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE,
GLASGOW, Sept. 1, 1904.

“The most of the medical classes are held in Queen Margaret College, which has a large building, separate from the main building, for the Medical School, fully equipped for work in Anatomy and other subjects. The staff is appointed by the University, and consists of University Professors and their assistants for some of the subjects, and lecturers especially for Queen Margaret College for others. Two or three of the classes are taught in the University as a matter of convenience for access to special apparatus, etc., but not at the same time as the men, except a short course of lectures on Mental Diseases, and some work in the Botanical Laboratory.

“The number of women students last year was 387. Of these about 70 were medical students—fewer than usual, as we consider 80 our average. They have their clinical work in wards provided for women students in the Royal Infirmary and which contain about 160 beds, besides having access to the gynæcological wards, which are open to men students at a different time. And they have different hours also for dispensary work.

“There are extra-mural classes in Glasgow, but they are not such a strong feature in the medical work here as they are in Edinburgh. There is Anderson’s College, and there is also St. Mungo’s College, but they are both very small when compared with the University Department of Medicine. The classes in St. Mungo’s College are not open to women students; nor have those of Anderson’s College been so hitherto, except that I think one girl attended a class there last winter; but there is some talk of their being open to women as, of course, mixed classes, in the future.

“J. A. GALLOWAY,
Hon. Secretary.”

“UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

MINTO HOUSE,
EDINBURGH, Aug. 10, 1904.

The Medical College for Women.

“The women students are not admitted to any of the medical classes in the University, they take all their classes “Extra-mural,” the majority are separate classes for the women only, but some are mixed classes. The mixed classes at present are:—Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Materia Medica and Diseases of the Eye. All other classes and hospital work the women have separately, but they sit for the same examinations as the men and get the same degrees and qualifications.

“HELEN FALCONER MACKAY,
Secretary.”

In all the other Universities mentioned, the method pursued is that the classes are open to men and women students alike, but usually with certain special arrangements, as the following extracts will show:—

"The University of St. Andrews.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

Aug. 9th, 1904.

"Women are admitted to all the classes of the University attended by men-students.

"ANDREW BENNETT,
Secretary."

"JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
Medical Department.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN,
BALTIMORE, July 29, 1904.

"Men and women are admitted on the same terms. The plan so far has worked very well

"GEORGE J. COY,
Registrar."

"UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,
Department of Medicine & Surgery.

ANN ARBOR, July 29, 1904.

"The only separate instruction given to women is in the dissecting room. They do their dissection in different rooms from those occupied by the men. All other work is given to the combined classes.

"This plan works well.

"V. C. VAUGHAN."

"CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
Medical College,

ITHACA, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1904.

"We have no separate instruction for men and women students in any subject. In the third year, however, the women students do not take the section work in Genito-urinary diseases, which is given in the Dispensary at New York. In place of this work they are given some extra section work in gynecology.

"This plan seems to us to work excellently, and we do not contemplate any change in the present system.

"ABRAM T. KEER,
Secretary."

"UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

SYDNEY,

NEW SOUTH WALES,

August 15th, 1904.

"We have never made any distinction of the sexes in the Medical School here, nor at the hospitals for clinical instruction. No separate classes, no separate rooms for anatomy, etc. In short, we have gone on the principle that the ladies and gentlemen come to study science, and there can be no reason for separation and we have found the plan quite free from embarrassment.

"A. STUART,
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine."

University Appointments Held by Women.

The following is a partial list of University Medical appointments held by women:—

University of Edinburgh:—Extra-mural.

Lecturer in Zoology.

Demonstrator in Anatomy.

University of Michigan:

Dean of women students.

Instructor in Histology.

Four Laboratory Assistants.

Cornell University:

Assistant Instructor in Histology.

University in Iowa:

Assistant in Pharmacy.

Dean of Women Students.

University of Illinois:

Professor of Gynæcology.

Professor of Clinical Gynæcology.

Instructor in Clinical Gynæcology.

Professor of Clinical Obstetrics.

Associate-Professor of Medicine.

Instructor in Anatomy.

University of Minnesota:

Instructor in Histology.

Instructor in Physiology.

Clinical Assistant in Nose and Throat.

Clinical Assistant in Obstetrics.

Johns Hopkins University:

Associate in Anatomy.

Associate in Gynæcology.

University of California:

Assistants.

University of Sydney, New South Wales:

Two Demonstrators of Anatomy.

Tutor to the Women Students.

University of Adelaide, South Australia:

Lecturer in Biology.

McGill University:

Curator of the Pathological Museum.

Some further information is contained in the reprints enclosed to the Secretary of the Commission.

FINALLY,—The Alumnae Association of the College would express the hope that this matter, through the work of the Commission, may be brought to a just and harmonious settlement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

AUGUSTA STOWE-GULLEN,
President
MINERVA M. GREENAWAY,
Secretary.
JENNIE GRAY.
HELEN MACMURCHY.

FROM THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

In reference to the suggestion to establish a Faculty of Medicine for Women.

The Registrar,
University of Toronto,
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 13th inst. enclosing certain documents forwarded from the special committee of the Senate and dealing with the suggestion to establish a Faculty of Medicine for Women in the University of Toronto. After full discussion of the whole subject the Faculty adopted the following resolutions:

1st. "Resolved that the Faculty disapprove of the suggestion to appoint a Faculty of Medicine for Women in this University."

2nd. "That in view of certain prospective changes which are suggested in connection with the method of providing instruction in Medicine for Women in Toronto, the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto is now prepared to register female students as students in Medicine and agree that whatever arrangements are deemed necessary should be made for their instruction."

I am also instructed to make the following comments on certain statements made in the Memorials presented by those interested in the Ontario Medical College for Women.

1. In the Memorial addressed to the Chairman and Members of the University of Toronto Commission, under date November 9th, the following statement appears:

"Women desiring to enter Medicine will therefore be compelled to seek instruction in other halls of learning unless the prayer of this Memorial be granted."

On consideration of this clause by the Faculty it was recognized that the statement is not absolutely correct as obviously there is some other solution of the problem than that suggested as the prayer of the Memorial presented.

2. On pages 2 and 3 of the same Memorial it is suggested that the Ontario Medical College for Women require a Faculty of the following constitution:

- A Professor of Medicine with———assistants.
- A Professor of Surgery with———assistants.
- A Professor of Gynæcology with one assistant.

- A Professor of Obstetrics with one assistant.
- A Professor of Diseases of Children.
- A Professor of Ophthalmology.
- A Professor of Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology.
- A Professor of Therapeutics.
- A Lecturer in Psychology.
- A Lecturer in Materia Medica.

The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto would wish to point out that there is no University in existence where such a Faculty, provided exclusively for the tuition of women, is to be found.

3. Regarding the matter of expense necessary in establishing a Faculty for women, the following statement appears on page 3 of the Memorial submitted by the staff of the Ontario Medical College for Women:

"Opposition to the creation of the new faculty may arise in the question of the expense. The scientific and expensive subjects are already taught in the University class-rooms and no new expenses should arise in this connection. All that would be required is a little houseroom for a few lectures in the primary years and a few didactic lectures in the finals."

The Faculty wish to point out that in considering the question of expense no notice is taken of the fact that it is proposed by the staff of the Ontario Medical College for Women, to create a Faculty for the tuition of women consisting of 8 full professors, 2 lecturers and ————assistants. It is to be pointed out that the emoluments necessary for this large staff would be a very heavy item of expense, and that, therefore, should be taken into account when considering the expense necessary for the establishing of such a Faculty.

4. The Faculty further desire to call attention to the suggestion of the Alumnae of the Ontario Medical College for women. On page 11 the following statement appears:

"We would suggest that the College should become the Faculty of Medicine for Women of the University of Toronto."

If it is meant by this to take over the full staff of the present Ontario Medical College for Women as at present constituted it is well to point out the fact that their Faculty at present consists of 15 full professors, 2 associate-professors, 12 lecturers and 4 assistants and demonstrators (12 of the 33 are already members of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto.)

Such a suggestion, if carried out, would entail the reception of 21 new instructors in the University.

5. The Faculty thought that some explanation should be made regarding the paragraph in the calendar of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, which appears on page 48, and which reads as follows:

"The Faculty of Medicine will not permit women to register as Medical students. Tuition in Human Anatomy, however, will be provided for women as part of their course in the case of students proceeding to their Arts Degree in the honour department of Biological and Physical Science."

This regulation of the Faculty was adopted last year and the reasons why this attitude was assumed towards the question of the tuition of women in Medicine may be summarized under two headings:

(a) The faculty desired to take this stand because they believed that by doing they were acting in the best interests of the Ontario Medical College for Women, considering that if they opened their doors to women students they might possibly deplete the numbers which would otherwise go to their special College.

(b) A large number of the members of the Faculty of Medicine considered that the institution of mixed classes in Medicine in the University of Toronto was undesirable.

This attitude of the Faculty towards the question was therefore assumed largely because it was a desire on the part of the Faculty to protect the interests of the Ontario Medical College for Women.

As instructed by the Faculty, I therefore beg to forward to you copies of the resolutions adopted at their meeting last night and also the comments which were thought necessary regarding certain statements which appeared in the documents forwarded to us for our consideration.

Yours faithfully,

A. PRIMROSE,
Secretary.

Toronto, Jan. 16th, 1906.

SUGGESTIONS FROM ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

In response to the request of the Commission suggestions, which are given herewith, were received from the following graduate bodies:

1. Alumni Association of the University of Toronto.
2. Alumni Association of Victoria University.
3. Toronto Branch, University Alumni Association.
4. University Club of Ottawa.
5. Guelph Alumni Association.
6. Algoma Alumni Association.
7. University of Toronto Club, of New York.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, Jan. 4th, 1906.

Secretary, University of Toronto Commission.

Sir.—On behalf of the executive committee we have the honour to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the University of Toronto Commission, the following resolutions dealing with matters now the subject of inquiry by the Commission, which were adopted by the Alumni Association of the University of Toronto, at a meeting held on the eighteenth of December, 1905:

1. *The Lieutenant-Governor in Council.* "That the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as regards the general administration of the University be confined to exercising a veto upon the acts of the Board of Governors."

2. *The President.* "That the President be the chief executive officer of the University, and in view of the fact that the functions of the Senate as outlined below, are purely academic in their nature, it is further recommended that he be *ex-officio*, Vice-Chancellor of the University and Chairman of the Senate."

3. *The Board of Governors.* "That the general administration and control of the University and University College, both financial and academic, be vested in a Board of Governors consisting of fifteen members, ten of whom shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. That the Chancellor and three other members be elected by the graduates in all faculties voting as one body, and that the President of the University shall be a member of the Board *ex-officio*.

"That the Board shall be entrusted with full control of the finances of the University and University College; that it have the power of appointment or dismissal of members of the staffs of these bodies after receiving a report thereon from the President, and that the Statutes of the Senate and other academic bodies of the University and University College be submitted to it for ratification."

4. *The Senate.* "That the Senate consist of representatives of graduates of the University and of representatives of the Faculties of the University and University College, of the federated Universities, and the federated and affiliated Colleges; that it include also elective representatives of the High School Teachers of Ontario, and that the Minister of Education be a member of the Senate *ex-officio*.

"That the functions of the Senate consist of the institution of courses of study, the prescription of curricula submitted by the Councils of the different Faculties, the conducting of examinations and the conferring of degrees."

5. *The Faculties.* "That it be one of the functions of the Councils of the different Faculties to institute all curricula, and to submit them to the Senate for approval."

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

RICHARD A. REEVE,
President.

J. C. McLENNAN,
Secretary.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
November 27th. 1905.

To the Members of the Commission:

GENTLEMEN,—You have been good enough to issue an invitation to all bodies of graduates interested in your investigation to send to your honorable body their views on matters relating to the subject of your enquiry. In response thereto, the Alumni Association of Victoria University, composed of all the graduates of the said University in all faculties, called a meeting to consider the question. Two meetings have been held which have been largely attended. Careful consideration has been given to the question as to the relationship which Victoria bears and should bear to the University.

As a result of careful consideration certain resolutions have been adopted which are herewith enclosed and submitted to the Commission with the earnest hope that the findings of your Commission may result in the recommendation of a plan that may be of the highest value in advancing the interests of the University of Toronto, of which we feel that we form no unimportant part.

These resolutions have reference to that portion of your problem with which Victoria is directly concerned. The graduates of Victoria desire that these recommendations be taken as a whole. They were passed unanimously.

In laying them before you perhaps it may not be out of place to refer to a resolution that was unanimously carried by this same Association at a very large meeting held in Cobourg in May, 1885, when the question of University Federation was carefully considered.

"Resolved—That it is the unanimous opinion of the Alumni of this University that we ought not to go into the proposed Federation without all reasonable assurance of our perpetual existence as an important Arts College."

Twenty years have passed and Federation has been tried. The Alumni Association of Victoria is to-day of the unanimous opinion that Victoria should be assured of her existence and recognition as an important Arts College in the University Federation standing on an equality with all other Arts Colleges.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Alumni Association of Victoria University.

JAMES ALLEN

President.

C. C. JAMES

Secretary.

Recommendation of Victoria Alumni Association to the University of Toronto Commission.

1. The general principles of Federation should be preserved intact and the three Arts Colleges treated in all respects alike.

The provisions of the existing University Act as to the division of subjects between the Arts Colleges and the University should be preserved in principle.

University College should be made entirely separate from the University in administration and endowment, and the State should make adequate provision for its support.

2. The principle of government by commission should be applied to the University, and the administrative powers now exercised by the Government should be handed over to a Board of Governors or Regents. This Board should have control of finances, appointments and general University policy in regard to the two latter, calling for reports from Colleges, Faculties or Departments concerned, before taking action. All appointments should be probationary for a term of years.

In the matter of representation on this Board the Arts Colleges should be treated precisely alike.

3. The duties of the Senate should be confined to legislating upon the curriculum of studies, examination standards, and such similar academic matters as call for legislative action. Such action should be based upon reports from the Faculties, Departments or other academic bodies concerned and be subject to appeal by any such body to the Board of Governors or Regents. For the purpose of preparing such reports the Faculty of Arts in the University and its Colleges should be organized as one body.

4. Discipline should be left in the hands of the various Colleges or Faculties in which individual students are registered. Questions of intercollegiate discipline, as well as University societies and functions should be placed under an intercollegiate Board composed of the President, Vice President, the three heads of Colleges and the two Deans of Faculties.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO BRANCH.

Report of committee on University re-organization. As amended and adopted at a meeting of the Association held November 20th, 1905.

Since the first report of your committee was presented, the promised University Commission has been appointed by the Government, and that Commission has invited suggestions. In compliance with their request, your committee has drawn up suggestions for University re-organization, which are herewith submitted. The principles hitherto accepted by the Association are three:

1.—The transference of control from the Government to a Central Board so far as not inconsistent with the doctrine of ultimate responsibility to the public on the part of the Government.

2.—A reconstruction of the Senate which must be with the consent of the Federated Universities.

3.—Representation of graduates of the University on both bodies.

It has seemed to your committee, that among the most serious weaknesses in the present constitution of the University were:

1.—The method of appointment and removal of members of the staff of the University and of University College, and

2.—The fact that the graduates, as graduates, have no representation upon the Board of Trustees.

Your committee has considered that it must recognize the principle that as the University of Toronto is a state-supported University, the state, through the Government, is obliged to retain ultimate control. This control might be sufficiently safeguarded by the retention of a power of veto.

The principle, which has been adopted is that power should be centralized, and that there should be a body which would have a general control over all University affairs. Such functions could best be performed by a Board of Governors (or Trustees).

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The teaching organization of the University should consist of the following bodies:

1.—The Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, and Law. Through the operation of the Federation Act the Faculty of Arts has been subdivided into two sections, University College and the University Department of Arts; these must be treated administratively as separate faculties. The various faculties of the University should be under the direct administrative control of the Board of Governors, at the same time possessing limited powers of self-government as hereinafter described.

2.—The Federated Universities and Colleges and the affiliated Colleges. These retain complete autonomy within the University, except in so far as they become subject to the University in matters pertaining to University courses of study and degrees.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors should consist of the Chancellor to be elected by the graduates at large; the Vice-Chancellor to be elected by the Senate;

the President of the University; eight appointed by the Government, and four to be elected by the graduates at large.

If it is found advisable to unite the offices of Vice-Chancellor and President, then the vacancy so created on the Board should be filled by another representative of the graduates.

The Board of Governors should have administrative control of the University, including the following powers:—

- 1.—Control and management of property and income of the University.
- 2.—Appointment and removal of the President and all members of staff of the University Faculties, of course, not including the Federated Universities and Colleges.
- 3.—Absolute power of suspension.
- 4.—Ratification of all Statutes of the Senate relating to Universities and studies.
- 5.—The establishment of new chairs.

The President.

The President should be the executive head of the University and directly responsible to the Board of Governors.

Senate.

Your committee considers that the present Senate is unnecessarily large and unwieldy and that a reduction in the number of its members could greatly increase its efficiency and usefulness but would point out that such reduction can be accomplished only with the co-operation and consent of the Federated Universities and Colleges.

The Senate in addition to *ex-officio* members, who should be the Minister of Education, the Chancellor, and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, should consist of members as follows:—

The President of the University; the head, one member of staff and one graduate representative from University College and each of the University Faculties and Federated Universities and Colleges; the head and one member of staff from the University Department of Arts; the head of each of the affiliated colleges; two representatives from the High School teachers of Ontario.

The function of the Senate is to control academic matters subject to the powers of the Board of Governors.

Faculty or College Council.

The Faculty or College Council should consist of all members of staff of each Faculty or College, presided over by the Principal or Dean.

It should control the internal affairs and discipline of the individual College or Faculty.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Each member of the Board of Governors should hold office for four years but should be eligible for re-appointment or re-election—one half of those appointed by the Government or elected by the graduates should retire every two years.

Each graduate member of the Senate should hold office for four years, but should be eligible for re-election.

No appointment should be made without public advertisement.

This should not however, prevent the position being offered to a person who may not have applied therefor.

The members of the University staff should not be eligible to represent graduates upon the Board of Governors or upon the Senate.

That, subject to the consent of the Federated Universities and Colleges, the curriculum of University College should be enlarged by the addition of Philosophy, (except Psychology) Modern History, Political Science and the lower stages of pure mathematics. That students registered in the Federated Universities and Colleges should be entitled to attend lectures in such subjects free of all charge and upon lectures in any other subjects taught in University College, provided only those so attending be duly registered in the Federated Universities or Colleges.

That while recognizing the great importance to the community at large of the more "material" departments of study in the University and the necessity of such liberal provision for such courses of study as will lead to the fullest development of the material resources of the province and country, we desire still to urge that adequate provision should be made for the generous support of the Faculty of Arts as representing in contrast to the "material" the "culture" subjects of the University.

That the Law School of the Law Society of Upper Canada should be united with the present Faculty of Law in the University to form one complete system of legal training and a thoroughly organized Faculty of Law in the University.

We desire to place on record our concurrence in the underlying principles of the Federation Act and we believe that the further application of this legislation, under the wise direction of the Board of Governors, would be in the interests of higher education in this Province.

Your committee in conclusion congratulate the Association that whatever may be the result of its own labors hereby respectfully submitted, there appears at the present juncture to be a unique opportunity of securing for our Provincial University such an adequate measure of permanent support and such a rational organization as shall enable it effectively to perform the functions of a great national University.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1905.

D. B. GILLIES,
Secretary.

J. M. CLARK,
Convener.

FROM THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF OTTAWA.

1. That there should be a Board of Governors to consist of the Chancellor to be elected by the graduates at large; the Vice-Chancellor to be elected by the Senate; the President of the University; eight appointed by the Government, and four to be elected by the graduates at large.

2. That the Board of Governors should have administrative control of the University, including the following powers:—

(1) Control and management of property and income of the University.

(2) Appointment and removal of the President and all members of the staff of the University Faculties, of course, not including the Federal Universities and Colleges.

(3) Absolute power of suspension.

(4) Ratification of all statutes of the Senate relating to University studies.

(5) The establishment of new chairs.

3. That members of the University staff or of any federated or affiliated Universities or Colleges should not be eligible to represent graduates upon the Board of Governors or upon the Senate.

4. That the present name of the University be changed to the University of Ontario.

5. That the status in respect of Government and management of University College, and of that of other federated Colleges as far as practicable be made similar to that of other Colleges in the Federation, but that ample endowment be provided for University College.

6. That it would benefit the University if the President were relieved of the duty of lecturing in the University in order that his time may be devoted to executive duties and the management of the University.

GUELPH ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Copy of resolutions adopted by The Guelph Alumni Association of Toronto University on November the 16th and December the 4th, 1905.

1. That in the opinion of this Association the proceedings of the meetings of the Senate or other governing body in connection with the University, (by whatever name it may be called), should be promptly published, subject to any necessary restrictions, so that the graduates and general public might keep themselves informed thereof.

2. That the Association approves of the general principles of reorganization set forth in the report of the committee on University Reorganization adopted by the Toronto Branch of the University of Toronto Alumni Association on November the 20th, 1905, and believes that it is in the best interests of the University that the general control over all University affairs should be centralized in a Board of Governors limited in numbers and independent in action.

3. That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of the University of Toronto Commission, and to the Secretary of the Toronto Branch of the Alumni Association.

4. That the President of the Association, the Rev. R. W. Ross, be authorized to represent the Association before the Commission for the purpose of presenting the said resolutions.

R. L. McKINNON,
Secretary.

ALGOMA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

1. That in the opinion of this association, a Board of Trustees should be appointed, who should have entire charge of the financial and educational conduct of the University, a majority of whom should be appointed from the alumni of the University.

2. That all appointments to the teaching staff should be made by the trustees on the recommendation of the principal of the institution to which the appointment is made.

3. That the Government should strengthen the hands of the trustees financially by providing a much more liberal endowment such as will render impossible the recurring deficits, and provide a fund for necessary expansion; and further, that some plan be adopted that will attract the benefactions of private individuals and will emphasize the need of more active support in all matters affecting the general usefulness of a great Provincial University.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Report of the Special Committee of the University of Toronto Club of New York City, appointed to consider the proposed reorganization of the University of Toronto.

The special committee, consisting of the undersigned members present at its deliberation, was unanimous in the opinion that representations which should be made to the Commission should relate to questions of principle, and should in the main be of a general nature. The recommendations which are made below relate mainly to two problems which seem to present themselves for solution at this time, namely:

(1) To determine in what way the Provincial Government, may, with the best results, exercise the control over the University, which it has, and must retain.

(2) To determine the most efficient means for directing the purely educational policy of the University.

The opinion of the committee is that the best interests of the University would be served if the entire Government control of the financial and general policy of the University were delegated to a Board of Trustees, a majority of whose members should be appointed by the Government, and one of whose members should be the President of the University; that the alumni of the University should be allowed to elect a number of members of this Board of Trustees; but that, except the President of the University, no person giving instruction in the University should be eligible for membership in the Board of Trustees.

The committee is of the opinion that the educational policy of the University should be directed by a Senate or University Council composed of representatives of the various Faculties and Federated Colleges of the alumni, and of the High School teachers, and having the President of the University as its chairman, and that all legislation of the Senate be subject to veto by the Board of Trustees.

Reform of the organization of the Government of the University of Toronto seems necessary in the following particulars:

(1) The membership of the legislative bodies should be as small as is consistent with the efficient performance of their duties.

(2) Great care should be taken to define the responsibilities of these bodies, and also those of all officers of the University.

(3) Any body or any officer who is made responsible for any part of the University Government should be unmistakably clothed with authority sufficient for the carrying out of its or his policy.

(4) The proceedings and votes of both of the legislative bodies of the University should be open to inspection by any elector of the Province of Ontario.

W. F. CHAPPELL.
R. A. HENDERSON.
W. J. G. VANSTON.
G. H. LING,

Chairman.

RECOMMENDATION OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A committee composed of Dr. Burwash, Messrs. Embree, Thompson, Burt and Hagerty representing the College and High School Department of the Ontario Educational Association, met on Dec. 2nd. in Victoria College to consider suggestions relating to High Schools to be laid before the University Commission. The following points were decided on:—

REPRESENTATION IN SENATE.

1. That the representation of High School teachers in the Senate be doubled proportionately.

This practically seconds the recommendation of the Toronto Alumni in favor of leaving the representation at two in the event of cutting down the Senate to half its present size.

2. That before the election of High School representatives regular nominations be made, requiring the signatures of at least ten persons qualified to vote.

3. That the travelling expenses of all members of the Senate who do not reside in Toronto be paid by the authorities.

PROVINCIAL MATRICULATION BOARD.

The committee decided not to trouble the Commission about such academic matters as the standard of admission, but recommended as follows:—

“That a Provincial Matriculation Board of ten be established, to have initiative powers of control over the curriculum for matriculation into all the Chartered Universities of the province, five to be named by the Universities, and five to be elected from High School teachers, at the annual meeting of the College and High School Department of the Ontario Educational Association, this board to report to the several governing bodies of the Universities for a final ratification of its decisions.”

The opinion of the committee with regard to the appointment of examiners was that it should be left to any consultative council that might be adopted by the Education Department.

ALUMNI AND UNIVERSITY.

The following resolution was adopted by the committee:

“That an officer be appointed by the University, whose duty it shall be to bring the alumni into closer touch with the University with regard to all University public functions and exercises, to keep the alumni informed

of all matters affecting the welfare of the University and to promote the interests of graduates in every legitimate way."

PEDAGOGY.

"That it would be in the interests of education if a chair of pedagogy were established in Toronto University."

STUDENT INTERESTS.

To the University Commission:

GENTLEMEN,—The committee of students which met with you last term re University conditions met separately on Monday afternoon at University College and beg to present to you the following report:

1. It is their unanimous opinion that each College or Faculty should look after its own discipline in affairs that do not affect other Colleges or Faculties.

2. They think that the best interests of the University would be served by making the payment of Athletic fees compulsory, as is the case with library fees at the present time; said fees to give member privileges of the campus and admission to Inter-Collegiate games of football and hockey. In this connection a Medical Athletic Examiner should be appointed to advise incoming students as to the line of athletics they should follow, and to encourage them to take daily exercise.

G. ERNEST TRUEMAN,
Secretary.

TORONTO, Jan. 17th, 1906.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TORONTO, January 18, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the University of Toronto Commission:

GENTLEMEN,—As representatives of the technical Education Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, we assure you that we are alive to the fact that the question of the relation between our Provincial University and the industrial life of this province is one of great and growing importance.

Canadian industries are in process of rapid extension; they are developing from small to large institutions, and are exhibiting features of specialization common to all large undertakings.

Yet, as a manufacturing country, Canada is in her infancy. Her immense and varied natural resources are largely undeveloped. Her water powers are of almost immeasurable potential value; her wealth in forest, fisheries, minerals and soil is the basis for many new and larger industries. The scientific utilization and preservation of these resources means everything for the future of the country, and it is very necessary that our edu-

cational institutions should be equipped to answer the country's educational needs.

In presenting to you our views in this regard we will not confine our observations to the question immediately before you of University organization, but will also refer to some broader aspects of our educational problem. As our educational system is co-ordinated this will make our position clearer.

One of the great phases of our educational problem is to know just what the country wants educationally. We believe that in addition to a cultural course of studies of the highest excellence, the country also demands a training for its young men and women that will best aid the people in exploiting their varied natural wealth. Technical education rightly defined, is therefore a matter of pressing general interest affecting not any class in particular, but all classes. Thus far measures taken to extend technical education have been more or less spasmodic and tentative. It is now time for those in authority to act.

In securing skilled help, the Canadian manufacturer is often at a disadvantage. The Alien Labor Act prohibits the importation of men from the United States, and because of differences in business methods and machinery Europeans are not usually so satisfactory as Americans. This, is more true of some than of other industries.

Further, because of the incompleteness of our own system of education, thousands of young men in fitting themselves for business are compelled to resort to foreign correspondence schools for instruction. The joint Committee of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Montreal Board of Trade estimated that from that city alone over \$100,000 annually was paid into foreign correspondence schools. A similar condition probably exists in Toronto and elsewhere in Canada. The large classes in attendance at Business College, Y.M.C.A. educational courses, and the like, further emphasize the fact that our educational institutions might be of greater public benefit.

As regards details of educational policy, the views of business men doubtless diverge widely. Yet, we believe that they are a unit as to the importance of more or less utilitarian studies for Canadian boys.

While Educationalists themselves still differ as to what is the most desirable training, the existing demands of modern industrial life are themselves gradually bringing about some of the desired changes. There appears for example, to be developing a new form of secondary school, just as there would seem to be growing up a modern type of University which has not yet assumed definite form. The modified form of secondary education and the modern type of University appear to have come in answer to the broad demand that educational institutions shall meet the necessities of their respective localities.

We do not believe that a University should become a series of trade schools. On the other hand if our educational institutions are to reflect the local needs, we can go so far as to say that in this country we can have no Oxford type of University, for some time to come, for with very few exceptions all our men students pass through the University with the intention of fitting themselves for some bread-winning occupation.

To illustrate ways in which we think that the University might be of still greater help than at present to the industrial classes at large, and widen its influence, we mention these possibilities:—

(1) In the first place, provision for laboratory facilities for men who are not regular students would be of considerable value. It would permit

of our industries having in this important respect the benefit of the supervision and inspiration of the professorial staff.

Of a somewhat similar nature would be provision for industrial employees, who have shown that they possess special ability and are seeking to carry on industrial experiments. At present, such men have no adequate facilities.

(2) The extension of the system of local lectures in industrial centres might also become of great value. We have in mind a system somewhat similar to that now carried on in connection with mining and dairying. Many manufacturers would be willing to co-operate in giving access to their factories, and where the instruction related to natural resources the lectures should be adapted to the district.

(3) The summer vacation and evenings afford additional opportunity for increasing the usefulness of the university plant, buildings, laboratories and technical equipment. A progressive University policy should be framed with due regard to these vacant periods.

(4) Museum facilities is another matter of great importance. We believe that Federal and Provincial authorities should undertake a thorough organization of museums with the object of adequately displaying our natural resources; an interchange of exhibits should be arranged from time to time accompanied with occasional lectures or courses of lectures by our public officials and University experts. In such a work the University, by its own museum and specialized knowledge, should become an important link in the chain.

We think that the University as the head of the educational institutions of the Province, should direct in greater measure than at present the course of technical and commercial education, higher and lower.

We find it difficult, however, to come to a clear understanding of what the University really is. The older and newer tendencies with regard to University organization and work seem still in conflict. At present the University seems to us to be a loose federation of technical and professional schools. We are not aware that there are any general conditions constituting a basis or reflecting a principle according to which any technical or other school may enter and form a part of the real Cultural University. Without desiring to reduce the prominence given to cultural work in University instruction, we think it advisable for you to determine as definitely as possible the organic relation of the various federated branches to the cultural heart of the University. This would help greatly in clarifying the organization of technical instruction, and assist in co-ordinating this instruction as carried on by higher and lower schools, and of preventing overlapping. In this way, the country would know better what technical instruction to expect of our University, and in the end of each grade of school as well.

A well defined and authoritative attitude on the part of the University would be all the more helpful, particularly because in this country the Universities themselves may be said to be leading the movement in the direction of more ample technical education. We trust this movement will receive fitting direction and support not merely within the University, but throughout our whole school system. For from the point of view of the business man much of our primary and secondary education has proven to be too diffuse and lacking in thoroughness.

In mentioning these facts we do not wish to be understood as undervaluing cultural studies or even as suggesting their elimination from practical courses of study. Indeed, a few of the specialized departments of the

University, such as Engineering, appear to us as purely technical schools, and not showing as great regard for cultural studies as one would expect from University Departments. In this connection, we think the School of Science should form an integral part of the University; also that within prescribed limits the policy of giving options in studies seems calculated to aid in adapting University studies to the technical needs of the country.

Your Commission represents the first Commission of its kind in this country, and as your Chairman is especially identified with business affairs, we feel that the country at large will expect that the educational demands of modern business in so far as they are affected by University Organization will have received due consideration. Your findings in respect to technical education will constitute the first authoritative pronouncement on the subject, and will be looked to as a precedent by the whole country.

In conclusion, we beg to express our full sympathy with the policy of the University of Toronto in giving technical training to its students, and to assure you further of our belief that the needs of the country warrant the inauguration of a still more extended policy of technical training such as is called for by the great and varied development of our Province and of the Dominion.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

S. MORLEY WICKETT,
Chairman.

J. F. M. STEWART,
Secretary.

TORONTO, January 19, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honor to appear before you to-day as representatives of the Technical Education Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. We wish to assure you that we realize the importance of the relations existing between our Provincial University and the industrial life of our Province, and further, that Canadian industrial interests are taking an increasingly active interest in the question of industrial education.

Canadian industries are in process of extension; they are developing from small to large institutions and specialization is becoming much more marked, hence there is each year a much greater necessity for technical training.

We are satisfied that the findings of your Commission so far as they influence the attitude of the University of Toronto to technical education, will be of great moment to the whole country. You represent, we believe, the first Canadian University Commission of its kind, and, your Chairman being especially identified with business affairs, the country will expect that the requirements of modern business, in so far as they are affected by University organization, will have received due consideration.

As far as regards details of educational policy you would probably hear most divergent views among business men. Notwithstanding this, business men, we believe, are a unit as to the importance of more or less utilitarian studies in the course of education for Canadian boys. As for ourselves we recognize that a University should not attempt to meet all the requirements of the manufacturer; trade schools are necessary for that.

It may not be out of place for us to remark that there seems to be developing a modern type of University, which has not yet assumed definite form. Educationalists themselves still appear to differ as to what its scope should

be. The modern type of University seems to be growing up in answer to the demand that educational institutions shall meet the necessities of their respective localities. We express the hope that this aspect of the question will receive your consideration.

As we see it, the University of Toronto has come to be of late years in large measure a federation of professional schools, the definite relation of which to the cultural heart of the University has never been defined. It would appear that the Departments of Agriculture, Engineering and Applied Science as they exist are in effect Technical Schools, and that some of the specialized courses of the University approach the same position. We would suggest, therefore, that the attitude of the University in this connection be clearly defined.

We wish to express our entire sympathy with the policy of the University of Toronto in giving technical training to its students, and further, to assure you of our belief that the public would support the inauguration of a much more extended policy of technical training such as the great and varied development of our Dominion calls for.

Signed on behalf of the Technical Education Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. F. M. STEWART,
Secretary.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

TORONTO, Feb. 2, 1906.

Dear Mr. FLAVELLE,—I do not wish to appear formally before the University Commission and take up their valuable time, but thought I would take the liberty of dropping a line to you with a few ideas which have been in my mind for sometime and of which you would be able to judge. I have no suggestion to make about the manner of government as I believe this is being very thoroughly thrashed out by the Alumni Association and other bodies. The views I had were rather with reference to the University work and are as follows:

In the first place, that while the subjects which ordinarily form what is known as the Arts course at the University, should occupy the premier position in the University, and really be the heart of the institution, yet the University should endeavor to cover the field of advanced specialized instruction in technical subjects as well. If it does not do so, it will be necessary for independent institutions to be developed. These cannot be maintained or inaugurated as economically as in one large University scheme and it will mean that they will be calling for support from private persons and from the Government and dividing the support which should go to the large University. If the University were to the front in developing these specialized courses of instruction there would be no necessity for the institution of such separate private schools in the higher branches of technical instruction.

The second thought is that in the technical branches of the University such as I have described, literary and arts subjects should occupy a prominent place. I think it is essential in the lower grades of technical education that this instruction should be given without too much insistence upon a knowledge of English and other literary subjects, but when it comes to the

higher branches, when a graduate becomes a University man, I feel strongly that it should be necessary for him to take at least a four years' course and that during that course he shall give considerable time to literary and arts subjects.

My next idea is that it seems far from right that the University with its splendid organization, its extensive buildings and valuable equipment in scientific branches should be operated for only six months in the year. As a business proposition it seems like poor economy. I strongly believe that the University's influence in the community would be greatly strengthened if regular summer courses were arranged with as much attention to making them successful as the winter courses. Whether these summer courses should lead to a degree or not depends on the policy of the University and the method of organizing these summer sessions; but the important point is that the valuable organization and equipment should not stand idle for half of the year, but should be operated in such a way as to confer benefits on many who cannot avail themselves of the winter course. I would even go farther and advocate that arrangements be made for certain lectures and the operation of certain departments in night courses at certain seasons of the year. This could be arranged with practically no additional expense and yet would increase the range of usefulness of the University materially.

I have much pleasure in laying these few ideas before you trusting that if they commend themselves to you in any particular, you may be able to make use of them.

Yours very truly,

T. H. RUSSELL.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

By His Honour Judge Hodgins.

This question of University Education should be viewed in two aspects, or should be considered as divisible into two departments.

1. A University, as the name implies, may be defined as the place or institution for studying and acquiring "universal knowledge."

2. A college may be defined as the place or institution where certain branches of knowledge are taught, so as to equip men for the activities of life, by developing and stimulating their mental powers in literary, scientific or philosophic studies or subjects.

These definitions suggest a division of intellectual labour. The teaching and training in the fundamental and general details of knowledge seem to be the appropriate function of the colleges, while the study of what may be called the higher departments of knowledge, or to adopt the more modern term, research, seems to be the appropriate function of a University.

To discover, and to teach, are distinct gifts, and distinct functions, and are not commonly found in the same person. Thus the teacher who spends the working hours of his day in dispensing his existing knowledge to all comers is unlikely to have either leisure or energy for new experiments or the investigation or acquisition of new branches.

Cardinal Newman in his work on "University Education" says: "There are other institutions, far more suited to act as instruments of stimulating philosophical enquiry and extending the boundaries of our knowledge than

a University. Such for instance are the literary and scientific 'Academies,' which are so celebrated in Italy and France, and which have frequently been connected with universities as committees, or, as it were, congregations or delegacies subordinate to them."

He then quotes a European authority who says: "It is not that there is any real (*véritable*) opposition between the spirit of the Academies, and that of the Universities; it is only different aims (*vues*.) The universities are established to teach the sciences to the senior students who desire a finished education (*former*;) the Academies suggest that new discoveries be made in the field of the sciences. The universities of Italy have supplied (*fourni*) the subjects which give honour to the Academies; and these have given to the universities the Professors who have filled the chairs with the greatest distinction."

Research, discovery, invention and the search after truth must be prosecuted and discovered in seclusion and quiet. The greatest thinkers have been too intent on their subject to admit of interruption and have more or less shunned the lecture room of the College. The great discoveries in science, in chemistry and electricity or exhaustive philosophic investigations were not made in the lecture rooms of Colleges or Universities. And so while teaching involves external, active and continuous engagements, the natural home for research, experiment and speculation, is retirement.

But as a stimulus to University research study there should be occasional lectures delivered in the University on subjects appropriate to research and experiments to be selected by those whose expert knowledge and experience appropriately qualify them for such duty of selection.

And to these appropriate subjects, might also be added lectures on Constitutional Law dealing with the general principles of the British system of government, the Imperial relations to the Colonies, both self-governing and Crown colonies, and the Colonial relations of each to the Empire, and the status of self-governing Colonies as nation-communities within the Empire.

Also lectures on International Law and the right to Treaty-making powers by the self-governing Colonies respecting commercial and other interests with foreign sovereignties, subject to the veto of the Imperial government as in the case of the former East India Company and the present Government of India. And more especially the right of Canada to be a free and assenting nation-community to diplomatic negotiations and treaties affecting her national and commercial relations with the United States.

Taught as I have been by my investigations and reports on the past dealings of the Executive government of Upper Canada, and of the former Province of Canada and of Ontario with the University, I am in favour of a dissolution of the controlling relations of the Government over the University, except in such educational matters as effect the other subordinate Public Educational Institutions. And as an essential condition to such dissolution, there should be a liberal land endowment granted for the efficient maintenance of the University and the Colleges, out of the abundant and rich agricultural landed wealth of Ontario. In one of the reports on the claims of the University respecting its assets and endowments which I had the honour of presenting to the Senate in 1895 and printed by order of the Legislative Assembly (Ontario Sessional Paper No. 74.) it was stated: "The Province has partially drawn upon its great landed wealth, which is estimated to consist of 120,000,000 acres, for the support of its Public Schools; has given liberal land grants in aid of Railways; and it can out of the same landed wealth readily do the same for the more efficient support and aid of

its University. And, as affirmed in the Legislative Committee on Education in the session of 1833, "how can the waste lands of the Crown be more usefully disposed of, than in promoting Public Instruction, and in establishing beneficial Institutions?"

An extract from an old statute of Upper Canada. 1 George IV., Chapter 2, (1820) may be interesting as relating to the history of the University.

"That whenever any university shall be organized, and in operation as a seminary in this Province, and in conformity to the Rules and Statutes of similar institutions in Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or person administering the government of this Province for the time being, to declare by Proclamation the tract of land appendant to such University, and whereupon the same is situated, to be a town or township, by such name as to him shall seem meet, and that such town or township, so constituted, shall be represented by one member. Provided always, nevertheless, that no person shall be permitted to vote at any such election for a Member to represent the said university in Parliament who, besides the qualifications now by law required, shall not also be entitled to vote in the Convocation of the said university."

THE ARTS COLLEGE.

To the University Commission:

This paper is an attempt to describe the function and to suggest the possibilities of the Arts College in our University system. To say that its function is culture is only to restate the problem. For if it be conceded that culture in its essence is a quality, what is that elusive quality which we all recognize when we see it, which we detect in men who have never known University life and the absence of which we regret in many sound scholars? To attempt to define it requires some hardihood, but it is only fair to demand of the writer what sense he gives to this sorely abused word.

Intimate contact with larger activities and with larger men than ourselves, accidental acquaintance with great books, many episodes in our own personal lives bring to us a sudden sense of growth and permanent addition to life. We call it enlargement of outlook or vision. If we reflect that all men do not equally feel this, we hold a clue which may possibly carry us to the object of our search. For what is more common than the man who has seen the world, who is a walking Baedeker, but who is in no sense enlarged by his experience? He is like a dictionary—the subject changes too rapidly. It is what we take with us that makes travel profitable. A process of comparison sets up, a readjustment of ideas; we are disabused of preconceptions: our human sympathies are deepened: the past is vitalized in the present: a powerful disintegration and reconstruction begin; a sense is awakened of the ebb and flow of time, of world-movement, of a vaster issue in human affairs. All this requires a previous basis of knowledge, and yet knowledge is not of the essence of it. This fugitive essence posits knowledge, but does not consist in knowledge. Often, indeed, is our experience the same in meeting many a university graduate, many an accomplished scholar, of whom it may be said:

"Er hat die Theile in seiner Hand.
Fehlt leider nur das geistige Band."

Now let us turn again to the man who, having had no academic advantages, yet impresses many a highly-trained university man with a sense of power and outlook, in his own world, greater than that he himself possesses. This is no unique situation. Not seldom the university man is right in his consciousness of inferiority. But this is equally the feeling of the other. To himself he is the inferior man. He regrets his lack of university training, and places upon it a value that the university man is often at a loss to understand. What he feels is really this—the eccentricities in his judgments, the uncertainty of his knowledge, the serious gaps in it. He has become conscious that there is a great body of opinion, a world of ideas, which have had an age-long sifting of debate and experience, in which the university man moves, or appears to move, with wholly unconscious familiarity. Ever and anon he finds himself taking up, in a misplaced enthusiasm, ideas long since outworn or exploded. He turns down many a cul-de-sac. He may finally become timorous of his own essential strength, and fail to see that the defect of his own quality is really less serious than that of the university man's. For the badly-trained university man and the intellectual blasé alike rank lower in the scale than the naïve thinker. But he is under no illusion in his estimate of the value of a true academic training, and in truth he better embodies its essence than does many a fire-new system of university instruction.

We are on solid ground then if we find the essence of culture on its intellectual side to lie in a reasoned survey, based upon as wide and as deep a foundation of knowledge as the years of university life will permit. The knowledge is only the means, the survey and outlook are the end. Whatever is sacrificed to necessity their relative position must be maintained.

Frequently in the academic world we hear men opposing "specialization" and advocating the merits of a "general" course. Their conception of either is wholly alien to culture. Culture demands that a man properly trained shall have been immersed in a great subject, possessing the qualities of greatness and universality—a subject great for all time and all civilized peoples. Now it would be idle to deny these qualities to pure mathematics and pure science, yet it is incontestable that they lack something. The highest type of man exclusively trained in either is undoubtedly a cultured man, but he may be essentially a stranger in the human family. It is a just instinct, then, which confines *liberal* culture to the "humanities." We cannot make ourselves over again, progress cannot be detached from past or present, and progress is ultimately moral in the widest sense of the word. The higher life of a people is on the intellectual side anchored in liberal culture.

Here is the greatest problem in the educational world. Yet in America it is only now that we are beginning to ask what liberal education really is and what it does. Two powerful forces are at work to obscure the question of liberal culture, commercial and industrial development and the vast growth of scientific activity. They are at bottom alike in that they are both material, and certainly much scientific activity aims at immediate ends. *A certain inhumanity attaches to scientific study in contrast with even pure mathematics. Liberal education, however, has no immediate end. Its end is social service. These are platitudes but when they are at times openly derided in the academic world it is proper to insist upon them. The writer wishes to contend that our university system contains within it possibilities of organization that will make it a great object-lesson. We have

* It is a subtle instinct that has for centuries included pure mathematics in "arts". This has always been the natural affinity of the mathematician.

almost unconsciously stumbled upon the solution. It lies at our feet in these arts colleges grouped about a centre of university instruction.

The absorption of University College in the University whether partial or complete would simply intensify the certain dangers threatening our higher life in the vast material development immediately awaiting us. For the system of affiliation has predetermined the type to which our University must conform. It must be American. We need not regret this. Yet in the general activities of these splendid workshops the very conception of liberal education tends to be forgotten unless reinforced by tradition. Only recently the president of a great American university, in a commencement address, congratulated his audience that among the hundreds of "courses" "offered" in that institution culture had no place.

But the absorption of the College would do more than obscure the conception of liberal culture. It would go far toward rendering it impossible. We forget that what these young men do for themselves is not less important than what we do for them. Their corporate life is an absolutely essential element in their training. A limit in numbers is soon reached beyond which the corporate life cannot develop. The Greek Letter Societies, the class organizations against which the President of Harvard protests, while disintegrating forces in our American universities, are yet blind attempts to supply a vital need. To foster a common life is a first necessity in any plan of university organization. Our system exquisitely tends to avoid as well the parish spirit of the isolated college as the cosmopolitanism of the vast university. It is open to extension as numbers increase. President Harper, shortly before his death, said "What we need to-day is not a smaller number of colleges, but a greater number. I predict that in the years to come the number of small colleges will be infinitely multiplied. There will be a closer association of the colleges of a denomination or a state or a district and a closer relationship between such a group and the university." It was apparently not hidden from him that a certain vital element in culture was inherently lacking to a university of his type. His mind was working towards some loose federation of colleges, but in Toronto we have our colleges on the ground. Never surely was a greater tribute paid by a man of affairs to the genius of collegiate life than in the remarkable bequest of Cecil Rhodes. But no one perhaps has sounded the power of the college ideal more deeply than Newman. Let an unfriendly critic speak. "The Oxford Colleges," he says to his co-religionists, "have done little more than bring youths together in large numbers. These institutions with miserable deformities on the side of morals, with a hollow profession of Christianity and a heathen code of ethics,—I say at least they can boast of a succession of heroes and statesmen, of literary men and philosophers, of men conspicuous for great national virtues, for habits of business, for knowledge of life, for practical judgment, for cultivated tastes, for accomplishments, who have made England what it is—able to subdue the earth and to domineer over Catholics." It is an easy retort that England made Oxford. But the Cardinal's statement is more profoundly true.

But let us look more closely at the system we already have. It is no subject for regret that Trinity and Victoria are "denominational" colleges. A purely state institution cannot, as yet, in any country, stand for the whole ideal of liberal culture, and much less, it may be freely conceded, a "denominational" college. It is not necessary to argue this latter statement. All reflecting men understand the issues involved, even if they do not agree upon the ideal of culture. Liberal culture is grace and power and outlook and tolerance, but it is also much more than these—it is emotion and duty and

high purpose. Political and social philosophy, which ought to form the very crown of liberal intellectual discipline, will illuminate the past, will explain the forces at work in government and society, but will never supply duty or transcendental motive. We owe more than can be expressed to the idealism which maintains these colleges—a self-imposed burden. It means that in the frankly material West this young country is dimly feeling its way back to a survey of life as a whole and to a recognition of its profoundly religious character. The system of our University is as interesting a spectacle in its way as the striking movement in Canada towards union of the churches. We cannot forecast how this new-world society will define religion. We may leave that to the future and congratulate ourselves that culture—the higher training of our young men—is safer with these colleges than with either church or state.

But we have not exhausted the possibilities of our system. It is highly important to remember that our University lacks the great spur of competition. It is in the essence of our situation that for long years to come the University will suffer from inbreeding and provincialism. Rivalry between the arts colleges will in a very great measure provide this vital need of competition and keep a soul in the system. After all, the prime concern of the University is not money, buildings or organization but appointments and men. No personal activity of any University president can ever operate so continuously and so powerfully as this principle of competition, if only it can be set free.

Next to the tutorial work, nothing in the system of Oxford and Cambridge is more interesting to a Canadian than their open system of lectures. The writer is ignorant of the motives which led to it or what defects it may contain in the working. At any rate from having been partial it has been made complete, and it appears to be a fine illustration of the largeness typical of the English temper. Some years ago we made what at the time appeared to some a beginning. The course, however, upon which we entered and to some extent followed up was not freedom but *interchange* of lectures. Much may be said for this. It conserves forces and allows lecturers to develop on special lines. But it is the very death of competition, and, considering the interests of liberal education as a whole, it is to be feared that it tends to over specialization in the lecturers themselves.

What we seem to need is not merely interchange of lectures, but a frankly open system. If it be argued on the one hand that this will allow the denominational college to profit by what they do not pay for, or on the other hand, that, (considering the prestige of the state college and the danger of losing students), the competition is unfair for the denominational colleges, it is obvious that these objections are mutually destructive and that they leave the principle intact. Let us, however, be fair to the sister colleges. Hostility to the suggestion would naturally be the first attitude of every devoted servant of these bodies. But is such a fear well founded?

We must admit the greater prestige of University College as a force tending to draw students from the other colleges. But this is neither increased nor diminished by competition itself. It is helped or minimized in proportion as the other colleges aim at the same excellence as the state college in the staff that they employ; but the handicap of prestige will persist. The idea to be grasped is that quality not quantity in the staff is the essence of this competition, and that, after all, is the very thing that the members of these colleges in their hearts desire, while at the same time they feel it to be an inherent difficulty of a denominational college working in an isolated position. Also it is what University College should, from

purely selfish motives, most earnestly desire to see maintained and increased in its rivals. Moreover, the question of numbers of students will year by year become of less importance. Victoria is even now in a position of distinct advantage as compared with University College, in that she could adopt the policy of some Oxford Colleges and begin to pick her students. This opportunity will come to Trinity. It can never come to the state college, without the co-operation of its rivals.

If the other colleges only realized it, it is open to them, by limiting their activities and concentrating them upon the more incontestable subjects of culture, to bring to the actual proof their ability to turn out men of greater power than the state college, where an ideal completeness in the range of subject must necessarily obtain, in many ways to its own detriment. These colleges might well allow the conflict of studies to be fought out by others at their own expense.

The writer then would earnestly suggest to your Commission that it scrutinize this English system and, if it appear sound, incorporate in its recommendations to the Government the principle of an "open door" in lectures, without encumbering it with difficulties in the way of fees.

But it will be possible to go too far. The principle should not be extended to *pass* lectures. Numbers alone render this impossible without some restriction, and the mere whims of inexperienced students would have too much scope. We would suggest that it be applied only to honour students, and perhaps as a commencement to lectures of the third and fourth year.

The results would surely be wholesome. Initial fears would be replaced by a generous rivalry. There is, moreover, a growing tendency in the University to destroy one of its noblest traditions—an excellence which we share in common with the Scotch universities—to attempt at securing a merely mechanical control of our students. This is the profound weakness of American higher education. At the apex the graduate "seminars" tend, (we are merely describing a tendency), to become workshops for accumulating material for the director's personal use as a scientific investigator. Men leave them with intense and narrow enthusiasms to engage in collegiate work. Here they have an extremely free hand with what they wish to teach. The fate of their students is left entirely to their personal discretion. Men distinguished in the literary and scientific world will be found painfully marking their students' "recitations" day by day. Their position in their college depends largely upon their popularity with their students. Nothing is more "popular" with students treated in this fashion than "passing" their examinations. It is obvious that, unless the professor is a robust type of man, this must react upon his standards. The "open door" in lectures will carry us beyond this danger.

Happily it is not an alternative between the absolute freedom of the Scottish student and the childish supervision to which the American youth is subjected. Moral is better than intellectual control. We are awakening in America to the value of the tutorial idea, the inspiring force in Oxford. It has its weaknesses: a certain sophistical cleverness attaches to some of the work and much of it is as undigested as lectures are by the same type of student. But on the whole there is no such discipline. It is the flower of centuries of experience. Let us hope that with all our Western self-sufficiency we shall take what is good wherever we find it. This will complete the larger features of the college training—the common life of the men, the fine intimacies of student and tutor and the culture discipline, based on one of the great subjects of human interest which focusses and gives meaning to all other subjects pursued by the student.

Again, as we have already said, the intellectual discipline for liberal culture demands that the subjects shall be great and that they shall have the character of universality. One thing Oxford knows well, the value of great books. If literature, for example, were taught on this continent as it is in Oxford, it would not be left to the idiosyncracies of a college lecturer to substitute for Shakespeare or Milton or Plato and Aristotle books in which he might have a temporary interest. Lecturers will come and go, they will be good, bad and mediocre, but they cannot spoil the great books or at least prevent them from being read. The same thing applies to history and philosophy which are, after all, the very life of liberal training. We are very human. This complex of colleges, the wholesome necessity of producing conviction before making change, will keep in sober check the vagaries of pedantry and ill-balanced enthusiasm.

How far actual conditions in these colleges of ours fall short of this conception of intellectual culture no one feels more keenly than the writer. It is to be feared that to an intelligent foreigner our colleges would appear, at first sight, simply schools of elementary language-training. For this the chaotic condition of our secondary system is as responsible as our unseemly greed for students. Some fundamental action must soon be taken, but the whole question will not be worked out in our time. The greatest hope of solution, however, lies with the colleges themselves. They present a constant challenge to each other to prove ideals by results.

We need not be Draconian in our college ideal nor make too much of the anomalies in our system. The writer's ideal does not require that University College should have its own purse and governing board. But it should have the same general form as the other colleges, its own President, building, internal control and its own residence, if the time is ripe. The one great argument for a more complete separation from direct state control than the University itself has is that State institutions are inherently weak in public spirit and political interest. The American State University will hardly develop an Eliot, a Hadley, a Schurman. (In saying this the writer fully accepts the principle that the University belongs to our people and must be administered for the whole people). Further than this, it is of paramount importance that University College have its own tuition in history, philosophy and, we should say, in elementary economics. As for Spanish and Italian, these are small anomalies to which practical considerations will make additions as the years go by.

The corporate idea could be extended in other ways, as for example, to the students in pure science some 150 in number, who are actually less connected with the colleges than students of "household science." Could not also some sort of collegiate form be given to our women students, now that we have begun residences for them? There is no doubt to the mind of the writer and of most of his colleagues, he believes, that co-education is not the final word in the education of women.

We have caught the genius of our college system if we realize that its possibilities are not less than the burden immediately laid upon it, to carry our people safely through the vast material prosperity awaiting us, to foster our higher life, to furnish wealth with noble interests and ambitions, to kindle the spirit of citizenship, to rescue democracy from the spirit of the crowd, to check the hypnotic influence of the vagrant ideal, to hold out proper aims to government, to give grace to a raw civilization, to plead the beauty, the dignity and solemnity of life, in short to create "the soul of a people." In an old country, such as our motherland, schools and colleges perplexed as they are beginning to be in method, yet agree in some sort as

to the *kind* of boy or man they would produce. It must be said with regret that in educational circles, the first note of this function of education has yet to be heard in Canada. We have no Canadian ideal. Who can describe the Canadian as he is, much less as we would have him be? Countless other forces will contribute, but the sober truth is that there is no greater force than such a university as ours, if once vitalized.

But a few moments ago the writer met with the following passage in the Chicago University Record of October, 1905, p. 68:—

THE JUNIOR COLLEGES.—For purposes of administration, instruction, and personal association the work of the first two undergraduate years is organized in eight Junior Colleges, known specifically as: Arts College (men), Arts College (women), Literature College (men), Literature College (women), Philosophy College (men), Philosophy College (women), Science College (men), and Science College (women).

W. S. MILNER.

POST-GRADUATE WORK.

TORONTO, Feb. 3, 1906.

REV. CANON CODY, D.D.,
Toronto.

MY DEAR DR. CODY,—Permit me through you to present the following considerations and suggestions to the University Commission.

1. At the present time we have no University in Ontario or Canada which can compare in post-graduate work with such institutions as Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Clark or Chicago. As things are, almost all Canadian graduates who desire to take Ph.D. courses are compelled to leave Canada to get them. The number of such men must be large for though McMaster graduated her first Arts class in 1894 already 29 of her graduates have gone abroad to pursue post-graduate work. Many of these men never return. The lack of a genuine University doing strong post-graduate work is surely little to our credit and greatly to our loss.

• It seems to me that this is the most immediate and pressing need of the whole University situation to-day. And I suppose we should all agree that no University in Canada should feel under more urgent obligation to meet that need than Toronto, as none, I am persuaded is more easily able to meet it under wise organization.

2. The expense of thoroughly organized Ph.D. courses is no doubt very great. The need is so manifest that in my judgment the Government would be warranted in voting whatever may be necessary. But we are all aware that there are many in the community who look with disfavor upon anything like generosity toward the University and one can understand how the Government might shrink from such a large undertaking. Under the circumstances the first duty would be to make the wisest possible use of the means already at the University's disposal. That, I feel certain, is not being done to-day.

3. For the undergraduate work, under the present curriculum, is enormously and unnecessarily expensive. It is so highly specialized that we have practically half a dozen or more almost distinct colleges—e.g., a Classical, Modern Languages, Mathematical, Philosophical, etc. Many of

these classes are doubtless small, and the smaller the classes the more expensive the teaching. Reorganization of the undergraduate curriculum in the direction of a general course that would at once furnish a broad liberal culture for which the B.A. degree really should stand, and provide a proper basis for the best specialist work in post-graduate courses, would save much money and give better educational results. For early specialism tends to narrowness. It does not make for the allround culture of the faculties that a genuine education seeks. It is precisely in this symmetrical development of the whole man that University training has been superior to the education obtained in business. The ideal education is that which first disciplines all the faculties, widens the outlook, gives an introduction to the great departments of knowledge with some clear view of their inter-relations and of the underlying unities, and which then tunes the whole strength of the mind thus disciplined and informed to the mastery of some special subject. The general training is really necessary for the best specialization. Many an early specialist finds himself hampered in his higher work by the lack of the broader education in his undergraduate course.

The specialized undergraduate course involves narrowing in two other phases of undergraduate training. For it practically confines the student to a fraction of the whole staff of Professors and to a fraction of the student also. The range and variety of the personal influence brought to bear upon him is greatly lessened. The probability is that to-day the average student of Toronto University does not come into close contact with as many students and professors as the average student does in many Universities with not more than a fourth of the numbers in attendance, and the personal factor in College life is of the first importance.

Educationally the highly specialized course does not justify the increased expense involved.

4. It may be said that in a large institution it would make little difference in expenses to organize on the general course basis because classes would have to be divided on account of their size. There is something to be said along that line, it is true. But probably such duplicated classes would not number more than one fourth or one third of the present special classes. But, as it happens, so far as the Provincial University is concerned, there is ready to hand relief from any such duplication. This would involve a change in the present confederation scheme, doubtless, but that change too is one that could be defended on its own merits. For if the general course plan were adopted, Victoria and Trinity could do the whole of that course with the means now at their disposal or very little addition thereto and their constituencies would probably become more heartily united on such a plan than on the present, which leaves each of them but a fragment, not a whole. University College would also be a college complete in all its parts and the University Faculty proper could give itself undividedly to the post-graduate work. In all these institutions there would be ample accommodation for all undergraduate students and there would be no necessity on the part of the State College (University College) to duplicate classes and incur the expense involved. Each denomination could be trusted to care for its own institution which would on this plan be complete in itself and sufficient for the whole of the undergraduate courses in Arts.

The plan has the following additional advantages:

(1) It guards against the danger of a dead level of uniformity in University Education. Each college would have its own life, ideals and character. There would be a variety of product that would be to the enrichment of the nation.

(2) The graduates of the different Colleges would come together for post-graduate work in the University proper. The competition in that common arena would be the finest sort of stimulus to the various colleges to do the best work in their power.

(3) Along this line, it would be easy to organize the University in such a way that no citizen with strong views on the separation of Church and State need hold aloof or withhold his support, for each denomination could do the whole undergraduate B.A. course in entire independence; while on the other hand the State could retain in its own hands absolutely the government and control of University College and the University. In other words there would be no necessity for denominational leaders, by virtue of their appointment by their own denominations to educational positions, becoming practically possessed of the right to sit on the governing bodies of the State Institution. I take it that all citizens have equal rights in the State University, but that no denomination, as such, has any right of control there. The present Federation scheme is objectionable to the great majority of Baptists on this ground and unless it is modified there is little likelihood of their having anything to do with it.

(4) Thus it would pave the way for a really national University. If the Province should put University College on the proposed basis—i.e., of a College complete in itself and doing all of the work of a general course (with some options) for the B.A. degree—equip the University proper for thorough post-graduate work, and keep these entirely under its own control, we should have a complete national system. The various denominations in their own independent institutions could comfortably parallel the work of University College. Each College would make its own character and reputation and the value of its B.A. degree would be known—a fact that would stimulate to good work much more than the present where the B.A. represents so many different courses and in the case of the Federated institutions, a combination that weakens the sense of responsibility.

To such a plan McMaster could give her influence for the enrichment and equipment of the University with a heartiness that is scarcely possible under present conditions. Other Universities too, outside of Toronto would probably rally around the common University, be content themselves with doing well the B.A. work, and be happy to advise their graduates to pass on to Toronto for their Ph.D. To-day Eastern Ontario looks largely to Queen's; Western Ontario will take a growing interest in the Western at London. Under the plan I propose the different sections and denominations could find in their undergraduate Colleges enough to satisfy local feeling or denominational purpose and in the central University an object of national pride and concern. This surely would mean much for the support which the government from time to time would feel free to grant.

(5) And lastly: the denominational and local Colleges could content themselves with the general Arts course and save themselves from the necessity of ever increasing calls for money such as would be necessary under a competition in specialism and postgraduate work. They would put more strength comparatively on their theological work and their constituencies could put into missions the monies that otherwise would have to be applied to Universities.

Pardon my intruding on your time at such length. The importance of this crisis in our University's history must be my excuse.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. FARMER.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, February 5, 1906.

Secretary University Commission :

MY DEAR SIR,—In conection with the proposed development of the University in the way of systematized post-graduate courses, I beg leave to suggest to the members of the Commission the propriety of the establishment of a group of resident fellowships for the encouragement of advanced study and independent research.

Since it is from the ranks of special students that the great discoverers in science and the leading teachers in literature and art are chiefly drawn, our University is expected to put forth every possible effort to train men who shall be thus qualified to serve the State and the world at large. But the expense of pursuing non-professional studies beyond the term of graduation in arts acts as a deterrent upon the majority of our students. The consequence is that many of our best men are either lost to the cause of fruitful scholarship and progressive research, or go to more favored institutions abroad. Some of the latter class return to Canada, and a few obtain temporary or permanent positions in our own University. The many that remain abroad give their services to the country to which they owe the best part of, or the whole of, their training as specialists.

At our present stage of development and with our present outlook we naturally desire that all our students, whether as graduates or as undergraduates, should receive from ourselves the most essential and effective elements of their education. Study abroad should, of course, be also encouraged; but University of Toronto men naturally desire that it should be sought chiefly as a means of stimulating and broadening the ambitious student, and not of providing him with the training and culture that count most for him as a scholar and citizen. We do not desire that our men of light and leading should either work directly for an outside people or be mainly educated by them. But our brightest students who are resolved to become finished scholars and scientists, and find it financially impossible to go on with their advanced studies here, will continue to resort to foreign institutions, where it is not only financially possible for them to work as they wish, but where inducements to enter upon such work are openly held out to them by the offer of lucrative scholarships.

We cannot do better for our practical guidance than study the plans and methods of the great universities where the training of specialists has been pursued upon an extensive scale. Every such university in America has had a system of scholarships and fellowships, carefully devised and administered. The following is a summary statement of what is offered for the financial assistance of graduate students in ten of the leading American Universities. The term "fellowship" in this table does not designate a "scholarship," unless the latter happens to be of large amount; but in official statements the line is not always closely drawn.

<i>University.</i>	<i>Number of Fellowships.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>
Chicago	70	\$120— \$520
Columbia	26	\$400—\$1,250
Cornell	40	\$300— \$600

<i>University.</i>	<i>Number of Fellowships.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>
Harvard	59	\$200—\$1,000
Johns Hopkins	20	\$500
Michigan	8	\$300— \$500
Pennsylvania	34	\$500— \$600
Princeton	8	\$400— \$600
Yale	16	\$400— \$600
Bryn Mawr	14	\$500— \$525

The total amount expended is not indicated here, but could easily be estimated. For example, Chicago spends yearly \$20,000, Harvard \$31,500, Cornell \$22,000, and Pennsylvania the income from about \$600,000.

An analysis of the regulations governing these fellowships would be instructive as showing the care taken to utilize various kinds of talent, and to cultivate the most productive fields of research.

As the needs of our University in this department are always great and urgent, and the means and facilities now very scanty, it seems reasonable that a working system should be instituted whereby financial encouragement should be extended to our graduate students, when the right man offers himself to do a special work that is worth the doing.

Respectfully,

J. F. McCURDY.

A STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

TORONTO, January 20th, 1906.

Secretary University Commission:

MY DEAR SIR,—Agreeable to a suggestion which I received from Mr. B. E. Walker, I have prepared the following memorandum regarding the formation of a representative Students' Council in connection with the government of the University. Will you kindly place these views at the service of the Commission?

In all matters in which questions of student discipline are involved one of the difficulties which the authorities meet is that there is no representative and responsible body of students to whom they can refer either for information or purposes of negotiation. That is to say, the authorities must always act in their official capacity while the individual students may come to them to discuss questions at issue without being able, as a rule, to speak for anyone but themselves—that is, they are neither representative of student opinion as a whole, nor can they be in any sense responsible for the carrying out of suggestions they may make and which might be acceptable to the authorities.

As a result of this, no matter how careful the President or any other official interviewed may be, the most diverse statements are circulated among students as to the attitude these gentlemen adopt. An example of this was seen in the trouble of '95, when the most contradictory statements were attributed to President Loudon, for, as I believe, no other reason than that men of very different shades of opinion had gone to him and reported what had been said largely in the light of their prejudices. The same was the case to a very much less extent in the recent disciplinary trouble. Whatever may be said of the '95 trouble, the recent trouble could certainly have been settled

even more easily than it was had the students had any responsible committee to discuss the matter with the Discipline Committee as soon as the difficulty arose.

Basing my conclusion, then, on these matters of personal experience, I have for some time felt that the students should effect some organization which could be regarded by the authorities as thoroughly representative, and further, that the committee appointed to negotiate with the authorities should be so selected that the students would feel themselves under obligation to carry out the decisions reached by this committee. I know that the authorities would have welcomed such a committee and would have felt it a real aid to the carrying out of their desires.

Now, in such a representative council the great difficulty would lie in making it *really representative*. The necessities of the case suggest at once that such a council must not be elected by the interests of some party gotten up for the express purpose. I would, therefore, point out the desirability of selecting this committee, at least, for the most part, on the basis of positions held in other organizations, that is, it should be made up of *ex-officio* members. I should suggest that the Vice-President of the University College Literary Society, and similar officers from the Literary Society (or similar organization) in Victoria and Trinity Colleges and in the Medical and Engineering Societies. In addition to these, the Athletic Association, the Undergraduate Club, possibly the Y.M.C.A. and other University Societies might be asked to take some part in the scheme, *i.e.*, the highest student officer might act on the Council.

The students elected to these positions are, as a rule, really first-class men, who are in a position to know student opinion as few students know it. A committee or council composed of the officers above suggested would probably be found as thoroughly representative and influential as any that might be selected. It would recognize at once the important University and College organizations and would probably be found—taking the average from year to year—to contain a fair representation from the various faculties.

Such a committee, however, must be elected by the student body as a whole and not merely by a comparatively small number of students, hence to be really effective it would mean that every student must be a member of the University Societies represented, *i.e.*, the Athletic Association and Undergraduate Club (or possibly an option might be made between this club and the Young Men's Christian Association) at least, and also that each student must be a member of the College Society represented, *i.e.*, the Literary Society or corresponding Society in each College or Faculty.

The only way to effect this, so far as I now see, is to make the fees for these organizations obligatory on every student. This would at once permit the fee to be lowered very considerably so that it would not be a burden to anyone and would also permit of the very considerable extension of the usefulness of these organizations. The Athletic Association could easily construct a much larger gymnasium, which I believe is even now needed; the Undergraduate Club could purchase or rent a really suitable building, and so with the other organizations. This scheme would entail on every student, therefore, three fees, and I presume the total amount need not be more than five dollars.

I feel satisfied that such a fee would not be objected to by the medical students, who seem to be in favor of the imposition of at least two of these fees, the Athletic Association fee and the Medical Society fee (see *The Varsity* for January 18th, 1906, p. 213); it would probably be equally well received by the School of Science students; from what I know of the University

College men it would be generally acceptable to them; I should anticipate some objection from the Victoria and Trinity College men, but I believe that even that difficulty might be overcome if they were properly approached on the subject.

I have taken up a similar scheme at least twice with the students and in both cases met with a favorable response up to a certain point, then some organization, *e.g.*, the prosperous Athletic Association, didn't see any need of such a Council, as they were getting along nicely without it. That is, the scheme has been dropped simply because the students have not felt the necessity of such a representative and responsible committee. Judging from recent articles in *The Varsity*, the matter is now seen in a slightly different light and it is just this change in student opinion which has suggested to me the possibility of the University Commission considering such a proposal.

I have not considered the relation of such a Council to the women students simply because I have discussed it altogether as a disciplinary organization. If it were thought advisable to widen the scope of such a Council, the women students could easily be given proper representation.

If this matter be deemed of only minor importance in the general problem of University government, I can only apologize for troubling you with it at such length.

Yours faithfully,

ALBERT H. ABBOTT.

TEACHERS AND THE UNIVERSITY.

KINGSTON, ONT., Dec. 20th, 1905.

To the University Commission:

GENTLEMEN,—This communication is to ask your consideration of a suggestion regarding an extension of the influence and usefulness of the University in the field of primary and secondary education.

Briefly, the proposition is this:—The time has fully come when the University should have a Department devoted to the history, principles and practices of Education as distinguished from the process of educating which has hitherto been the main function of the institution.

The following outline, while not an exhaustive argument at all, will perhaps make clear to the gentlemen already familiar with educational conditions in Ontario what the proposal includes.

(1) THE POSITION OF THE UNIVERSITY IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

It was designed, and has been assumed by all parties at all times, that Toronto University is the chief institution of the public educational system of the province, the apex toward which all other parts converge. It is therefore a matter of very great importance both for the lower schools, and in a reflex way for the University itself, what shall be the character and what the scope of the influence that emanates from it and that tends to mould the ideals and progress of these schools. This same influence will largely tend also to make or to mar a proper public opinion regarding the function of education and the worth of the educated man in the community.

(2) THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PROFESSION OF TEACHING.

Up to the present time it has been an unfortunate anomaly that the chief educational institution of the system, the one toward which all should

look for inspiration and guidance in educational work, has given practically no attention to making either prospective teachers or the public familiar with the art, the history or the science of education. The aims that underlie the work of the schools, the processes by which that work may be most profitably carried on, and the relation of education to our civilization scarcely receive a passing notice in the University, and have never been considered worth even a few perfunctory lectures. If one has in mind the importance of education because of the rapid development industrially and socially within the last few years, it does not require argument to prove that this condition within the University is not a happy one either for the institution or the public.

(3) WHAT THE UNIVERSITY SHOULD DO TO REMEDY THIS DEFECT.

At the present time the University gives special training to fit men for a number of the professions, such as medicine, engineering, mining, &c. The request, therefore, does not seem unreasonable that the University should establish a Department of Education where the problems relating to that profession might be worked out, and in which teachers might obtain that guidance and inspiration which hitherto has been entirely lacking in this province. The great value that attaches to efficient teaching in the schools, the wide constituency that the University would thus serve, and the opportunity that would be thus made for forming an aggressive public sentiment in favor of educational progress are some of the matters that should count in coming to a decision on this suggestion.

(4) WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

A wide acquaintance with the work of preparing teachers has convinced me that no mere academic course of lectures and examinations will serve the best purpose, or even a good one, in this respect. Just as the medical student must have his clinics and demonstrations, just as the engineer must have his laboratory practice, so the candidate who is to engage in teaching must gain experience, under proper guidance, with the material upon which he will have to work; nothing else will avail. In fact, the laboratory of the classroom, supplied with pupils and necessary appliances is as indispensable to the student of education as is the corresponding laboratory outfit and practice to the student of electricity. The vital, central element of modern education is the individual, not the subject of study; and the problems arising, on the one hand out of the fitting of the curriculum to individual needs, and on the other, of the adjustment of the individual to the social environment, can be worked out only in the practice school, with the pupils as material.

I submit, then, that if the University is justified in equipping departments for making men proficient in healing bodily ills, or for fitting them to turn to industrial uses the natural riches of the country, it is doubly justified in making adequate provision for developing to the fullest extent that human intelligence which is the basis of all progress: and intelligence is what education ends in. To make necessary arrangements, therefore, for the study of education, as a factor in our civilization seems to me to be the one function of a university that cannot be overlooked without serious detriment both to the institution and the country.

To accomplish this, I think it would be necessary to provide not only lecturers and instructors, but also a properly fitted school of all grades recognized in primary and secondary education. This would serve as a demonstration school where prospective teachers might learn what real teaching means: where problems of education (which I need not go into in detail here) might be worked at; and where those in the profession who feel the need of freshening up might secure the desired help.

Teachers' College at Columbia, and the School of Education at Chicago occur to me as the two models for such a Department in our Provincial University.

(5) SOME RESULTS.

Such a Department would not be a place for training teachers, in the ordinary meaning of that phrase, at all. The training would be incidental to the study of educational processes and problems. As a type, the Agricultural College illustrates the methods and influences that I think might be anticipated for an establishment intended to develop the intellectual progress of the child, rather than the financial prosperity of the farm.

The people are now giving large sums of money every year to the University, and in the future it is likely they will be called on to contribute still more liberally. In return they have a right to expect that the University will render them the greatest service that it is capable of; and there is perhaps no other way in which it can do so great a good to so great a number as by actively helping to make more efficient the primary and secondary education of the country; in fact, if it would but settle the one question as to what the education of the children of this province should consist of during the next quarter of a century it would far more than repay to the people the whole cost of equipment, for it would thus save many a year of human life. Further, such a Department properly conducted, would be a direct benefit to every citizen of the country, not to any particular class, because increased efficiency in the lower schools lies at the very foundations of all progress.

I beg, therefore to ask the gentlemen of the Commission to consider the advisability of making a recommendation in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

W. S. ELLIS.

DIE DEUTSCHEN UNIVERSITÄTEN.

Prepared for the Chicago exhibition of 1893 by W. Lexis. Published by A. Asher & Co., Berlin. *Extract* from the above work giving the "Relation of the German Universities to the State." Pages 45-49. Volume I.

The German universities are founded and maintained by the State. There no longer exists any outside co-operation such as formerly through the Imperial or Papal power. The right also to confer degrees comes from the state.

The state grants to the universities constitution and statutes; it establishes the professorships and educational buildings. The professors are state officials. The universities are placed under the control of the minister of education.

In a number of universities there is a local representative of the ministry, called the curator or sometimes the chancellor. His duties consist in exercising a general inspection and care for the maintenance and advancement of the whole university, especially in the economical respect. All intercourse between the university and the ministry passes through him.

Although the university is lawfully a part of the state educational department, it occupies a peculiar and almost exempt position. It enjoys a measure of independence and absoluteness such as no other state institution.

The control of the professors by the state is hardly felt. Important parts of the old corporative self-government still remain and above all the free choice of the academical body.

The head of the university is the rector, who is chosen yearly by the professors, and who represents the university in outside matters. All under officials of the university are subject to him.

The senate is also chosen from the professors by the professors and besides the chosen members, it is composed of the rector,—as president or chairman,—the proctor, and the deans. The senate forms the committee for the general management or administration of the university.

The faculties also possess considerable self-government. They choose annually from their midst a dean, who manages the business of the faculty. As a body they have control of the teaching. It is especially their work to look after the completeness of the tuition offered during each term. The faculties also examine the students and grant the degrees. In case of a vacancy they suggest names to the minister for the new appointment.

In so far as the teaching is concerned, the university possesses practically full freedom. The control by the state is confined almost to seeing that the necessary lectures are actually held and that every professor lectures.

There exists no official teaching plan such as schools have where the amount and kind is fixed.

The professors receive a general teaching commission for their special department or branch. It remains then with them to carry out their work as they wish; the number of lectures they hold, the contents, the methods of dealing with subjects, etc. In this respect there is absolutely no control or revision. One may say that the university tuition never enjoyed a greater measure of freedom than at present. The kind of instruction and how it is given is entirely handed over to the university teachers.

The appointment of the professors is made by the government; the *ausser ordentlicher* professors (*associate professors*) by the minister and the *ordentlichen* professors by the sovereign himself.

When a professor is to be appointed, the government and the faculty co-operate in so far that the faculty suggests names and gives a report on them. As a rule, three names are sent in. Still the government is not bound in any way to follow these proposals. Considerable objection has often been made to this arrangement. It is said to give rise to intrigue and nepotism, which is indeed sometimes the case, but on the whole the universities are satisfied with the present arrangement. It would be hard to find another system to serve the purpose better; namely, to bring the right man in the right place.

The right of the faculty to suggest names for the appointment of a professor, moderates the absolutism of the ministry. The minister cannot be expected in all cases to rely on his own judgment. He generally asks, privately, the advice of some competent person in that particular subject.

On the other hand the appointments through the government are very necessary. The central department is alone in the position to control and weigh the needs of the whole university, and the free appointment by the faculty would without doubt lead to intrigue, open the way to personal interests, cliques, etc.

Our experience in Germany teaches us that our present system is the surest and least dangerous. We would not change it for that of the Latin countries, where applications for positions are accompanied by examples of the candidate's efficiency and trial lectures. Such a competition method is more calculated to repel the best and ablest men.

The following suggestion, which has often been made, is good; namely, to provide every position or chair with a fixed salary, with a gradual increase as the professor advances in years.

It does away with bargaining of all kinds, when a new appointment is made and also the increase of salary makes the professors less dependent on the chance of a new call with larger incomes.

The present arrangement only promotes the frequent moving about of the professors and causes more evil than good. The smaller universities in particular suffer thereby. If when a lecturer or professor accepted a position he received a gradual increase of salary—which is already the case in Bavaria—that striving to reach a larger university would gradually cease.

HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

TORONTO, January 15th, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the University Commission:

GENTLEMEN,—Amongst the recommendations which have been presented to you, one from the Medical Faculty deals with the Department over which I have the honor to preside, that of Hygiene and Public Health. I wish to add a few suggestions in connection with that subject.

I will approach the matter by pointing out *some of the evils amongst University students that may be remedied* by extending the work in Hygiene:

Our young people of both sexes come to the University, some of them without having received any instruction whatever in the proper means of caring for their health, and some of them with very meagre and elementary ideas. They are now sent from the oversight of their homes and are supposed to take care of themselves. They go to boarding and lodging-houses, where a very large number may be crowded into a small house, generally two or more in each room and all available rooms occupied and space economized; and they have no proper knowledge of the means for obtaining and properly distributing pure air warmed and moistened, nor of the necessity for *pure air*. The result is ill-health and often tuberculosis. It has been recently stated that out of a graduating class of fifty-four nine succumbed to this disease within a year.

In the matter of *Physical Exercise*, many abuses exist which a proper knowledge might at least lessen. Amongst these the overstrain of heart and lung tissues, the evil results of record breaking, indiscriminate exercises, etc. It was long ago recommended by the President and Trustees that there should be an examination of all students in the Gymnasium, but this has not been carried out, perhaps for want of facilities; this examination would fittingly be relegated to the Department of Medicine.

In the matter of *Mental Exercise*, many a student makes shipwreck, partly from want of a warning voice. Students fritter away time through want of system in the early portions of the term, and then at the end sit up "cramming" half the night, and if after a period of struggle a period of wakeful brightness supervene they hail it with delight and afterwards have to regret it.

It is well known that many now resort to strychnine and other drugs during the examination period, and this habit is growing. Not to mention the abuses of *tobacco, alcohol, the sexual system*, there are many matters

connected with *foods, digestion, bathing, clothing, physical exercise, care of the eyes*, and other subjects on which a few words of instruction would be of great benefit.

In the first year of the various Faculties a course of one lecture per week could be given, closing a short time before the press of examination work comes on. It could be made interesting by the use of apparatus, diagrams and lantern slides. It should be made compulsory by means of an elementary examination.

If the recommendation of the Medical Faculty with regard to endowing the Chair of Hygiene be adopted whereby the Professor of Hygiene can devote his whole time to the subject, the difficulty of expense will be met in regard to this as well as to some of the subsequent suggestions.

Finding a place on the Curriculum and time for this course with the already overburdened students, is an objection which may suggest itself to you; but I would ask what answer would be given by an intelligent person to the following question, "Will a student's health and well-being be improved, or will he be the worse off at the end of each week in consequence of one hour's talk with him during that week in regard to the care of his health?"

The reason for placing this elementary general course at the commencement of the College career rather than at a later period will be self-evident.

In Household Science: I would point out examinations are required by the Curriculum of the University (see pp. 262-3) as follows, and courses of instruction should be provided by the University:

First Year: "Elements of Personal Hygiene" with "Physical Training."

Second Year: "Construction and care of the house." This would necessarily include some points of sanitary architecture and oversight, such as heating, ventilation and house-drainage. A short course.

Third Year: "Elements of Hygiene."

Fourth Year: "Sanitary Science."

The above courses would have to be more definitely mapped out to prevent overlapping, especially as now named in the Second, Third and Fourth Years. This, however, is a matter of detail with which I need not now occupy your time.

If you see fit to recommend that the necessary courses and lectures be given by the University, graduated courses can hereafter be submitted to the Boards to whom are entrusted the formation of curricula.

In conclusion I would point out that useful work might be done in a practical way by the University in connection with the hygiene of occupations; a matter of sufficient importance to be made the object of a Congress of Sanitarians to be held in Milan during the approaching Spring (at which I hope to be able to be present). It is of great and increasing practical importance in our own country with its rapid strides of development.

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully.

WM. OLDRIGHT,
Professor of Hygiene, University of Toronto.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Secretary, University Commission:

DEAR SIR.—The Committee appointed by the Athletic Directorate of the University of Toronto to report upon the condition of Athletics and Physical Training in the University, beg leave to present the following recommenda-

tions. They recognize the progress that has been made in this department within the recent past, but are persuaded that enlargements and improvements in organization and equipment are urgently needed in order to bring the system up to date, and to serve the needs of the students, as well as to satisfy the reasonable demands of an enlightened public. They have especially kept in mind the fact that the University is entrusted with the education of men for the service of the State, and is bound to see that every one of its wards shall, if possible, go forth from its guardianship with a sound mind in a sound body; and accordingly that the apparatus and instruction provided for physical training should be used not mainly for the vigorous athlete, but for the great mass of the students who stand in need of normal physical development. They have also had their attention called to many cases in which irreparable harm has been occasioned by ignorance and unconscious defiance of physical laws and conditions, and induced by excess or misuse of exercise as well as by its neglect.

I. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

1. Provision should be made for the establishment of a Department of Physical Education, the head of which should be the Physical Director, with academic standing. The Physical Director should be a graduate in Medicine and a man of adequate athletic training, who would have supervision of all gymnastic exercises, and have the physical oversight of those students who take part in gymnastic and outdoor sports.

2. A brief course of lectures on the care of the body should be given to the students by the Physical Director.

3. There should be a medical examination of all students entering the University, and a special examination of those taking part in athletic contests or gymnastics.

II. EQUIPMENT.

The present gymnasium accommodation is entirely inadequate for the number of male students attending the University. Besides being much too small, the building is badly ventilated, and its general plan is such that no amount of money expended upon it would make it an ideal Gymnasium. We would, therefore, recommend the immediate erection of a building adapted to the needs of our large and growing student body.

III. FEES.

There should be a compulsory fee for Athletics, collected from all male students by the Bursar; and all male students, in view of this, should be entitled to the use of the grounds and the gymnasium, and to the attention of the Physical Director.

IV. ATHLETIC DIRECTORATE.

1. The functions of the Athletic Directorate should be to control the general athletic policy of the University, as well as the physical training and athletic exercises of the male students, and all buildings and grounds devoted to that purpose.

2. The Directorate should consist of ten members, of whom four should be members of the Faculty, including the Physical Director, two should be graduates, and four should be undergraduates.

3. The Faculty members should be appointed by the President; the graduate members elected by the Advisory Board as at present constituted; and the undergraduate members elected according to the arrangement now in force.

4. The officers of the Directorate should include a Chairman, chosen by the members from the Faculty and graduate members, and a Secretary-Treasurer, appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Directorate.

The jurisdiction of the Athletic Directorate is confined to male students of the University, but in view of the urgent necessity for provision being made for the physical care of all the students, your Committee beg leave to make the following suggestions:—

1. A female assistant to the Physical Director should be appointed whose duty it would be to care for the women students.

2. A gymnasium should be provided for the women students.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. McCURDY,
W. G. WOOD,
ALEX. J. MACKENZIE,
ERNEST M. HENDERSON,
Committee.

THE COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.

The University of Toronto Commission:

SIRS,—When we appeared before you we brought to your attention the need, first, of a special course in Architecture, and, secondly, of a comprehensive plan for grouping of the University Buildings.

Our position rests upon the broad ground that Architecture is one of the great educational and refining influences in life; it is therefore entitled to a place in the curriculum of the University and also to consideration when the buildings of the University are being designed and given their place in the University property.

First. "A special course in Architecture." This is required, as there are now within reach of the University a considerable number of Architectural students, who having started in offices, are unable to leave them, and give four years to University work; indeed for some time to come, students in Architecture will find their way into offices before awakening to the value of an academic course of study.

In Toronto Architecture has not been studied hitherto as an art but rather as a science. This is very forcibly illustrated by the University of Toronto Calendar for 1905-6 page 239. In contrast we quote the following from Columbia College Calendar:

"The University thus recognizes that Architecture is primarily a fine art although requiring for its practice a considerable amount of scientific training." Page 9. Bulletin June 3rd., 1905.

Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Harvard, and other Universities have special courses in Architecture for students who have spent some time in architects' offices. The University of Toronto might inaugurate such a course, so arranged that students could attend lectures early in the morning and late in the afternoon as do those now attending Osgoode Hall.

recommend the establishment of a studio at the University of Toronto. The studios at the Universities mentioned are in a measure independent of the University course in Architecture, they are generally in charge of a practising Architect, who sets problems that the students study under his criticism and guidance.

In the course proposed here a student should have Junior Matriculation in Mathematics, should have spent two years in an Architect's office, and should be eighteen years of age. He should attend early morning and late afternoon lectures on subjects which are best taught in this way, and in the evening he should work in the studio.

In Toronto to-day there are more than sixty-five students in Architecture, whose only opportunity for study is the mathematical classes conducted by the Joint Committee of the Ontario Association of Architects and the Toronto Architectural Eighteen Club. In the offices they simply do the routine work, which might be called the craft of Architecture, while the Art of Architecture is left to the mercy of chance. The result of this state of affairs is deplorable, and can be rectified by the course we suggest.

Second. "A comprehensive plan for the grouping of the University Buildings." Since Architecture is admittedly an educational and refining influence the University is the place above all places where the greatest effort should be made to maintain a high standard of it.

European Universities have never failed to recognize this truth, and Oxford has given the inspiration to the men who have recently erected the buildings of high Architectural merit at Pennsylvania and Princeton.

The University of Toronto is extremely fortunate in having as its original building a recognized achievement in Architecture. Unfortunately this model has not been followed.

The Hon. Mr. Edward Blake, when Chancellor of the University, in his address at the opening of the so-called course in Architecture, referred to the original building as an inspiring example, and to the School of Science building as "An example of what not to do."

It is not sufficient that each building in connection with the University should be in itself a creditable Architectural structure, but that it should also harmonize completely with its fellow buildings; moreover the same economy should be shewn in the arrangement of all the buildings on the University property as is shewn in the design of each.

The importance of prompt action in the systematic arrangement of the University grounds cannot be too strongly emphasized at the present moment, since the proposed residences may be placed so as to cause greater difficulties in carrying out a comprehensive scheme.

It is essential to the University in preparing its members for well ordered and beautiful lives to show order and beauty in its external appearance.

Respectfully submitted by,

W. FORD HOWLAND,
A. H. CHAPMAN,
J. P. HYNES,

Committee of
Toronto Architectural Eighteen Club.

MEMORANDUM ON THE LIBRARY.

The requirements of the University Library in the matter of additional accommodation may be considered under three heads:—(1) Book-room, (2) Reading room, (3) Offices.

(1) *Book-room.* The existing stack-room, under the conditions by which a growing library in constant use must be governed, is not capable of accommodating more than about 85,000 volumes. The total number of volumes now belonging to the library is upwards of 84,000, but the pressure upon space which these figures would indicate has not yet been actually felt, because under a system of departmental branch libraries about 14,000 volumes are kept in the other University buildings, and in other rooms of the Library building. This form of relief to the stack-room cannot be carried much further, however, without impairing the usefulness of the main library, and even the space for future acquisitions thus provided in the stack-room will be quite filled in about three years at the present rate of growth. After that time, if an additional stack-room is not ready for occupation, disturbance to the classified arrangement of the books will be inevitable, and this, it is needless to say, will result in serious inconvenience to readers. There is no provision at all in the present building for the proper accommodation of maps and charts, except that a chest for holding maps was made and set up in one of the departmental studies, a room which is constantly used for other purposes. A separate map-room in which maps could be stored and easily consulted is urgently needed. A room is also needed for architectural and other large folios of an artistic character. Cupboards have been set up in a corner of the stack-room to hold such volumes now, but there is no table or space for a table on which they could be laid to be examined. As in the case of maps, a separate room is required, furnished with stands and tables and all approved devices for facilitating the use of large volumes and portfolios of this description.

(2) *Reading rooms.* The present reading room for students is occasionally filled almost to its utmost capacity by students in Arts alone, those in the other Faculties having as yet had no share in the benefits of the library. But a library fee for undergraduates in medicine has now begun to be imposed and students in that faculty also will be encouraged to make use of the library. It is probable, therefore, that from this source alone the average attendance in the reading-room will be greatly augmented within the next few years. But even if the seating capacity of the present reading-room were found to be adequate to any new demands upon it, it is in other respects not a suitable room for the purpose. The crowding together of many readers in a single large room involves a certain amount of noise, which is found to be very disturbing. Complaints have frequently been made by students that the reading-room is not a place where they can study to much advantage. Moreover, the ventilation is very bad. A preferable arrangement, which should be followed whenever it becomes necessary to increase the reading-room accommodation, would be a series of smaller rooms somewhat like the departmental studies already in partial use as reading rooms for honour students. The departmental studies, seven in number, are all in the upper storey of the library building, some above the stack-room, others above the office-rooms. They were originally intended as "Seminars" in which instruction might be given to small classes accompanied by consultation of authorities and reference books. Instruction of this kind is given in them at present, but they have also been turned to account as study-rooms for honour students of the upper years. There is one other room which

is supposed to do duty as a reading-room. It is the room in which the current numbers of periodicals are kept, and it was intended to be the reading-room for professors and other members of the staff. But through lack of accommodation elsewhere it is permanently occupied by the cataloguer and also by the clerk in charge of the binding of periodicals and repair of books, so that its use as a reading-room is practically limited to cursory examination of the current periodicals. In the proper sense of the word, the members of the teaching staff have no reading-room at all. This is one of the chief deficiencies of the present building, which must be made good in any plan of extension.

(3) *Offices.* The present building contains a librarian's room and an adjoining room for clerks. These were the only office-rooms contemplated when the building was planned. Immediately upon occupation, however, it was found necessary to utilize the professors' reading-room for administrative purposes. It was fitted up for the reception of current periodicals; one clerk was given a table in it for her work of recording the reception of periodicals, of preparing them for the binder and checking them off when received from the binder. As a result of the expansion of all branches of the library service this entire room, with as many tables as can be conveniently put into it, is now hardly large enough for the proper performance of this clerk's duties, and yet for the last three years it has been found necessary to make a place in it for the cataloguer also, with all her apparatus of reference books. At the same time the room remains, as originally designated, the professors' reading-room, the only room in the building the professors have in which to sit and work. The room adjoining the librarian's room, the original clerks' room, is that in which all books received are verified and stamped. This was its original destination. When the establishment of University publications permitted the negotiation of an exchange of such publications for those of other universities and scientific societies, this branch of the service also had to be carried on in the clerks' room. It is now occupied by three clerks. One of them is an assistant cataloguer, and ought to be doing her work in association with the cataloguer; but it was found impossible to provide space for both of them together, either in this room or in the professors' reading-room, and, therefore, they had to be separated. At present the librarian's room is occupied by the librarian alone. One more deficiency under this head must be noted. When the University publication "University of Toronto Studies" was established seven years ago it was determined to follow the example of the Johns Hopkins University, and make the library the office of publication and the distributing centre. The propriety of this arrangement is obvious from the fact that the studies are used as a library exchange, and by means of them the library has already been able to build up an exchange list of about 275 institutions whose publications are regularly received in return for the Studies. The stock of Studies in hand is continually increasing and there is no proper place for storing them. Some are at present on unoccupied shelves in the stack-room, some are in the unpacking room, and lately it has been found necessary to store others in the cellar underneath the stack-room, from which place they will have to be moved into the furnace room for the Summer months to keep them from being damaged by damp. From the foregoing outline of the disadvantages under which the administrative work is at present carried on, it is clear that the most imperative requirement of the library is for additional office accommodation.

H. H. LANGTON.

RESTORATION OF THE RESIDENCE.

TORONTO, Jan. 19th, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I was unable to be present with the rest of the deputation from the Toronto Association of Graduates of the University, when they were received by the Commission. Had I been present I would have urged one point which I take the liberty of calling to your attention.

Assuming that it is intended to continue the undenominational College in connection with the University of Toronto, I would most strongly urge the necessity of supplying that College with a residence. The west wing of the University building was for many years a residence to University College. Many associations were growing up connected with that building but it was not large enough to meet the requirements of the College as the number of undergraduates increased. Instead of adding to it, it was allowed to run down and finally closed on the alleged ground that it did not pay. The fact was that the scientific departments of the University required more rooms and they took possession of the wing which had been occupied as a residence. Now the scientific departments have ample accommodation provided in their new buildings. These rooms are not required for other purposes any longer. They should be restored to the purpose for which they were originally intended and the traditions and associations of that portion of the building should be continued.

I obtained some years ago an estimate from the University Architect of the cost of completing the quadrangle by building a residence wing along the north side. Mr. Dick, the Architect in question, could no doubt supply the information without difficulty. The Dining Hall accommodation and the kitchen part of the building were supplied originally on a scale sufficient to serve a residence of double size of the late residence. It was always contemplated that the quadrangle should be completed some day. If this new wing were built at least two hundred men and probably more would be provided for.

One strong inducement towards the completion of this quadrangle would be that University College would, by having its men quartered in the main building, always retain in the public mind the position of being the most closely identified of all the Colleges. It is clearly entitled to that position as that is the spirit of our whole Ontario system.

It is a matter for great regret that the associations which had grown around the residence should have been so ruthlessly torn up as they were. The whole history of the University was centred in that part of the institution. As a matter of policy and sentiment combined I would submit to the Commission the advisability of considering whether it is not possible to restore the residence wing to its original purpose and at the same time to complete the original design of the main building by finishing the quadrangle and devoting the north side of it to an extension of the residence.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. E. KINGSFORD.

ABSTRACT OF MINUTES.

October 4th, 1905.

The meeting to organize the work of the Commission was held in the office of the Minister of Education, Honourable Dr. Pyne, there being also present the Prime Minister, Honourable J. P. Whitney.

The following members of the Commission were present:

MR. J. W. FLAVELLE (Chairman).
SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH.
MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.
MR. BYRON E. WALKER.
REV. CANON CODY.
REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD.
MR. A. H. U. COLQUHOUN (Secretary).

The subsequent meetings of the Commission were held at "The Grange," the residence of Mr. Goldwin Smith.

There were, in all, 77 meetings.

October 11th, 1905.

The Secretary was instructed to keep a brief minute of the proceedings of each meeting. The list of questions to be sent to Universities at home and abroad for the purpose of obtaining special knowledge of their administrative systems was considered and adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to invite certain persons to give evidence before the Commission.

October 14th, 1905.

The following letter, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting of the Commission and give evidence, was received from the Honourable G. W. Ross, late Minister of Education:

3 Elmsley Place, Toronto, October 13th, 1905.

MY DEAR SIR,—As I am a Member of the Ontario Legislative Assembly for whose benefit the University Commission has been appointed, I see some difficulty in appearing before it to give evidence for the guidance of the Assembly. At present it strikes me that I would place myself in an invidious position to do so. I am most anxious to see the views of experts on the question of reorganization, and it is possible any preconceived opinion I hold may be modified on reading the report of the Commission. When the report is before the Assembly I can then approve of its recommendations, or, if this is not possible, I will be perfectly free to express other views. I am open to any plan that will be of service for perfecting University legislation and simplifying the machinery by which the University does its work.

I appreciate the honour of being invited to appear before this Commission, and will be pleased to render any assistance in my power not embarrassing in my capacity as a member of the Legislature.

Yours truly,

A. H. U. COLQUHOUN, Esq.,
Education Department,
Toronto.

GEO. W. ROSS.

October 25th, 1905.

The Secretary was requested to communicate officially with the Senate, the University Council, the Board of Trustees of the University, and the University College Council, respecting the appointment and work of the Commission, in case these bodies should desire to prepare any statement of their views and lay it before the Commission.

October 28th, 1905.

On the suggestion of Mr. Goldwin Smith, it was decided that the members of the Board of Trustees for University Residences should be invited to meet the Commission.

October 30th, 1905.

The Chairman communicated to the Commission a letter written by himself to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for University Residences, as follows:

Toronto, October 28th, 1905.

Z. A. LASH, Esq.,
Toronto.

MY DEAR MR. LASH,—I placed before the University Commission this afternoon the views you and Mr. White expressed last evening covering the University Residence. They recognize the embarrassment attendant upon delay, and appreciate the disturbance of plans so well advanced. They recognize they have no standing in the matter except that accorded them through the courtesy of the Board of Trustees of the University and your Board, and are, therefore, hesitant in appearing intrusive.

They hope that perhaps they may be able to work out a plan of University reorganization and to make suggestions for the future which will result in a spirit of unity and common purpose being developed in University affairs, the absence of which has perhaps suggested the independent trust under which you have organized.

If, therefore, your friends, after consultation, can, without the surrender of the principle of Residence, let the Commission bring in its findings before taking definite action, we will appreciate your doing so, as possibly when your Board sees our recommendations they will agree with us that Residence ought to be under University governance. If you are unable to accede to our request, we will accept your decision. In any case, the Board will appreciate your Board meeting with it for informal conference, in the hope that co-operation may follow. Can you suggest a day, other than Monday or Tuesday, of next week, convenient for yourself and any other members of your Board who may desire to attend?

I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Hoskin.

Yours truly,

J. W. FLAVELLE.

The following letter from Honourable Edward Blake, M.P., formerly Chancellor of the University, in reply to an invitation to attend the Commission, was read:

467 Jarvis Street, Toronto, October 31st, 1905.

SIR, — I regret that it was impossible for me to reply earlier to your letter of the 12th inst., but absence from town, illness, and the pressure of family concerns must plead my excuse.

I retain the deepest interest in the welfare of the University of Toronto, and it would be to me a very pleasant duty to comply with the request of the Commission. But I have, unfortunately, been for so many years dissociated from University concerns that in order to fit myself for the expression of an opinion I should find it necessary to enter into a study not merely of the working of the present very complicated system, but also of the plans which have been framed for other modern Universities. My health absolutely forbids any such effort, and, therefore, I regret to say I am incompetent to submit any suggestions to the Commission.

With thanks for the honour proposed to me,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

EDWARD BLAKE.

A. H. U. COLQUHOUN, Esq.,

Secretary, University of Toronto Commission.

Education Department, Toronto.

November 16th, 1905.

The following members of the Board of Trustees for University Residences were present by invitation, namely:

HON. S. H. BLAKE, K.C.

MR. EDWIN C. WHITNEY.

MR. W. T. WHITE.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., explained the objects and purposes of the Trustees, and outlined the plans as far as they have been determined upon. Mr. Blake stated that the Trustees were of opinion, that, when the buildings were completed, it was the desire of the members of the Trustee Board to submit matters affecting the discipline and control of the residences to any new governing body of the University that might come into existence.

November 27th, 1905.

A letter from the Secretary of the Law Society of Upper Canada was read, stating that a Committee consisting of the Treasurer, Sir Æmilius Irving, the Attorney-General, Hon. J. J. Foy, and Messrs. Shepley, Lash and Barwick, has been appointed to meet the Commission to consider the relations of the Law School to the University.

November 30th, 1905.

By invitation the following members of certain societies, representative of under-graduate thought and interest throughout the University, were present and their views heard:

MR. G. E. TRUEMAN, Victoria College.

MR. M. R. GRAHAM, Faculty of Medicine.

MR. A. R. KELLY, Trinity College.

MR. T. R. LOUDON, School of Practical Science.

MR. J. G. MILLER, University College.

December 4th, 1905.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada on the subject of the competency of establishing a Faculty of Law in the University and requesting the views of the Society upon the memorandum submitted to the Commission respecting Legal Education.

It was decided that the following members of the Commission should visit certain Universities in the United States:

SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH.
MR. J. W. FLAVELLE.
REV. CANON CODY.
REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD.
A. H. U. COLQUHOUN, Secretary.

March 7th, 1906.

The members of the Commission visited and inspected the buildings and grounds of the University. They were accompanied by the Vice-President of the University, Prof. Ramsay Wright, Principal Galbraith of the School of Science, and Dr. A. B. Macallum.

At the meetings held on March 8th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, the members of the Commission considered the terms of the report to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor.

April 3rd, 1906.

All the members of the Commission were present and adopted and signed the Report to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor.

It was moved by Sir William Meredith, seconded by Mr. Byron E. Walker, that the Commissioners, having concluded their labours, desire before separating to record an expression of their sense of deep obligation to Mr. Goldwin Smith, one of their number, for his courtesy and kindness in putting "The Grange" at their service as the meeting place of the Commission.

It is in their opinion fitting that this official record should be made, because it is not intended merely as a personal acknowledgment of the hospitality and courtesy shown to his fellow members by Mr. Smith, but also as a recognition of the public service that has been rendered by making it possible for the Commission to conduct its inquiry and deliberations with the privacy that was essential to the work upon which it was engaged. Carried.

From the first meeting of the Commission on October 4th, 1905, to the last meeting on April 3rd, 1906, the following persons attended, by invitation, one or more meetings of the Commission and presented their views on the question of the administration of the University:

President London.
Rev. Provost Macklem.
Mr. J. A. Worrell.
Mr. Ferrars Davidson.
Rev. Chancellor Burwash.
Principal Hutton.

Dr. J. A. McLennan.
Mr. J. M. Clark.
Mr. Edward Gillies.
Dr. F. C. Smale.
Mr. J. S. Carstairs.
Mr. James Ross.

President Schurman (Cornell University).

Rev. Dr. Teefy.

Principal Galbraith.

Prof. Ramsay Wright.

Dr. R. A. Reeve.

Dr. John Hoskin.

Dr. Nevitt.

Dr. Wishart.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy.

Dr. Stowe Gullen.

Dr. Gray.

Dr. Greenaway.

Hon. S. H. Blake.

Mr. E. C. Whitney.

Mr. W. T. White.

Principal Sheraton.

President Jas. MacLean (Idaho University).

Principal Maclaren.

Prof. Ballantyne.

Rev. J. A. Macdonald.

Hon. Nelson Monteith.

Mr. C. C. James.

President Creelman.

Hon. R. A. Pyne.

Dr. J. B. Willmott.

Mr. E. J. Kylie.

Rev. Father Cushing.

Rev. Father Kelly.

Sir Æmilius Irving.

Mr. Walter Barwick.

Mr. George Shepley.

Chief Justice Moss.

Prof. Squair.

Mr. L. E. Embree.

Mr. R. A. Thompson.

Mr. A. W. Burt.

Mr. E. W. Hagarty.

Prof. Alexander.

Prof. A. B. Macallum.

Mr. Justice Osler.

Mr. Judson Clark.

Mr. William Houston.

His Honour Judge Hodgins.

Hon. F. Cochrane.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot.

Mr. S. Morley Wickett.

Mr. J. F. Ellis.

Mr. W. B. Tindall.

Mr. J. P. Murray.

Mr. F. A. Rolph.

Mr. H. Van der Linde.

Mr. Gerhard Heintzman.

Mr. P. H. Burton.

Mr. Thomas Findlay.

Mr. J. F. M. Stewart.

Dr. John Seath.

Rev. Dr. Potts.

Mr. Justice Maclaren.

Rev. James Allan.

Prof. Reygar.

Prof. A. J. Bell.

Mr. H. H. Fudger.

Mr. E. B. Osler.

Mr. W. R. Brock.

Mr. James Henderson.

Rev. Dr. Carman.

Hon. Senator Cox.

Dr. A. Primrose.

Dr. J. A. Temple.

Dr. Davison.

Dr. A. McPhedran.

Dr. Grasett.

Mr. Irving Cameron.

Hon. J. P. Whitney.

Hon. J. J. Foy.

Hon. A. J. Matheson.

Hon. W. J. Hanna.

Hon. J. O. Reaume.

Chief Justice Sir William Mulock.

Mr. Frederic Nicholls.

His Worship Mayor Coatsworth.

Mr. Controller Shaw.

Mr. Controller Hubbard.

Mr. Controller Jones.

Mr. Controller Ward.

Mr. G. E. Trueman.

Mr. M. R. Graham.

Mr. A. R. Kelly.

Mr. T. R. Loudon.

Mr. J. G. Miller.

HISTORICAL.

7TH WILLIAM IV., CHAPTER 16.

'AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.'

Passed 4th March, 1837.

Whereas His late Majesty King George the Fourth was graciously pleased to issue his Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster, the fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of his reign, in the words following: 'George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth: To all to whom these Presents shall come—Greeting: Whereas the establishment of a College within our Province of Upper Canada, in North America, for the education of youth in the principles of Christian religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature which are taught in our Universities in this Kingdom, would greatly conduce to the welfare of our said Province: And whereas, humble application hath been made to Us by many of our loving Subjects in our said Province, that We would be pleased to grant our Royal Charter for the more perfect establishment of a College therein, and for incorporating the Members thereof, for the purposes aforesaid: Now Know Ye, that We, having taken the premises into Our Royal consideration, and duly weighing the great utility and importance of such an Institution, have, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, ordained, and granted, and do by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, ordain and grant, that there shall be established, at or near our Town of York, in our said Province of Upper Canada, from this time, one College, with the style and privileges of an University, as hereinafter directed, for the education and instruction of Youth and Students in Arts and Faculties, to continue for ever, to be called 'King's College:' And We do hereby declare and grant, that our trusty and well-beloved, the Right Reverend Father in God, Charles James, Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, or the Bishop for the time being of the Diocese in which the said Town of York may be situate, on any future division or alteration of the said present Diocese of Quebec, shall, for Us, and on our behalf, be Visitor of the said College; and that our trusty and well-beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, our Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province, or the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of our said Province, for the time being, shall be the Chancellor of our said College: And We do hereby declare, ordain and grant, that there shall at all times be one President of our said College, who shall be a Clergyman, in Holy Orders, of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that there shall be such and so many Professors in different Arts and Faculties within our said College as from time to time shall be deemed necessary or expedient, and as shall be appointed by Us or by the Chancellor of our said College, in our behalf and during our pleasure: And We do hereby grant and ordain, that the Reverend John Strachan, Doctor in Divinity, Archdeacon of York, in our said Province of Upper Canada, shall be the first President of our said College, and the Archdeacon of York, in our said Province, for the time being, shall by virtue of such his Office, be at all times the President of the said College: And We do hereby for Us, our Heirs and Successors, will, ordain and grant, that the said Chancellor and President, and the said Professors of our said College, and all persons who shall be duly matriculated into and admitted as scholars of our said College, and their Successors, for ever, shall be one distinct and separate Body Politic and Corporate, in deed and in name, by

the name and style of 'The Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada,' and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, and a Common Seal, and that they and their Successors shall, from time to time, have full power to alter, renew or change such Common Seal, at their will and pleasure, and as shall be found convenient; and that by the same name they, the said Chancellor, President and Scholars, and their Successors, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and maintain, to and for the use of the said College, any Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, of what kind, nature or quality soever, situate and being within our said Province of Upper Canada, so as the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, Sterling, above all charges, and moreover to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess, and retain, all or any Goods, Chattels, Charitable or other Contributions, Gifts or Benefactions whatsoever: And We do hereby declare and grant that the said Chancellor, President and Scholars, and their Successors, by the same name, shall and may be able and capable in Law, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all or any Court or Courts of Record within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and our said Province of Upper Canada, and other our Dominions, in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsoever, of what nature or kind soever, in as large, ample and beneficial a manner and form as any other Body Politic and Corporate, or any other our liege Subjects, being persons able and capable in Law, may or can sue, implead or answer, or be sued, impleaded or answered, in any manner whatsoever: And We do hereby declare, ordain and grant, that there shall be within our said College or Corporation a Council, to be called and known by the name of 'The College Council,' and We do will and ordain that the said Council shall consist of the Chancellor and President, for the time being, and of Seven of the Professors in Arts and Faculties, of our said College, and that such seven Professors shall be Members of the Established United Church of England and Ireland, and shall previously to their admission into the said College Council, severally sign and subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, as declared and set forth in the Book of Common Prayer; and in case at any time there should not be within our said College Seven Professors of Arts and Faculties being Members of the Established Church aforesaid, then our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby grant and ordain, that the said College Council shall be filled up to the requisite number of Seven, exclusive of the Chancellor and President, for the time being, by such persons being Graduates of our said College, and being Members of the Established Church aforesaid, as shall for that purpose be appointed by the Chancellor, for the time being, of our said College, and which Members of Council shall in like manner subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles aforesaid, previously to their admission into the said College Council. And whereas it is necessary to make provision for the completion and filling up of the said Council at the first institution of our said College, and previously to the appointment of any Professors or the conferring of any degrees therein: Now We do further ordain and declare: that the Chancellor of our said College for the time being shall, upon or immediately after the first institution thereof, by Warrant under his hand, nominate and appoint Seven discreet and proper persons, resident within our said Province of Upper Canada, to constitute jointly with him the said Chancellor and the President of our said College, for the time being, the first or original Council of our said College, which first or original Members of the said Council shall in like manner respectively subscribe the

Thirty-nine Articles aforesaid, previously to their admission into the said Council: And We do further declare and grant, that the Members of the said College Council, holding within our said College the Offices of Chancellor, President, or Professor in any Art or Faculty, shall respectively hold their seats in the said Council, so long as they and each of them shall retain such their Offices as aforesaid, and no longer, and that the Members of the said Council not holding Offices in our said College shall, from time to time vacate their seats in the said Council, when and so soon as there shall be an adequate number of Professors in our said College, being Members of the Established Church aforesaid, to fill up the said Council to the requisite number before mentioned: And We do hereby authorize and empower the Chancellor, for the time being, of our said College, to decide in each case what particular Member of the said Council not holding any such Office as aforesaid, shall vacate his seat in the said Council, upon the admission of any new Member of Council holding any such Office: And we do hereby declare and grant that the Chancellor, for the time being, of our said College, shall preside at all meetings of the said College Council which he may deem it proper and convenient to attend, and that in his absence the President of our said College shall preside at all such meetings, and that in the absence of the said President, the Senior Member of the said Council present at any such meeting shall preside thereat, and that the seniority of the Members of the said Council, other than the Chancellor and President, shall be regulated according to the date of their respective appointments: Provided always, that the Members of the said Council being Professors in our said College, shall in the said Council take precedence over, and be considered as Seniors to the Members thereof not being Professors in our said College: And We do ordain and declare, that no meeting of the said Council shall be, or be held to be a lawful meeting thereof, unless five Members, at the least, be present during the whole of every such meeting; and that all questions and resolutions proposed for the decision of the said College Council, shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the Members of Council present, including the vote of the Presiding Member, and that in the event of an equal division of such votes, the Member presiding at any such meeting shall give an additional or casting vote: And We do further declare, that if any Member of the said Council shall die, or resign his seat in the said Council, or shall be suspended or removed from the same, or shall, by reason of any bodily or mental infirmity, or by reason of his absence from the said Province, become incapable, for three calendar months, or upwards, of attending the meetings of the said Council, then, and in very such case a fit and proper person shall be appointed by the said Chancellor, to act as, and be a Member of the said Council, in the place and stead of the Member so dying or resigning, or so suspended, or removed, or incapacitated, as aforesaid, and such new Member succeeding to any Member so suspended or incapacitated, shall vacate such, his office, on the removal of any such suspension, or at the termination of any such incapacity aforesaid of his immediate predecessor in the said Council: And We do further ordain and grant, that it shall and may be competent to and for the Chancellor for the time being of our said College, to suspend from his seat in the said Council, any Member thereof, for any just and reasonable cause to the said Chancellor appearing: Provided that the grounds of every such suspension shall be entered and recorded at length, by the said Chancellor, in the Books of the said Council, and signed by him; and every person so suspended, shall, thereupon, cease to be a Member of the said Council, unless, and until he shall be restored to, and re-established in such his station therein, by any order to be made in the premises by Us, or by the said Visitor of our said College, acting on our

behalf, and in pursuance of any special reference from Us: And We do further declare, that any Member of the said Council who, without sufficient cause, to be allowed by the said Chancellor, by an order entered for that purpose on the Books of the said Council, shall absent himself from all the meetings thereof which may be held within any six successive calendar months, shall thereupon vacate such his seat in the said Council: And We do by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, will, ordain and grant, that the said Council of our said College shall have power and authority to frame and make Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, touching and concerning the good government of the said College, the performance of Divine Service therein, the Studies, Lectures, Exercises, Degrees in Arts and Faculties, and all matters regarding the same; the residence and duties of the President of our said College; the number, residence and duties of the Professors thereof; the management of the Revenues and Property of our said College; the salaries, stipends, provision and emoluments, of and for the President, Professors, Scholars, Officers and Servants thereof; the number and duties of such Officers and Servants and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit and useful, for the well-being and advancement of our said College, and agreeable to this our Charter; and also, from time to time, by any new Statutes, Rules or Ordinances, to revoke, renew, augment or alter, all, every, or any of the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, as to them shall seem meet and expedient: Provided always, that the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of our said Province of Upper Canada, or to this our Charter: Provided also, that the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, shall be subject to the approbation of the said Visitor of our said College for the time being, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the said Visitor for that purpose; and that in case the said Visitor shall, for us and on our behalf, in writing, signify his disapprobation thereof within two years of the time of their being so made and framed, the same, or such part thereof as shall be so disapproved of by the said Visitor, shall, from the time of such disapprobation being made known to the said Chancellor of our said College, be utterly void and of no effect, but otherwise, shall be and remain in full force and virtue: Provided, nevertheless, and We do hereby expressly save and reserve to Us, our Heirs and Successors, the power of reviewing, confirming or reversing, by any order or orders to be by Us or them made, in our or their Privy Council, all or any of the decisions, sentences or orders, so to be made as aforesaid by the said Visitor, for Us and on our behalf, in reference to the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, or any of them: And We do further ordain and declare, that no Statute, Rule or Ordinance shall be framed or made by the said College Council, touching the matters aforesaid, or any of them, excepting only such as shall be proposed for the consideration of the said Council by the Chancellor for the time being of our said College: And we do require and enjoin the said Chancellor thereof, to consult with the President of our said College, and the next Senior Member of the said College Council; respecting all Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, to be proposed by him to the said Council, for their consideration: And We do hereby, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, charge and command that the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, aforesaid, subject to the said provisions, shall be strictly and inviolably observed, kept, and performed, from time to time, in full vigor and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein imposed or contained: And We do further will, ordain and grant, that the said College shall be deemed and taken to be an University, and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by our

Universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as far as the same are capable of being had or enjoyed, by virtue of these our Letters Patent; and that the Students in the said College shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, in the several Arts and Faculties, at the appointed times, and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all Scholastic Exercises, for the conferring such degrees, in such manner as shall be directed by the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said College: And We do further will, ordain and appoint, that no Religious test or qualification shall be required of, or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as Scholars within our said College, or of persons admitted to any degree in any Art or Faculty therein, save only that all persons admitted within our said College to any degree in Divinity, shall make such and the same declarations and subscriptions, and take such and the same oaths as are required of persons admitted to any degree of Divinity in our University of Oxford: And We do further will and direct and ordain, that the Chancellor, President and Professors of our said College, and all persons admitted therein to the degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity, Law or Medicine, and who, from the time of such their admission to such degree, shall pay the annual sum of Twenty Shillings, Sterling Money, for and towards the support and maintenance of the said College, shall be, and be deemed, taken and reputed, to be Members of the Convocation of the said University, and as such Members of the said Convocation shall have, exercise and enjoy, all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Members of the Convocation of our University of Oxford, so far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed, by virtue of these our Letters Patent, and consistently with the provisions thereof: And We will, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant and declare, that these our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual, in the Law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed and adjudged, in the most favourable and beneficial sense, for the best advantage of the said Chancellor, President and Scholars of our said College, as well in our Courts of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Subjects whatsoever, of Us, our Heirs and Successors, any mis-recital, non-recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: In Witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent: Witness Ourselves at Westminster, the Fifteenth day of March, in the Eighth year of Our Reign. By writ of Privy Seal.

(Signed) Bathurst."

And Whereas, certain alterations appear necessary to be made in the same, in order to meet the desire and circumstances of the Colony, and that the said Charter may produce the benefits intended: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and established by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That for and notwithstanding anything in the said Charter contained, the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench shall, for and on behalf of the King, be Visitors of the said College, in the place

and stead of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, for the time being, and that the President of the said University, on any future vacancy, shall be appointed by His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, without requiring that he should be the Incumbent of any Ecclesiastical Office; and that the Members of the College Council, including the Chancellor and President, shall be Twelve in number, of whom the Speakers of the two Houses of the Legislature of the Province, and His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General for the time being shall be four, and the remainder shall consist of the five Senior Professors of Arts and Faculties of the said College, and of the Principal of the Minor or Upper Canada College; and in case there shall not at any time be five Professors as aforesaid in the said College, and until Professors shall be appointed therein, the Council shall be filled with Members to be appointed as in the said Charter is provided, except that it shall not be necessary that any Member of the College Council, to be so appointed, or that any Member of the said College Council, or any Professor, to be at any time appointed, shall be a Member of the Church of England, or subscribe to any Articles of Religion other than a declaration that they believe in the authenticity and Divine Inspiration of the Old and New Testament, and in the doctrine of the Trinity; and further, that no religious test or qualification be required or appointed for any person admitted or matriculated as Scholars within the said College, or of persons admitted to any degree or faculty therein.

II. And whereas, it is expedient that the Minor or Upper Canada College, lately erected in the City of Toronto, should be incorporated with, and form an appendage of the University of King's College: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Minor or Upper Canada College shall be incorporated with, and form an appendage of the University of King's College, and be subject to its jurisdiction and control.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Principal of the said Minor or Upper Canada College, shall be appointed by the King, during His Majesty's pleasure.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Vice-Principal and Tutors of the said Minor or Upper Canada College, shall be nominated by the Chancellor of the University of King's College, subject to the approval or disapproval of the Council thereof.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Chancellor of the said University, for the time being, to suspend or remove either the Vice-Principal or Tutors of the said Minor or Upper Canada College: Provided that such suspension or removal be recommended by the Council of the said University, and the grounds of such suspension or removal recorded at length in the Books of the said Council.

12 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 82.

"AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED AT TORONTO BY HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH, TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE SATISFACTORY GOVERNMENT OF THE SAID UNIVERSITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES CONNECTED WITH THE SAME, AND WITH THE COLLEGE AND ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FORMING AN APPENDAGE THEREOF."

(30th May, 1849.)

Whereas a University for the advancement of Learning in that division of the Province called Upper Canada, established upon principles calculated to conciliate the confidence and insure the support of all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects, would, under the blessing of Divine Providence, encourage the pursuit of Literature, Science and Art, and thereby greatly tend to promote the best interests, Religious, Moral and Intellectual of the people at large: And whereas, with a view to supply the want of such an Institution, His late Majesty King George the Fourth, by Royal Charter, bearing date at Westminster, the fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of His Reign, was pleased to establish at Toronto, then called York, in that division of the Province, a Collegiate Institution, with the style and privileges of a University, and was afterwards pleased to endow the said Institution with certain of the Waste Lands of the Crown, in that part of the Province: And whereas the people of this Province consist of various denominations of Christians, to the members of each of which denominations it is desirable to extend all the benefits of a University Education, and it is therefore necessary that such Institution, to enable it to accomplish its high purpose, should be entirely free in its government and discipline from all Denominational bias, so that the just rights and privileges of all may be fully maintained without offence to the religious opinions of any; And whereas the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada having been invited by His late Majesty King William the Fourth, "to consider in what manner the said University could be best constituted for the general advantage of the whole Society," as appears by the Despatch of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the Parliament of that Province, afterwards, by an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of His said late Majesty King William the Fourth, chaptered sixteen, and intituled, An Act to amend the Charter of King's College, did alter and amend the said Charter in certain particulars, in order, as the Preamble to the said Act recites, "to meet the desire and circumstances of the Colony:" And whereas such alteration and amendment have been found insufficient for these purposes, and therefore, as well for the more complete accomplishment of this important object, in compliance with His said late Majesty's Most Gracious Invitation, as for the purpose of preventing the evil consequences to which frequent appeals to Parliament on the subject of the constitution and government of the said University is calculated to produce, it has become expedient and necessary to repeal the said Act, and to substitute other Legislative provisions in lieu thereof: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, An Act to

re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the said Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it enacted, That so much of the said Charter, so granted by His said late Majesty King George the Fourth as aforesaid, as is contradictory to or inconsistent with this Act or any of the provisions thereof, or a makes any provision in any matter provided for by this Act other than such as is hereby made in such matter, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed and annulled; anything in the said Charter or the said Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

III. And be it enacted, That from henceforth the said University so established by the said Royal Charter of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth, bearing date the fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of His Reign as aforesaid, shall be known and designated by the name and style of "The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto," in the stead and place of the name given thereto in and by said Charter, and the same shall continue to be a University for the Education of Youth, and the conferring Degrees in Arts and Faculties, as provided by the said Charter; and the said University by the said name of "The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto," shall continue to be a Body Corporate and Politic, with perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and all other corporate and other rights, powers and privileges conferred by the said Royal Charter, except so far as the same are repealed, altered or modified by the provisions of this Act, and all and singular the rights, powers and privileges conferred by the said Charter, except as aforesaid, shall be and the same are hereby confirmed to the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their Successors for ever; And the said University, by and under the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in Law of purchasing, acquiring, taking, having, holding and enjoying by gift, grant, conveyance, device, bequest, or otherwise, to them and their Successors, any estate or property, real or personal, to and for the use of the said University, or to, for, or in trust for any other use or purpose whatsoever in any way connected with the advancement of Education or the Arts or Sciences, and of letting, conveying or otherwise disposing thereof from time to time as they may deem necessary or expedient.

IV. And be it enacted, That the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, shall be the Visitor of the said University for and on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, which Visitorial power shall and may be exercised by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, the proceedings whereof having been first confirmed by the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province in Council, shall be binding upon the said University and its Members, and all others whomsoever.

V. And be it enacted, That there shall be a Chancellor of, in and for the said University, who shall be elected by a majority of voices in open convocation, and shall hold office for the period of three years; Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the person so to be elected Chancellor shall be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and shall not be a Minister, Ecclesiastic or Teacher under or according to any form or profession of religious faith or worship whatsoever and provided also, secondly, that at the time of his election, or while he shall continue Chancellor, he shall

not hold any other office, place or employment, either in the said University or in any other University, College, Seminary, School or place of Learning or Education in this Province, or elsewhere.

VI. And be it enacted, That there shall be a Vice-Chancellor, of, in and for the said University, who shall be or shall have been a Professor of and in the same, and shall be elected annually by the Senate of the said University; Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the person so to be elected Vice-Chancellor shall be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and shall not, at the time of his election, or while he shall continue Vice-Chancellor, hold any office, place or appointment in any other University, College, Seminary, School or place of Learning or Education in this Province, or elsewhere; and, provided also, secondly, that the election of any Professor of the said University to be Vice-Chancellor, as aforesaid, shall not in any way affect any Professorship or Professorships that he may then hold, but the same shall continue to be held by him as if he had not been elected such Vice-Chancellor; and provided also, thirdly, that such Vice-Chancellor shall, during the time that he shall hold such office, reside within the said University, or if permitted so to do by any Statute of the said University to be passed for that purpose, then in such place as may be prescribed by such University Statute.

VII. And be it enacted, That there shall be a President of in and for the said University, who shall be appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the Province; Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the person so to be appointed President shall be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and shall not at the time of his appointment, or while he shall continue President thereof, hold any office, place or appointment in any other University, College, Seminary, School, or place of Learning or Education in this Province, or elsewhere; and provided also, secondly, that such President shall, during the time that he shall hold such office, reside within the said University, or if permitted so to do by any Statute of the said University, to be passed for that purpose, then in such other place as may be prescribed by such University Statute; and provided also, thirdly, and lastly, that during the vacancy of the office of President of the said University, such temporary provision shall and may be made by the Caput of the said University for the performance in the best manner in their power of the duties attached to such office as shall or may be directed or appointed by any University Statute to be passed for that purpose.

VIII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Convocation to appoint annually a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, who shall be authorized to perform the duties of the said office of Vice-Chancellor, whenever the said Vice-Chancellor shall from illness or otherwise be unable to perform the same himself.

IX. And be it enacted, That the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, or in his absence, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, while actually performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor, shall take precedence next after the Chancellor thereof, and the President of the said University next after the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, while so actually performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor, and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, except as aforesaid, next after the President: And the Professors, Officers, Members and Servants of the said University in such order as shall or may from time to time be fixed by any Statute of the said University to be passed for that purpose.

X. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, in subordination to the Senate thereof, to maintain and enforce the observance of the Statutes of the said University by the

President and Professors and other Members thereof, and to maintain and enforce all necessary discipline therein in regard to such President, Professors and Members, by admonitions and otherwise, as shall or may by Statute of the said University be provided in that behalf, together with all such other duties, consistent with the powers by this Act conferred upon other Officers of the said University, as shall or may by any such Statute be directed or provided, or to the said office attached: Provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the power over the Students and Members in statu pupillari of the said University, hereinafter conferred upon the President thereof.

XI. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President of the said University, in subordination to the Caput and Senate thereof, to exercise a general superintendence over all the Students and Members in statu pupillari of the said University and over all the officers and servants of the same, and over the studies, lectures, examinations, exercises, and literary pursuits prescribed to such undergraduates by or under the authority of the Statutes of the said University, saving always nevertheless the powers and privileges by this Act conferred upon the Deans and Faculties of the said University with all such other duties, as consistently with the powers by this Act conferred upon other officers of the said University, shall or may by any such Statute be directed or provided or to the said office attached.

XII. And be it enacted, That there shall be no Faculty of Divinity in the said University, nor shall there be any Professorship, Lectureship or Teachership of Divinity in the same, but that the present Faculty of Divinity shall have power to confer degrees in Divinity upon such Students and other Members of the said University as have hitherto been, or at present are pursuing their studies in that Faculty on their becoming entitled to such degrees according to the existing Statutes of the said University, as far as the requirements of such Statutes shall be capable of being complied with after the passing of this Act, which degrees shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever as if they had been conferred by the said University previous to the passing of this Act, except that their date shall for all purposes relating to the standing of the parties on whom they shall be conferred, be reckoned from the time at which they shall have actually been conferred by such Faculty.

XIII. And be it enacted, That there shall be in the said University three Faculties, to be called the Faculty of Law, Medicine and Arts, respectively, each of which Faculties shall be composed of such of the Professors as shall be fixed by any University Statute to be passed for that purpose, and shall be presided over by a Dean to be elected annually from among the Professors composing such Faculty, and each of such Faculties shall and may moreover make such By-laws as they may think proper for the government of such Faculty, such By-laws not being contrary to this Act, or to the Charter or Statutes of the said University; Provided always nevertheless, that no such By-law shall be of any force or effect until approved by the Senate of the said University, at a meeting thereof to be called for the purpose of considering the same. Provided always, that if in the election of a Dean the votes be equally divided, the senior Professor of such Faculty shall have an additional or casting vote in such election.

XIV. And be it enacted, that there shall be in the said University a Council of five members, to be called the Caput of the said University, which Caput shall consist of the President of the said University for the time being, the Deans of the three Faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts, and a fifth member to be appointed to such Council by the convocation of the said Uni-

versity annually, of which Caput any four Members shall be a quorum for the despatch of business, in which said Caput the President of the said University, or in his absence the Deans of Faculty, in the order above mentioned, shall preside.

XV. And be it enacted, That the ordinary general discipline, and government of the said University in subordination to the Senate thereof, shall be vested in and exercised by the Caput of the said University, and that all the acts of the Vice-Chancellor and of the President is, or shall be intrusted with separate, distinct and independent powers, either by this Act, the Charter of the said University, or some Statute thereof, shall be under the direction and subject to the control of the said Caput, which, except as before excepted, shall have full powers to make orders and give directions in all such matters, subject nevertheless to an appeal to the Senate of the said University in all matters directly affecting any of the Professors or Officers thereof, or involving the expulsion of any Member from the said University: Provided always, nevertheless, that the mode and manner of exercising the powers hereby vested in the said Caput shall and may from time to time be regulated and directed by Statutes of the said University to be passed for that purpose.

XVI. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Caput to make an Annual General Report to the Senate of the said University, on the general state, condition, progress and prospects of the said University, and all things touching the same, and to make such suggestions as they may think proper for the improvement of the same, a duplicate of which said report such Caput shall transmit to the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof.

XVII. And be it enacted, That there shall be in the said University a Deliberative Body, to be called the Senate of the said University, which shall consist of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the President, and all the Professors of the said University, and of twelve or more additional Members, who shall be appointed to seats in the same one-half thereof by the Crown and the other half thereof by such Colleges in Upper Canada as now are or hereafter shall be incorporated, with the power of conferring Degrees in Divinity, and not in the other Arts or Faculties, each of which additional Members, except those who shall be first appointed to such seats under this Act, and those who shall be appointed to fill such seats for the residue of the term of office of their immediate predecessors respectively, shall hold his seat in the said Senate for a term of three years, and shall be appointed to and vacate the same according to a cycle to be established by a Statute of the said University to be passed for that purpose, and which shall make such provision for the same as shall insure that, as nearly as may be, one-third of the said additional Members so to be appointed by the Crown as aforesaid, and also one-third of the said additional Members so to be appointed by the said Colleges, shall respectively vacate their seats in such Senate every year: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that fifteen Members shall be a quorum for the despatch of business, and that the Chancellor, and in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, and in the absence of both the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and in the absence of all then the President of the said University shall preside at all meetings of the said Senate, and in the absence of all such Officers, then such other Member of the said Senate as shall be appointed for that purpose for the time; and provided also, secondly, that no person shall be qualified to be appointed by the Crown to any such seat in the said Senate who shall be a Minister, Ecclesiastic, or Teacher, under or according

to any form or profession of Religious Faith or Worship whatsoever: And provided also, thirdly, that no person shall be qualified to be appointed either by the Crown or by any such Incorporated College to a seat, in the said Senate, who shall not have taken the Degree of Master of Arts, or any Degree in Law or Medicine in the said University at least five years prior to the time of his appointment to such seat: Provided, always, nevertheless, fourthly, and lastly, that the restriction contained in the said last foregoing Proviso to this Section, shall not apply to any appointments to be made to such Senate prior to the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That every such Incorporated College in Upper Canada, as is described in the next preceding section of this Act, shall be entitled to appoint one of such additional Members of such Senate, and that the Crown shall in like manner be entitled to appoint one other of such additional Members for every Member that such Colleges shall be so entitled to appoint respectively as aforesaid, so that in all time to come, the number of Crown Seats and the number of the Collegiate Seats in such Senate shall be equal: Provided always, nevertheless, firstly, that until there shall be at least six such Incorporated Colleges in Upper Canada, entitled to appoint to seats in such Senate, according to the provisions of this and the next preceding section of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Crown, besides appointing to the corresponding Crown Seats in such Senate, to appoint also to the six Collegiate Seats therein, or to so many of them as there shall or may from time to time be no such Incorporated College entitled to appoint to: And provided also, secondly, that in making such appointments to such Collegiate Seats in such Senate, the Crown shall not be restricted in its choice, as by the second proviso to the said next preceding section of this Act is provided.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the Senate of the said University shall have full power and authority to frame and make such Statutes, Rules and Ordinances as they may think necessary or expedient touching or concerning the good government of the said University, or touching or concerning the Professors and all others holding office in the same, the Studies, Lectures, Examinations, Exercises, Degrees in Arts and Faculties to be pursued, given, had, or held therein, and all matters touching the same; and for the summoning and holding regular or Special Meetings of the Caput, and of the Senate, and for the times and mode of summoning and holding Convocations of the said University and all matters relative to the same; the duties of the Chancellor, and the residence and duties of the Vice-Chancellor and President of the said University; the number, examination, residence, duties and order of precedence and seniority of the Professors of the said University, the number of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and other Prizes of, and in the said University, and all matters relative to the establishment of such Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes, and the Examination of Candidates for the same, the number, residence, appointment and duties of all Officers and Servants of the said University, the management of the property and revenues thereof, the salaries, stipends, provision, fees and emoluments of and for the Vice-Chancellor, President, Professors, Fellows, Scholars, Officers and Servants of the said University, and generally concerning any other matter or thing for the well-being and advancement of the said University; and also from time to time to revoke, renew, augment or alter all, every or any of the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances as to them shall seem meet or expedient: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that such Statutes,

Rules and Ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the Laws or Statutes of this Province: Provided also, secondly, that no such Statute, Rule or Ordinance shall be passed and adopted at the same Meeting at which it is first introduced and considered, but that a Second Meeting of the said Senate shall be specially convened for the passing and adopting any such Statute, Rule or Ordinance: And provided also, thirdly, and lastly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Crown, at any time within two years from the passing of any such Statute, Rule or Ordinance, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, to disallow such Statute, Rule or Ordinance, and thereupon every such Statute, Rule or Ordinance shall from the date of such Letters Patent, stand repealed and be of no force or effect whatsoever.

XX. And be it enacted, That the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, President and Professors of the said University, and all persons admitted in the said University to any Degree in Law or Medicine or to that of Master in any of the other Arts or Faculties, and who shall have paid from the time of his admission to such Degree the annual sum of twenty shillings of lawful money of Canada, for and towards the support and maintenance of the said University, shall be and be deemed, taken and reputed to be Members of the Convocation of the said University: Provided always, nevertheless, that no person upon whom an Honorary Degree only shall have been conferred by the said University, shall have any right by virtue thereof to vote as a member of such Convocation.

XXI. And be it enacted, That there shall be for the said University, and for the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College, a Body to be called "The Endowment Board of the University of Toronto and of the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College," which shall consist of five members, who shall hold their places at such Board, during the pleasure of the parties in whom their appointment is hereby vested respectively, one of which Members shall be appointed by the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, one by the Senate of the said University, one by the Caput thereof, and one by the College Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and one by the Masters of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or a majority of them, of which Board any three Members shall form a quorum for the despatch of business: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the Member of such Board to be so appointed by the Governor or person administering the Government of the Province, as aforesaid, shall be the Chairman of such Board, and shall be so expressly named in the Instrument by which he shall be so appointed, which said chairman of the said Board shall be a person holding no Professorship, Office or Employment whatsoever in the said University, or in the said College or Royal Grammar School, or in any other University, College, Collegiate Institution, School, or other place of Learning in this Province or elsewhere, and shall not be a member of the Senate or Caput of the said University, or of any other such University, College, Collegiate Institution, School, or other place of Learning as aforesaid, nor shall he, during the time that he shall continue to be Chairman of such Board, be capable of being appointed to any such Professorship, Office or other Employment whatsoever, either in the said University, or in the said College and Royal Grammar School, or in any such other University, College, Collegiate Institution, School, or other place of Learning, as aforesaid, or to any seat in the Senate or Caput of the said University, or Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or in any other Council, Board or Body, belonging to, or connected with the same, or in any of them: And provided also, secondly, that each Member of such Board

shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duty as shall be settled by a Statute of the University in that behalf.

XXII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Endowment Board to take upon themselves the general charge, superintendence and management of the whole property and effects, real and personal, of the said University, under the direction of such University Statutes as shall or may be passed for that purpose: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer upon the said Endowment Board a power to alienate any portion of the endowment of the said University, contrary to the provisions of the thirty-seventh Section of this Act: And provided also, secondly, that such Endowment Board shall from time to time, and at all times, as the same may be required, afford to the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, and also to the Chancellor, Caput and Senate of the said University, or to such Committee or Committees of such Caput or Senate as they may respectively appoint for that purpose, all such information respecting such property and effects, and the whole fiscal or financial affairs of the said University, as the said Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province, or the said Chancellor, Caput or Senate, or any such Committee or Committees of such Caput or Senate shall or may from time to time require: And provided also, thirdly, that such Board shall in like manner afford the like information to the Auditors to be appointed annually for auditing the accounts of the said University: And provided also, fourthly and lastly, that it shall moreover be the duty of such Board annually to make a full report of the state of the property and effects of the said University under their charge, superintendence and management, and generally of the whole fiscal or financial affairs of the said University, to the Senate of the said University, and at the same time to transmit a duplicate of such report to the Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, through the Provincial Secretary thereof.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That there shall be two Auditors of Accounts of the said University, to be appointed annually, one by the Chancellor, or in default of such appointment, by the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, and the other by the Senate thereof, whose duty it shall be to examine and audit the Accounts of the said Endowment Board, as far as they regard the property and effects of the said University, and all other accounts of the said University generally, and to make a report upon the same to the Senate of the said University, a duplicate of which report such Auditors shall transmit to the Governor or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That the Professors of the said University shall be appointed by the Crown upon the report or resolutions of the Senate of the said University in the manner following, that is, to say: whenever any new Chair shall be established in such University, or whenever any Chair theretofore established in the same shall become vacant, by death or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Caput of the said University, under and subject to such regulations as may be established by any University Statute to be passed for that purpose, to make known by public advertisement the fact of such Chair being vacant as aforesaid, the duties imposed by the Statutes of the said University upon the incumbent of such Chair, together with the salary and emoluments belonging to the same, and requiring that the names, residence and additions, and also the testimonials of all Candidates for such Chair, should be transmitted to and deposited in the proper office of the said University, by a day to be named in such advertisements;

and it shall be the duty of the said Caput, on some day to be specially appointed for that purpose, after the day so fixed for the receipt of such applications as aforesaid, to proceed to take the said testimonials of the different candidates for such Chair into consideration, and thereupon, on the same, or on some subsequent day, and with as much deliberation as may be, to make a report addressed to the Senate of the said University upon the same, and the said Senate shall be specially called together by a notice addressed to each Member thereof, and sent to him through the Post Office, to take such report into consideration, and it shall be the duty of the said Senate, upon full examination of such testimonials, and the report of the Caput upon the same, and if in their discretion they shall think fit so to do, or if the same shall be required by any Statute of the said University to be passed for that purpose, then by personal, public, oral examination of such candidates, and by all such other ways, methods and means as shall or may be directed in that behalf by any such University Statute, to select three of the candidates for the said Chair, whom in their judgment, the said Senate shall deem best qualified to fill the same, with advantage to the said University, and to transmit the names of such three candidates together with their testimonials, the report of the Caput thereon, and their own report or resolutions, adopting, qualifying or dissenting from such report, or any part thereof, with their reasons therefor and for the selection of such three candidates to the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof; and it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, to appoint some one of the said three candidates to fill such vacant Chair in the said University: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that no sitting of the Senate of the said University shall be held to take such testimonials and the report of the Caput thereon into consideration, or for the examination of the candidates for such Chair, within a shorter period than one calendar month after such report of the said Caput shall have been prepared, and the notice of such sittings addressed to the different Members of the said Senate delivered to the Post Office as aforesaid: And provided also, secondly, that in case there shall not be as many as three, of the said candidates for such vacant Chair, whom the said Senate shall in their judgment deem qualified to fulfil the duties thereof as aforesaid, they shall nevertheless still transmit the names of three of such candidates, if there shall have been so many, and shall, in so transmitting the same, state which of such three candidates they do not deem sufficiently qualified to be appointed to such vacant Chair, as aforesaid, and the grounds of such opinion: And provided also, thirdly, and lastly, that during the vacancy of any such Chair such temporary provision shall and may be made by the Caput of the said University for the performance of the duties attached to the same as shall or may be directed and appointed by any University Statute to be passed for that purpose.

XXV. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Senate of the said University, upon the report of the Vice-Chancellor thereof or upon that of a Committee of its own Members, to suspend any Professor of the said University from his office for any just and reasonable cause to them appearing: Provided always, nevertheless, firstly, that the grounds of every such suspension shall be entered and recorded at length on the books of the said Senate; and every Professor so suspended shall thereupon cease from the performance of his duties and from the exercise of his rights, functions and privileges until, and unless such suspension shall be removed by the Visitor of the said University under his Privy Seal: And provided

also, secondly, that a copy duly authenticated of the entry and record of such suspension, and the grounds thereof, be forthwith transmitted to the said Visitor through the Provincial Secretary: And provided also, thirdly, that the continuance of any such suspension for a period of three calendar months continually without any appeal by such Professor to the said Visitor, against such decision of the said Senate, shall *ipso facto* vacate such Professorship, as if the party so suspended were naturally dead: And provided also, fourthly, and lastly, that during every such suspension, such temporary provision shall and may be made by the Caput of the said University for the performance in the best manner within their power of the duties of such suspended Professor as is hereinbefore provided with respect to those of a vacant Chair.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That if upon the report of the Vice-Chancellor, or upon that of a Committee of their own Members, the Senate of the said University, after affording to the party all reasonable opportunity, of being heard in his defence, shall report to the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof, their opinion that any Professor of the said University ought to be removed from his Professorship, and shall in such report set forth at length the grounds and reasons for such opinion, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or person administering the Government thereof for the time being, if he shall deem it just and proper so to do, by an Instrument under his Privy Seal to remove such Professor from his Professorship, and thereupon such Chair shall be dealt with as if it had become vacant by the death of such Professor.

XXVII. And be it enacted, That the examinations of Candidates for Professors, Chairs, and for Degrees in Arts and Faculties in the said University shall be public, and shall be conducted by such and so many Examiners as shall or may be appointed by the Senate of the said University, according to the provisions of any University Statute or Statutes to be passed for that purpose.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That the said University shall have no power to confer any Degree in Divinity, but shall have full power and authority to confer all other Degrees in all other Arts and Faculties whatsoever, including Honorary Degrees, and Degrees ad eundem, and all other University powers and privileges, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes whatsoever as such power and authority is held, possessed or enjoyed by the Universities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any of them: Provided always, nevertheless, that Degrees ad eundem shall by the said University be conferred only upon Graduates of Universities within Her Majesty's Dominions, or on the Graduates of such Foreign Universities as shall or may from time to time be declared entitled to the said privilege by a Statute or Statutes of the said University to be passed for that purpose.

XXIX. And be it enacted, That no religious Test or qualification whatsoever shall be required of or appointed for any person admitted or matriculated as a Member of such University whether as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise, or of or for any person admitted to any Degree in any Art or Faculty in the said University, or of or for any person appointed to any Office, Professorship, Lectureship, Mastership, Tutorship, or other place or employment whatsoever in the same, nor shall religious observances, according to the forms of any particular Religious Denomination, be imposed upon the Members or Officers of the said University, or any of them.

XXX. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto, or for the said Endowment Board, on their behalf, to borrow any money on the security of the said University, or of the funds or other property thereof, or otherwise howsoever, except under the authority of a Statute of the said University by which Statute there shall at the time be appropriated, such an amount of the annual income of the said University, arising from the interest and dividends of money actually invested under the authority of the thirty-eighth section of this Act, as shall be sufficient to meet the annual interest upon such loan, and in addition thereto a sufficient sum per centum per annum upon the original principal of such loan, to constitute a Sinking Fund for the final redemption, satisfaction, and discharge of the said original principal of such loan within at least twenty years from the time of the contracting of the same, and the annual interest of such loan, and the annual appropriation for such Sinking Fund for the redemption and satisfaction thereof, shall constitute an extra charge upon the Income Fund of the said University as hereinafter established, which so long as any part of the said original principal of such loan shall remain unpaid shall take precedence of the fourth, fifth and sixth ordinary annual charges upon such Income Fund as the same are respectively charged and imposed upon the same by the fortieth section of this Act: And until such payment and satisfaction of the whole principal and interest of such loan, any University Statute, either Visitation or Senatorial, whereby such provision shall or may be attempted to be repealed or altered, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

XXXI. And be it enacted, That a printed copy of the whole of any book which shall be published in this Province after the passing of this Act, whether consisting of the whole or only a part of a volume, if separately published, together with all maps, prints, or other engravings belonging thereto, and of every pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately published, furnished and coloured in the same manner as the best copies of the same shall be published, and also of any second or subsequent edition which shall be so published, with any additions or alterations, whether the same shall be in letterpress, or in the maps, prints, or other engravings belonging thereto, and whether the first edition of such book shall have been published before or after the passing of this Act, bound, sewed or stitched together as offered for sale generally by the publisher thereof, and upon the best paper upon which the same shall be printed, shall, within six calendar months after the same shall first be sold, published, or offered for sale, be delivered on the part of the publisher at the library of the said University, and a receipt taken for the same from the Librarian, which receipt shall set forth the title and edition of such book at length, and upon demand be given by such Librarian to the person depositing such copy at the said library; and on default of such delivery within the time aforesaid, the publisher of every such book, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart or plan shall forfeit, besides the value of such copy which he ought to have delivered, a sum not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered by the Librarian, or other Officer or Agent of such Librarian, properly authorized for that purpose, for the use of the said University, to be applied for the augmentation of the said library, to be recovered in a summary way on conviction, before any two Justices of the Peace for the District, County, City, or place where the publisher making default shall reside or be found, or in the name of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University, in an action of debt or other proceeding of the like nature, in any Court of competent jurisdiction in this Province, in which

action the said University, if they shall recover, shall recover the costs reasonably incurred, to be taxed as between Attorney and Client.

XXXII. And be it enacted, That all the property and effects, real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, now belonging to or vested in the said University, or in the Chancellor, President and Scholars thereof, or in any other person or persons, or Body Corporate or Politic whatsoever, for the use or benefit of the said University, shall be and continue vested in the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto to hold to them and their successors, to the use of them and their successors, for ever, anything in the said Charter of His said late Majesty, in any Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, or of this Province, or in any Letters Patent, Royal Charters, Deeds or other Instruments to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That all debts due to the said University, or to the Chancellor, President and Scholars thereof, in their Corporate capacity and all judgments, recognizances, bonds, covenants and other instruments or contracts suffered, acknowledged, or given to, or made with them as aforesaid, or with the Chancellor, President and Scholars thereof in their Corporate capacity, by whatsoever name the same may have been suffered, acknowledged, given, or made, shall be available, stand and continue of good purport, and full force and strength to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto, as if the said University had been therein named by the Corporate name thereby given to the same; and it shall and may be lawful for the said University, by the Corporate name last aforesaid, to proceed upon the same by execution or otherwise, and recover thereon, as if the same had been suffered, acknowledged, or given to, or made with them, by the name last aforesaid.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, That the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto, shall, both in law and equity, be liable to all the present existing debts, contracts and agreements of the said University, and may be sued upon and recovered against for the same, as if the same had been contracted or entered into by them by the name aforesaid.

XXXV. And be it enacted, That the Fiscal year of the said University shall commence on the first day of January, and end on the thirty-first day of December of each year.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, That the Salaries of the different Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, Officers and Servants of the said University shall, by the Statutes establishing the same, be made payable quarterly, on the four quarter days of such Fiscal year, that is to say, the first days of January, April, July, and October, in the same.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That none of the real property of the said University, and none of the property thereof invested according to the directions of either the thirty-eighth or forty-second sections of this Act, shall be disposed of or applied otherwise than by authority of a Statute of the said University.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That the proceeds arising from the sales of any of the lands referred to in the thirty-seventh section of this Act, which it shall from time to time be deemed expedient by the said University to sell and dispose of, and all moneys received upon investments called in, or paid off, together with any surplus of the income over the expenditure of the said University, as provided by the forty-second section of this Act, shall form a fund, to be called in the Books of the said University "The Univer-

sity Investment Fund," the moneys at the credit of which Fund shall, from time to time, be invested in such Government or landed securities as shall be approved of by the Senate of the said University.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, That the annual income of the said University, arising from the fees and dues payable to the same for Matriculation, Lectures, Tuition, Degrees, or otherwise, or from such portion thereof as by any Statute or Statutes of the said University, shall be payable into the General Funds of the said University, and not to the Professors or Officers thereof, and from the annual or other periodical rents, interests and dividends arising from the property and effects of the said University, of what nature or kind soever, whether real or personal, together with all such annual or other donations or subscriptions, as may be made to the said University for the general benefit thereof, without being specifically appointed by the Donor to any particular object or purpose, shall form another Fund, to be called "The University Income Fund," the moneys at the credit of which last mentioned Fund shall be appropriated and applied to make good and satisfy the several charges by the next following section of this Act charged and imposed upon the said Fund in the order in which such charges are therein charged and imposed upon the same.

XL. And be it enacted, That the first annual charge upon the said University Income Fund, shall be the necessary expenses incurred in the receipt, collection and management of the moneys of the said University, as well as those constituting the Investment Fund, as those constituting the said Income Fund: the second charge upon such Income Fund shall be the necessary outlay for taxes, insurance and repairs of the buildings and other property of the said University; the third charge upon such Income Fund, shall be the salaries of the Bursar, Librarian, and other similar Officers, or those of the Lecturers and other Teachers, not being Professors, and the salaries, wages and allowances of all Subordinate Officers and Servants of the said University; the fourth charge upon the said Fund shall be such sum of money as by any Statute or Statutes of the said University, to be passed for that purpose, shall be annually appropriated for the Incidental Expenses of the said University for the fiscal year, or so much of such sum as shall be required for such Incidental expenses; the fifth charge upon such Fund shall be the salaries of the Vice-Chancellor, President and Professors of the said University, and so much of those of the Members of the Endowment Board of the said University and College as shall be payable out of the Funds of the said University; and the sixth and last charge, such special appropriations out of the said Income Fund for such year, as shall have been directed to be made by any Statute of the said University, passed for that purpose.

XLI. And be it enacted, That whenever the Income Fund of the said University for any year shall not be sufficient to satisfy and discharge the different charges upon the same for such year, as herein provided, the amount of the deficiency for such year shall be supplied from the surplus Income Fund which has not yet been carried to the Investment Fund, or shall be deducted in equal proportions from all the salaries constituting the fifth annual charge upon such Fund for the following year, by proportionate quarterly deductions from such salaries as the same become respectively payable at each financial quarter of such following year: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the parties whose receipts of salary may have been diminished by such proportionate deductions, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to have such deficiency made good in part or in the whole, as the case may be, out of any surplus, or surpluses of income over expenditure, that may accrue during the six years next ensuing that in which such proportionate

deductions shall have been so made as aforesaid: Provided also, secondly, that for the deficiency thus occasioned in such salaries, and which at the end of every sixth year, may yet remain unsatisfied as aforesaid, the Incumbents to whose Offices or Chairs such salaries shall be attached respectively, shall have no claim upon the said University or upon the Funds thereof, but the amount of such salaries received by each of such Incumbents according to the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed and taken to have been received by him in full satisfaction and discharge of the whole of his salary for such six years, for which such proportion of the same shall have been paid to him as aforesaid.

XLII. And be it enacted, That the surplus, if any, of the said University Income Fund, after satisfying and discharging the several charges, whether ordinary or extra, by this Act charged upon the same, shall be annually transferred to the Investment Fund of the said University, and with the other moneys belonging to that Fund shall be from time to time invested, as in and by the thirty-eighth section of this Act is declared, so that there shall be no balance of the said Income Fund to be carried forward from one fiscal year to the next.

XLIII. And be it enacted, That so soon as any of the Incorporated Colleges, Collegiate Institutions or Universities in Upper Canada having the power of conferring Degrees not only in the Faculty of Divinity, but the other Arts and Faculties also, shall have signified to the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, under their Corporate Seal, their desire to become entitled to appoint a Member to the Senate of the said University according to the provisions of this Act in that behalf, it shall and may be lawful for the Crown, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, reciting such Instrument, to declare so much of the Charter of such College, Collegiate Institution, or University, whether the same shall be granted by Parliament or otherwise, as shall have been granted to, or vested in such College, Collegiate Institution or University, the power of conferring such Degrees (saving always nevertheless to such College, Collegiate Institution or University the power of conferring Degrees in the Faculty of Divinity), to be from the date of such Letters Patent or from such other day as may be named therein for that purpose, repealed, abrogated and annulled, and thereupon from such day all such powers and privileges, with the saving aforesaid, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be absolutely repealed, abrogated and annulled accordingly, anything in the several Charters of such Colleges, Collegiate Institutions or Universities, whether granted by the Parliament or otherwise, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

XLIV. And be it enacted, That all Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said first mentioned University in force at the time of the passing of this Act, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall be and continue in force till repealed, altered or amended by some other Statute of the said University, either Visitation or Senatorial, to be hereafter enacted or passed for that purpose.

XLV. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed in any manner to affect any Degrees conferred or Terms kept, or studies or exercises performed in the said University, and the same shall be valid and effectual for all purposes whatsoever; and the same shall continue to be deemed Degrees conferred and Terms kept and studies and exercises performed in the said University as if this Act had not been passed.

XLVI. And be it enacted, That with the exception of the Professor of Divinity every Professor, Lecturer and Officer of the said University now actually holding a chair or Office in the same, shall continue to hold his

Chair, Place or Office, under a new Warrant to be issued to him for the same, until he shall be removed therefrom in the manner prescribed by this Act: Provided always, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent or be construed to prevent the Commission of Visitation to be issued as hereinafter directed, or any other such Commission of Visitation, or any University Statute to be passed for that purpose from re-arranging such Chairs or the duties attached to the same respectively, or from adding to, varying or deducting from the duties of the Chair or Chairs held by any such Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher in the said University, or from so altering or varying the amount of salary or emolument receivable by any such Professor, Lecturer or Teacher, as shall be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act, for the prevention of the dissipation of the Endowment or Capital Stock of such University, and restricting its expenses and disbursements to the amount of its annual income from the same.

XLVII. And whereas for the purpose of adapting the Statutes of the said University to the alterations hereby made in the Charter thereof, it is desirable that a Commission of Visitation should be issued to consider of and report upon the same: Be it therefore enacted, That so soon after the passing of this Act as to the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, shall seem expedient, a Commission of Visitation under the Great Seal shall be issued directed to not less than five Commissioners who shall be thereby directed to confer with the authorities of the said University upon the subject of such alterations and amendments in or to such Statutes, Rules or Ordinances as they shall think proper to recommend for this purpose, and generally for the well ordering of the said University, and thereupon to report a Code of proper Statutes, Rules and Ordinances for the government of the said University, which Code having been first approved by the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, shall be obeyed in future in the said University until by lawful authority the same shall or may be amended, altered or repealed.

XLVIII. And whereas certain of the Professors of the said University claim to have been induced to give up certain preferments or other pursuits or employments in which they were at the time engaged, and from which they were deriving their support, for the purpose of accepting certain of the Chairs in the said University under the expectation of such appointments being permanent, and with the assurance that the emoluments thereof would at least be equal to certain specified amounts respectively, and it is therefore expedient that the cases of such persons and of others who can advance just claims to compensation for services performed to the said University, should be specially enquired into and reported upon, with a view of ascertaining the merits of their respective cases, and how far if their claims be found just some reasonable satisfaction may be afforded them for such losses as they may have sustained or may sustain from such expectations and assurances not having been realized: Be it therefore enacted, That the said Commissioners shall be directed by such Commission of Visitation to enquire into the case of any such person, upon the same being specially referred to them by the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof, and if upon any such reference they shall find any such person reasonably entitled to any such satisfaction, they shall report the same, and if they shall deem proper shall report one or more Statutes, Rules or Ordinances for providing for such satisfaction if they shall find the Funds of the said University adequate to bear the same.

XLIX. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners shall be further directed by the said Commission of Visitation to consider and report upon the best means of making the Chair of Agriculture recently established in the said University, more efficient and useful; and to consider and report generally upon the best means of making the said University, as far as its funds will permit, the instrument of drawing forth and stimulating the talent of the youth of Upper Canada, by the establishment of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other Rewards and by such other means as in their judgment may be best adapted to such end.

L. And whereas it is expedient to stimulate the youth of the Province to avail themselves of the benefit of a University Education, by the establishment of a certain number of Scholarships in the said University, for each County of Upper Canada, for the purpose of assisting (as far as possible) with pecuniary aid, those of the deserving Youth of each County, whose parents may be unable to meet the expense necessarily attendant upon such an education: Be it there enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, in the Code of Statutes so to be reported by them as aforesaid, to provide for the establishment of four Scholarships for each County in Upper Canada, so soon as the funds of the said University shall permit, and to regulate everything appertaining to the election, rights, privileges and emoluments of such Scholars to be elected to the same: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the Scholars elected to fill such Scholarships shall be entitled to attend all Classes and Lectures in the said University, and enjoy all the advantages afforded therein without payment of any fee for the same; And that two of the four Scholarships so to be founded for each County, shall be endowed from the University Funds with such an annual stipend as in the estimation of the said Commissioners the said funds may permit: Provided also, secondly, that no County shall be entitled to claim the benefit of the Scholarships to be so founded, or any of them, unless the Municipal Council of such County shall have provided, permanently, sufficient funds for the endowment of one or both the Scholarships to be so founded, but not endowed from University Funds, according to the rate fixed by such Commissioners: And upon such provision being made by the Municipal Council of any County, the Senate of the said University shall proceed to fill up either one or both the said Scholarships according to the sum provided by the said Municipal Council, and shall, at the same time, according to circumstances, fill up either one or both the Scholarships to be endowed from University Funds; it being the intention of this Act, that the Scholarships to be endowed from University Funds shall only be filled up so far and so long as the several Counties respectively shall provide Funds for the support of those to be endowed from those sources. Provided, also, thirdly, that the said Scholarships shall be filled up by the Senate of the said University upon public examination to be held before that Body by Examiners to be by them appointed, and the selection shall be made out of such a number of the youth of each County as shall have been admitted to contend for such Scholarships by the Certificate of the Municipal Council of such County: Provided also, fourthly, that no person shall be admitted as a Candidate for such Scholarships unless he shall have received a Certificate of birth or residence from the Municipal Council of the County to which such Scholarships shall belong, as aforesaid: And provided also, fifthly, that no person shall be deemed one of the Youth of any given County within the meaning of this section unless he shall have been born in such County, or unless his parents or surviving parent, or one of them, shall have been a stated resident of such County for five years continually prior to the granting of such Certificate, and shall, at the time of granting such Certifi-

ates, be still stated residents, or a stated resident thereof, or if they be both dead, then, unless they or the survivor of them shall have been such stated resident for the five years next preceding and at the time of their death or the death of the survivor of them: Provided also, sixthly, that every such Certificate shall remain in force for one year from the granting thereof, and no longer, after which it shall and may be renewed if the party remains entitled to it as at the first: And provided also, seventhly and lastly, that it shall and may be lawful for such Commissioners, and they are hereby required to make provision for preserving all Scholarships now existing in the said University on their present footing for the space of five years next after the passing of this Act for the benefit of such persons as have already commenced a course of study with a view to compete for the same, or have obtained any such Scholarships.

III. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE AND ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

LI. And whereas by the said Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, it was amongst other things enacted, That the College then lately erected in the City of Toronto, should be incorporated with, and form an appendage of the said University; And whereas it is expedient, while maintaining the said College as an appendage of the said University, to confer upon it a more independent organization for the regulation of its own affairs, than it at present possesses: Be it enacted, That the Principal, Masters and Scholars of the said College, for the time being, shall henceforth, by and under the name of "The Principal, Masters and Scholars of Upper Canada College, and Royal Grammar School," be a Body Corporate and Politic in fact and in name, and shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with power to change, alter or make anew the same; and shall and may by the name aforesaid, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all Courts and places whatsoever; and that they, and their Successors, by and under the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law of purchasing, acquiring, taking, having, holding and enjoying by gift, grant, conveyance, devise, bequest or otherwise, to them and their Successors, any estate or property, real or personal, to and for the use of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or to, for or in trust for any other use or purpose whatsoever in any way connected with the advancement of Education, and of letting, conveying or otherwise disposing thereof, from time to time, as they may deem necessary or expedient.

LII. And be it enacted, That the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, shall be the Visitor of the said College and Royal Grammar School, on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, which Visitatorial power shall and may be exercised by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, the proceedings whereof, having been first confirmed by the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province in Council, shall be binding upon the said College and Royal Grammar School, and all others whomsoever.

LIII. And be it enacted, That there shall be in the said College and Royal Grammar School a Principal, who shall be appointed by the Crown upon the Report or Resolutions of the Senate of the said University, made upon the proceedings and in the manner hereinbefore provided for in respect of the appointment to Chairs in the said University: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the person so to be appointed Principal shall be a natural

born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and shall not at the time of his appointment, or while he shall continue Principal thereof, hold any office, place or appointment in any other University, College, Seminary, School or place of learning or Education in this Province, or elsewhere: And provided also, secondly, that such Principal shall, during the time that he shall hold such office, reside within the said College and Royal Grammar School, or if permitted so to do by any Statute of the said College and Royal Grammar School to be passed for that purpose, then in such other place as may be prescribed by such Collegiate Statute: And provided also, thirdly, and lastly, that during the vacancy of the office of Principal of the said College or Royal Grammar School, such temporary provision shall and may be made by the Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School for the performance in the best manner in their power of the duties attached to such office, as shall or may be directed or appointed by any College Statute to be passed for that purpose.

LIV. And be it enacted, That the Ordinary General Discipline and Government of the said College and Royal Grammar School, in subordination to the Council thereof, shall be vested in and exercised by the Principal thereof: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that in all matters directly affecting any of the Masters of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or involving the expulsion of any Member from the same, an appeal shall lie from the decision of the said Principal to the Council of the said College: And provided always also, secondly, that the mode and manner of exercising the powers hereby vested in the said Principal shall and may, from time to time, be regulated and directed by Statutes of the said College and Royal Grammar School to be passed for that purpose.

LV. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Principal of the said College and Royal Grammar School to make an Annual General Report to the Council thereof on the general state, condition, progress and prospects of the said College, and all things touching the same, and to make such suggestions as he may think proper for the improvement of the same; a duplicate of which said report the said Principal shall transmit to the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof.

LVI. And be it enacted, That there shall be in the said College and Royal Grammar School a Deliberative Body to be called the College Council thereof, which shall consist of the Principal of the said College and Royal Grammar School for the time being when such office shall not be vacant, and four other persons to be appointed by the Crown during pleasure, of which Council any three Members shall be a *Quorum* for the despatch of business: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that no person shall be qualified to be appointed by the Crown to such seat in the said Council who shall be a Minister, Ecclesiastic or Teacher under or according to any form or profession of religious faith or worship whatsoever: And provided also, secondly, that no person shall be qualified to be so appointed who shall not have taken the Degree of Master of Arts in the said University of Toronto, at least five years prior to the time of his appointment to such seat: And provided also, thirdly, and lastly, that the restriction contained in the said last foregoing proviso to this Section shall not apply to any appointment to be made to such Council prior to the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

LVII. And be it enacted, That the Principal of the College shall have the power of calling special meetings of the said Council, and shall preside at all meetings of the said Council at which he shall be present, and that in

his absence the Senior Member of the said Council present shall preside in his place.

LVIII. And be it enacted, That the Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School shall have full power and authority to frame and make such Statutes, Rules and Ordinances as they may think necessary or expedient touching or concerning the good government of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or touching or concerning the different Master-ships and Teacherships in or belonging to the same including that of the Principal; the studies, examinations and exercises to be pursued, had or held therein, and all matters touching the same; and for summoning and holding regular or special meetings of the said Council and all matters relative to the same; the duties of the Principal, and the residence and duties of the Principal, Masters and Teachers of the said College and Royal Grammar School; the number of exhibitions and other prizes of and in the said College and Royal Grammar School, and all matters relative to the creation of, examination for, and conferring of the same; the number, residence, appointment and duties of all the Officers and Servants of the said College and Royal Grammar School; the management of the property and revenue thereof; the salaries, stipends, provision, fees and emoluments of and for the Principal, Masters, Teachers, Officers and Servants of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and generally concerning any other matter or thing for the well being and advancement of the said College and Royal Grammar School; and also, from time to time, to revoke, renew, augment or alter all, every, or any of the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances as to them shall seem meet or expedient: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that such Statutes, Rules or Ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the laws or Statutes of this Province; Provided also secondly, that no such Statute, Rule or Ordinance shall be passed and adopted at the same meeting at which it is first introduced and considered, but that a second meeting of the said Council shall be specially convened for the passing and adopting any such Statute, Rule or Ordinance: And provided also, thirdly, that no such Statute, Rule or Ordinance shall have any force or effect until it shall have been approved by the Caput of the said University: And provided always, also, fourthly, and lastly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Crown, at any time within two years from the passing of any such Statute, Rule or Ordinance, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, to disallow such Statute, Rule or Ordinance, and thereupon every such Statute or Ordinance shall, from the date of such Letters Patent, stand repealed, and be of no force or effect whatsoever.

LIX. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Endowment Board of the said University and College to take upon themselves the general charge, superintendence and management of the whole property and effects, real and personal, of the said College and Royal Grammar School, under the direction of such College Statutes as shall or may be passed for that purpose: Provided always, nevertheless, firstly, that such Endowment Board shall, from time to time, and at all times, as the same may be required, afford to the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, and also to the Principal and Council of the said College or to such Committee or Committees of such Council as they may appoint for that purpose, all such information respecting such property and effects, and the whole fiscal or financial affairs of the said College and Royal Grammar School, as the said Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province, or the said Principal or Council, or any such Committee or Committees of such Council shall or may from time to

time require: And provided also, secondly, that they shall in like manner afford the like information to the Auditors to be appointed annually for auditing the Accounts of the said College and Royal Grammar School: And provided also, thirdly, and lastly, that it shall moreover be the duty of such Board annually to make a full report of the state of the property and effects under their charge, superintendence and management, and of the whole fiscal and financial affairs of the said College, to the Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and at the same time to transmit a duplicate of such report to the Governor or person administering the government of this Province, through the Provincial Secretary thereof.

LX. And be it enacted, That there shall be two Auditors of Accounts of the said College and Royal Grammar School, to be appointed annually, one by the Principal of the said College, and the other by the College Council thereof, whose duty it shall be to examine and audit the Accounts of the said Endowment Board, as far as they regard the property and effects of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and all other Accounts of the said College and Royal Grammar School generally, and to make a Report upon the same to the Council of the said College, a duplicate of which Report such Auditors shall transmit to the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof.

LXI. And be it enacted, That the Masters of the said College and Royal Grammar School shall be appointed by the Crown.

LXII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Toronto, upon the report of the Caput thereof, or upon that of a Committee of its own members, to suspend the Principal of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or any of the Masters thereof from his office, for any just and reasonable cause to them appearing: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the grounds of every such suspension shall be entered and recorded at length on the Books of the said Senate, and such Principal or Master so suspended shall thereupon cease from the performance of his duties, and from the exercise of his rights, functions and privileges, until and unless such suspension shall be removed by the Visitor of the said College and Royal Grammar School under his Privy Seal: And provided also, secondly, that a copy duly authenticated, of the entry and record of such suspension and the grounds thereof, be forthwith transmitted to the said Visitor through the Provincial Secretary: And provided also, thirdly, that the continuation of any such suspension for a period of three calendar months continually, without any appeal by such Principal or Master to the said Visitor, against such decision of the said Senate, shall ipso facto vacate such Principalship or Mastership as if the party so suspended were naturally dead: And provided also, fourthly, that during every such suspension, such temporary provision shall and may be made by the Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School for the performance, in the best manner within their power, of the duties of such Principalship or Mastership, as is hereinbefore provided with respect to those of a vacant Chair in the said University.

LXIII. And be it enacted, That if upon the report of the Caput, or upon that of a Committee of their own Members, the Senate of the said University, after affording the party all reasonable opportunity of being heard in his defence, shall report to the Governor or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, through the Provincial Secretary thereof, their opinion that the Principal of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or any of the Masters thereof, ought to be removed

from his office, and shall in such report set forth at length, the grounds and reasons for such opinion, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, if he shall deem it just and proper so to do, by an Instrument under his Privy Seal, to remove such Principal or Master from his said office, and thereafter such office shall be dealt with as if it had become vacant by the death of such Principal or Master.

LXIV. And be it enacted, That no religious test or qualification whatsoever shall be required of or appointed for any person admitted as a Member of such College and Royal Grammar School, whether as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise, or of or for any person appointed to any office, Mastership, Teachership, or other place or employment whatever in the same; nor shall religious observances, according to the forms of any particular religious denomination, be imposed upon the Members or Officers of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or any of them.

LXV. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Principal, Masters and Scholars of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or for the Endowment Board of the said University and College on their behalf, to borrow any money on the security of the said College and Royal Grammar School, or of the Funds or other property thereof, or otherwise howsoever, except under the authority of a Statute of the said College and Royal Grammar School, by which Statute there shall at the same time be appropriated such an amount of the annual income of the said College and Royal Grammar School, arising from the interest and dividends of money actually invested under the authority of the seventy-second section of this Act, as shall be sufficient to meet the annual interest upon such loan, and in addition thereto, a sufficient sum per centum per annum upon the original principal of such loan, to constitute a Sinking Fund for the final redemption, satisfaction and discharge of the said original principal of such loan, within at least twenty years from the time of the contracting of the same, and the annual interest of such loan; and the annual appropriation for such Sinking Fund for the redemption and satisfaction thereof, shall constitute an extra charge upon the Income Fund of the said College and Royal Grammar School, as hereinafter established, which, so long as any part of the said original principal of such loan shall remain unpaid, shall take precedence of the fourth, fifth and sixth ordinary annual charges upon such Income Fund as the same are respectively charged and imposed upon the same by the seventy-fourth section of this Act, and until such payment and satisfaction of the whole principal and interest of such loan, any Collegiate Statute, either Visitation or Collegiate, whereby such provision shall or may be attempted to be repealed or altered, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

LXVI. And be it enacted, That whatever shall remain of the original endowment of the said College and Royal Grammar School, whether the legal Titles thereto be now vested in the said College and Royal Grammar School or in the Principal, Master and Scholars thereof, or in the said College, Collegiate Institution or University and all other the property and effects, real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, now belonging to or vested in the said College and Royal Grammar School, or in the Principal, Masters and Scholars thereof, or in the said College, Collegiate Institution or University, or in any other person or persons, or Body Corporate or Politic whatsoever, for the use or benefit of the said College and Royal Grammar School, shall be, and the same and every part thereof are hereby transferred to and vested in the Principal, Masters, and Scholars of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, to hold to them and

their Successors for ever; anything in the said Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada or of this Province, or in any Letters Patent, Royal Charters, Deeds, or other Instruments to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

LXVII. And be it enacted, That all debts due to the said College and Royal Grammar School or to the Principal, Masters and Scholars thereof in their Corporate Capacity, and all Judgments, Recognizances, Bonds, Covenants and other Instruments or Contracts suffered, acknowledged or given to or made with them as aforesaid, or with the said College, Collegiate Institution or University hereinbefore mentioned on behalf of the said College and Royal Grammar School or with the Chancellor, President and Scholars of the said University on behalf of the said College and Royal Grammar School, by whatever name the same may have been suffered, acknowledged, given or made, shall be available, stand and continue of good purport and full force and strength to the Principal, Masters and Scholars of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, as if the said College and Royal Grammar School had been therein named by the Corporate name hereby given to the same; and it shall and may be lawful for the said College and Royal Grammar School, by the Corporate Name last aforesaid, to proceed upon the same by execution or otherwise, and recover thereon as if the same had been suffered, acknowledged, or given to or made with them by the name last aforesaid.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, That except as hereinafter excepted, the Principal, Masters and Scholars of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School shall both in Law and Equity be liable to all the present existing debts, contracts and agreements of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and may be sued upon and recovered against for the same, as if the same had been contracted or entered into by them by the name aforesaid: Provided always, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the debt now claimed to be due by the said College and Royal Grammar School to the said University, which debt shall be and the same is hereby absolutely cancelled and discharged.

LXIX. And be it enacted, That the fiscal year of the said College and Royal Grammar School shall commence on the first day of January and end on the thirty-first day of December in each year.

LXX. And be it enacted, That the Salaries of the Principal, Masters, Teachers, Officers and Servants of the said College and Royal Grammar School shall, by the Statutes establishing the same, be made payable Quarterly on the four Quarter days of each fiscal year, that is to say, the first days of January, April, July and October in the same.

LXXI. And be it enacted, That none of the real property of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and none of the property thereof invested according to the directions of either the seventy-second or seventy-sixth Sections of this Act, shall be disposed of or applied otherwise than by authority of a Statute of the said College and Royal Grammar School.

LXXII. And be it enacted, That the proceeds arising from the sales of any of the lands referred to in the seventy-first section of this Act which it shall from time to time be deemed expedient by the said College and Royal Grammar School to sell and dispose of, and all moneys received upon investments called in or paid off, together with any surplus of the income over the expenditure of the said College and Royal Grammar School, as provided by the seventy-sixth Section of this Act, shall form a Fund to be called in the Books of the said College and Royal Grammar School "The College Investment Fund," the moneys at the credit of which Fund shall

from time to time be invested in such Government or Landed Securities as shall be approved of by the Council of the said College and Royal Grammar School.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, That the annual income of the said College and Royal Grammar School arising from the fees and dues payable to the same for entrance, tuition, or otherwise, or from such portion thereof as by any Statute or Statutes of the said College and Royal Grammar School shall be payable into the General Funds of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and not to the Principal, Masters or Officers thereof, and from the annual or other periodical rents, interests and dividends arising from the property and effects of the said College and Royal Grammar School, of what nature or kind soever, whether real or personal, together with all such annual or other donations or subscriptions as may be made to the said College and Royal Grammar School, for the general benefit thereof without being specially appointed by the Donor to any particular object or purpose, shall form another Fund to be called "The College Income Fund," the moneys at the credit of which last mentioned Fund shall be appropriated and applied to make good and satisfy the several charges by the next following Section of this Act charged and imposed upon the said Fund in the order in which such charges are therein charged and imposed upon the same.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, That the first annual charge upon the said College Income Fund shall be the necessary expenses incurred in the receipt collection and management of the moneys of the said College and Royal Grammar School, as well as those constituting the Investment Fund as those constituting the said Income Fund. The second charge upon such Income Fund shall be the necessary outlay for taxes, insurance and repairs of the buildings and other property of the said College and Royal Grammar School. The third charge upon such Income Fund shall be the salaries, wages and allowances of all Subordinate Officers and Servants of the said College and Royal Grammar School. The fourth charge upon the said Fund shall be such sum of money as by any Statute or Statutes of the said College and Royal Grammar School, to be passed for that purpose, shall be annually appropriated for the incidental expenses of the said College and Royal Grammar School for the fiscal year, or so much of such sum as shall be required for such incidental expenses. The fifth charge against such Fund shall be the salaries of the Principal and Masters of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and so much of those of the Members of the Endowment Board of the said University and College as shall be payable out of the Funds of the said College. And the sixth and last charge, such special appropriations out of the said Income Fund for such year as shall have been directed to be made by any Statute of the said College and Royal Grammar School passed for that purpose.

LXXV. And be it enacted, That whenever the Income Fund of the said College and Royal Grammar School, for any year, shall not be sufficient to satisfy and discharge the different charges upon the same for such year as herein provided, the amount of the deficiency for such year shall be supplied from the surplus Income Fund which has not yet been carried to the Investment Fund or shall be deducted in equal proportions from all the salaries constituting the fifth annual charge upon such fund for the following year, by proportionate quarterly deductions from such salaries, as the same become respectively payable at each financial quarter of such following year: Provided always nevertheless, firstly, that the parties whose receipts of salary may have been diminished by such proportionate deductions as aforesaid, shall be entitled to have such deficiency made good in part, or in the whole, as the case may be, out of any surplus, or surplusses of income over

expenditure that may accrue during the six years next ensuing that in which such proportionate deductions shall have been so made as aforesaid: Provided also, secondly, that for the deficiency thus occasioned in such salaries, and which at the end of every sixth year may yet remain unsatisfied, as aforesaid, the incumbents to whose Offices or Masterships such salaries shall be attached respectively shall have no claim upon the said College and Royal Grammar School or upon the Funds thereof, but the amount of such salaries received by each of such incumbents, according to the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed and taken to have been received by him in full satisfaction and discharge of the whole of his salary for such six years for which such proportion of the same shall have been paid to him as aforesaid.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, That the surplus, if any, of the said College Income Fund, after satisfying and discharging the several charges, whether ordinary or extra, by this Act charged upon the same, shall be annually transferred to the Investment Fund of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and with the other moneys belonging to that Fund be from time to time invested as in and by the seventy-second Section of this Act is declared, so that there shall be no balance of the said Income Fund to be carried forward from one fiscal year to the next.

LXXVII. And be it enacted, That all Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said College and Royal Grammar School in force at the time of the passing of this Act, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall be and continue in force, until repealed, altered or amended by some other Statute of the said College and Royal Grammar School, either Visitatorial or Collegiate, to be hereafter enacted or passed for that purpose.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, That the Principal and other Masters and Officers of the said College and Royal Grammar School now actually holding a Mastership or Office in the same, shall continue to hold such Mastership or Office under a new Warrant to be issued to him for the same, until he shall be removed therefrom in the manner prescribed by this Act: Provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent or be construed to prevent the Commission of Visitation to be issued as hereinafter directed, or any other such Commission of Visitation, or any Collegiate Statute to be passed for that purpose, from re-arranging such Masterships or Offices, or the duties attached to the same respectively, or from adding to, varying or deducting from the duties of the Mastership, or Office held by any such Master or Officer in the said College or Royal Grammar School, or from so altering or varying the amount of salary or emolument receivable by any such Master or Officer as shall be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act for the prevention of the dissipation of the endowment or capital stock of such College and Royal Grammar School, and restricting its expenses and disbursements to the amount of its annual income from the same.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, That so soon after the passing of this Act as to the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, shall seem expedient, a like Commission of Visitation shall be issued to and in respect of the said College and Royal Grammar School as that hereinbefore directed to be issued to and in respect of the said University, with similar powers and directions as far as the Governor or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, shall deem the same applicable or expedient to be contained in such Commission: Provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent or be construed to prevent the issue of one Commission embracing both objects, if such shall be the pleasure of the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, as aforesaid.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

LXXX. And be it enacted, That no action at law or suit in equity now pending between either the said first mentioned University and any person or persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic, or between the said College and Royal Grammar School, and any such person or persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic, by whatsoever name such University or College may be proceeding, or be proceeded against in such action or suit, shall abate, cease or be discontinued by reason of anything in this Act contained, but every such action or suit shall and may, upon suggestion of the passing hereof, be proceeded with for or against such University or College by the Corporate name hereby conferred upon the same respectively; anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXXI. And whereas a gift of Books, principally consisting of Theological Works, was some years since made to the said University hereinbefore first mentioned by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which in consequence of the abolition of the Chair of Divinity, that Society may desire to have transferred to some other Institution or otherwise disposed of: Be it therefore enacted, That upon application from the said Society by their proper Officer, to be made to the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University of Toronto, at any time before the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, requesting that such gift may be returned to them or otherwise disposed of as they may appoint, it shall and may be lawful for the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and they are hereby required to deliver over the same according to such request, and the same shall thereupon become vested in the said Society, or in such other person or persons, Bodies Politic or Corporate as the said Society shall or may in and by such request so to be made as aforesaid nominate and appoint in that behalf; anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXXII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall come into operation upon, from and after the first day of January next, or such earlier day as shall or may be fixed for that purpose by Proclamation under the Great Seal of this Province.

LXXXIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all Judges, Justices and others whomsoever without being specially pleaded.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended, altered or repealed by any Act to be passed in this present Session of Parliament.

13 AND 14 VICTORIA. CHAPTER 49.

"AN ACT TO REMOVE CERTAIN DOUBTS RESPECTING THE INTENTION OF THE ACT OF THE LAST SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THIS PROVINCE FOR AMENDING THE CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE INSTITUTION AND ENDOWMENTS OF REGIUS AND OTHER PROFESSORSHIPS, LECTURESHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES AND OTHER REWARDS IN THE SAID UNIVERSITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES CONNECTED WITH THE SAID UNIVERSITY, AND WITH THE COLLEGE AND ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, FORMING AN APPENDAGE THEREOF."

(10th August, 1850).

Whereas in the preamble of the Act passed in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, chaptered eighty-two, and entitled, An Act to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory Government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereof, the promotion of the religious and moral improvement, as well as the secular education of the people of this Province is expressly set forth as the object of its enactment, and as a means of accomplishing such object in a community consisting of various denominations of Christians, the necessity is asserted of having the said University entirely free in its government and discipline from all denominational bias, so that the just rights and privileges of all might be fully maintained without offence to the religious opinions of any; and whereas the said enactment originated in a sincere desire for the advancement of true religion, and a tender regard for the conscientious scruples of all classes of professing Christians, which it sought to evince by affording to the different denominations the opportunity, and thereby pressing upon them the obligation, each in its own way and each according to its own discipline and in conformity with its own peculiar views of religious truth, of providing for the spiritual welfare and advancement in religious knowledge of the youth belonging to its own communion, and not from any indifference to the importance of religious duties, or of imparting religious knowledge in the education of youth: And whereas, notwithstanding the distinct avowal of the principles on which the said Act was based, doubts have been raised as to the Christian character of the said Institution and of the powers of the University, by statute or otherwise, to make the necessary regulations for insuring to its members the opportunities of religious instruction and attendance upon public worship by their respective Ministers, and according to their respective forms of religious faith: And whereas for the satisfaction of all whose minds may have been disturbed by such doubts, it is desirable to declare: Be it therefore accordingly declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intitled, An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada, and it is hereby declared and enacted by the authority of the same, That it hath been and

at all times hereafter shall be fully competent to and for the said University, by statute either visitatorial or senatorial to be passed for that purpose, to make any regulations that may be deemed expedient for the undergraduates and students attending lectures in the said University, attending upon public worship in their respective churches, or other places of religious worship, and receiving religious instruction from their respective Ministers, and according to their respective forms of religious faith, and that not only shall every facility be afforded by the authorities of the said University for such attendance on religious worship, and such acquirement of religious knowledge, but that no candidate for matriculation or for any degree, who shall at the time of his application, be a student in any of the different Colleges which shall be so far affiliated to the said University as to be entitled to appoint a member to the Senate thereof, shall be received as a student or admitted to a degree in the said University without possessing such religious requisites as may be prescribed by the constituted authorities of the affiliated College to which he belongs, and which, according to his standing in such affiliated College, he shall by the rules and statutes thereof be required to possess: Provided always nevertheless firstly, that no part of the funds of the said University shall be expended for any such purpose, but that it be left to the authorities of each denomination of Christians to provide for the religious instruction of its own adherents attending the said University or members thereof; and provided also, secondly, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to empower the said University, by statute or otherwise, to compel any person to become a student or member of such affiliated College as a condition precedent to his being matriculated or admitted to any degree in the said University, or otherwise howsoever.

II. And for the like reason, it is hereby further declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid. That it hath been, now is, and at all times hereafter shall continue to be fully competent to and for the said College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College by Statute, either collegiate or visitatorial, to be passed for that purpose, to make any similar regulations for the like purposes and subject to the like limitations and restrictions.

III. And be it enacted, That notwithstanding anything in the said Act of Parliament contained, nine Members of the Senate of the said University shall form a quorum thereof for the despatch of business.

IV. And be it enacted. That it shall at all times be lawful for the Caput of the said University, in reporting upon the testimonials of candidates for any vacant professorship, as directed by the twenty-fourth section of the said Act, to report also the names of any men of distinguished literary or scientific reputation, whose accession to such chair would in their opinion be an acquisition to the public character of the University as a seat of learning, and who they may have ascertained or have reason to believe, would accept of such, if offered to them: and thereupon the Senate of the said University, if they shall concur in that part of the Report of the said Caput, shall report the names of such persons, or of those of them with respect to whom they shall so concur with the Caput, to the Governor of the Province, with those of the three candidates required to be transmitted to him by the said twenty-fourth section of the said Act, and in every such case it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, if he shall deem it expedient so to do, to appoint any one of those persons to such chair, who may be willing to accept thereof, instead of appointing to the same any of the three candidates whose names shall have been so transmitted to him as afore-

said; anything in the said tewnty-fourth section of the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, to institute, establish and endow such and so many Regius Professorships in any of the Faculties of the said University, as she shall think fit, and from time to time, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, to appoint some fit and proper person to such Regius Professorship; and to every such Professorship and to the person who shall fill the same shall belong all and singular the like rights, powers, and privileges which shall be attached to or be vested in the other Professorships, and Professors of the said University respectively: Provided always, firstly, that no such Regius Professorship shall be so instituted without an endowment, either by charge on the public Provincial Revenue, or by invested capital in land or other property, not at the time forming any part of the property of the said University, but sufficient to secure to the holder thereof an income equal at least to that of the smallest salary assigned by Statute of the said University to any of the chairs on the foundation thereof in the same faculty to which such Regius Professorship may be attached, or unless such salary shall have been voted amongst the other annual votes for educational purposes upon the Estimates sent down to Parliament by the Crown: and provided also, secondly, that every such Regius Professorship and Regius Professor shall be subject to all and singular the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said University, and be entitled to all and singular the same rights, powers and privileges as any other Professorship or Professor in the same: and provided also, thirdly, that the appointments to all such chairs shall be made by the Crown of its mere motion and during its pleasure, without the necessity of any Report from the Caput or Senate, as provided with respect to the chairs on the foundation of the said University.

VI. And be it enacted. That it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, to found, institute, establish and endow such and so many Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other Rewards in the said University as she shall think fit, and to prescribe in such Letters Patent, all such Rules and Regulations as she may think proper for the appointing to and conferring of such Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other Rewards, all which Rules and Regulations the authorities of the said University are hereby required to observe and give effect to as in the said Letters Patent shall be directed.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate whomsoever, to found such and so many Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other Rewards, in the said University, as they may think proper, by providing a sufficient endowment in Land or other property, and conveying the same to the Chancellor, Master and Scholars of the said University in trust for the said purpose, and thereupon suing out Letters Patent from the Crown, instituting, establishing and endowing the same with the property so provided for that purpose as aforesaid, in all which Letters Patent shall be set forth such Rules and Regulations for the appointing to and conferring of such Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Prizes or other Rewards as the respective founders thereof, with the approbation of the Crown, shall think fit to prescribe for that purpose, all which Rules and Regulations the authorities of the said

University are hereby required to observe and give effect to, as in the said Letters Patent shall be directed: Provided always nevertheless, that none of such Professorships upon private foundation, shall entitle the holder of the Chair of such Professorship for the time being, to any seat in the Senate of the said University or other share in the government thereof, unless the same shall be especially conferred upon such Chair or Professor by a Statute of the said University either visitatorial or senatorial to be passed for that purpose.

VIII. And be it enacted, That nothing in the three next preceding sections of this Act contained shall affect or be construed to affect in any way the twelfth section of the said recited Act, but that the provisions of the said three sections shall to all intents and purposes whatsoever be subject to and limited by the provisions of the said twelfth section as if the same had been inserted in this Act.

IX. And be it enacted, That the third proviso to the fifty-eighth section of the said Act shall apply to such Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the College Council of the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College, as have been or shall be passed by that body, for prescribing or regulating the general duties of the Principal or Masters of the said College or others employed to teach therein, in their respective Collegiate employments, or for prescribing the course of study to be pursued, or the discipline to be observed in the said College and Royal Grammar School, and to none others.

X. And be it enacted, That all sums of money received by the Bursar of the said University for or on account of the said College and Royal Grammar School at any time since the Royal Assent was given to the said Act of Parliament, and all debts of what nature or kind soever at the time when such assent was given to the said Act due to the said College and Royal Grammar School, or in which such College and Royal Grammar School was then or at any time after beneficially interested, shall be deemed and taken to be available to, and collectable by, the Principal, Masters and Scholars of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, in the same manner as the debts mentioned in the seventy-seventh section of the said Act, are thereby declared to be recoverable, subject to the deduction therefrom of all moneys which since the Royal Assent was so given to the said Act, shall or may have been paid by the said Bursar for, or on account of the said College and Royal Grammar School.

16 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 89.

"AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, BY SEPARATING ITS FUNCTIONS AS A UNIVERSITY FROM THOSE ASSIGNED TO IT AS A COLLEGE, AND BY MAKING BETTER PROVISION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY THEREOF AND THAT OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

(Assented to 22nd April, 1853).

Whereas the enactments hereinafter repealed have failed to effect the end proposed by the Legislature in passing them. inasmuch as no College or Educational Institution hath under them become affiliated to the University to which they relate, and many parents and others are deterred by the expense and other causes, from sending the youth under their charge to be educated in a large City distant, in many cases from their homes: And whereas from these and other causes, many do and will prosecute and complete their studies in other institutions in various parts of this Province, to whom it is just and right to afford facilities for obtaining these scholastic honours and rewards which their diligence and proficiency may deserve, and thereby to encourage them and others to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and sound learning; And whereas experience hath proved the principles embodied in Her Majesty's Royal Charter to the University of London in England, to be well adapted for the attainment of the objects aforesaid, and for removing the difficulties and objections hereinbefore referred to: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, An Act to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereof, and the Act passed in the Session held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, An Act to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowments of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other Rewards connected with the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College, forming an appendage thereof, are hereby repealed, as is also so much of the Charter referred to in the Act first mentioned, as may be inconsistent with this Act; but so much of the said Charter as shall not be inconsistent with this Act shall remain in force.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

II. The Univeristy established by the Charter aforesaid and mentioned in the said Acts, shall henceforth be called The University of Toronto, and shall continue to be a Body Corporate, with the powers vested in

Corporate bodies by the Interpretation Act, and power to hold such real property as may be assigned to it under the provisions of this Act, and such other powers and privileges as are conferred upon it by those portions of the said Charter remaining in force or by this Act, but such powers shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

III. There shall be no Professorship or other Teachership in the said University of Toronto, but its functions shall be limited to the examining of Candidates for Degrees in the several Faculties, or for Scholarships, prizes or Certificates of Honour in different branches of knowledge, and the granting of such Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes and Certificates, after Examination, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

IV. The said Corporation of The University of Toronto shall hereafter consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of other Members of the Senate as the Governor of this Province shall from time to time appoint under His Hand and Seal at Arms, and as shall be appointed by the Senate under the power hereinafter given.

V. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and other Members of the Senate for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University; and the first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Governor in the manner aforesaid.

VI. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chancellor of the said University, either by death resignation, or otherwise, the Governor may, in the manner aforesaid, nominate a fit and proper person to be Chancellor instead of the Chancellor occasioning such vacancy.

VII. The office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be a biennial one, that is to say, the term of office of each Vice-Chancellor shall expire on some day in the calendar year next but one after that in which he shall have been appointed or elected, and the day on which the term of office shall expire shall be appointed by Statute of the University; and the Members of the Senate shall at a meeting to be holden for that purpose on some day within a month before the expiration of the said term of office, of which meeting notice shall be given in such manner as shall be fixed by Statute, elect some one of the Members of the Senate to be Vice-Chancellor when the term of office of the then Vice-Chancellor shall expire, and so from time to time biennially; or in case of the death, resignation, or other vacancy in the office of any such Vice-Chancellor, before the expiration of his term of office they shall, at a meeting to be holden by them for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be, of which notice shall be given in manner aforesaid, elect one other of the said Members of the Senate to be Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the term in which such death, resignation, or other avoidance shall happen.

VIII. If at any time, by death or otherwise, the number of the said Members of the Senate shall be reduced below the number of ten, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, then and in such case, and as often as the same shall happen, if the Governor do not think proper to complete the said number by appointment, the Members of the Senate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, at a meeting to be holden for that purpose, of which notice shall be given in such manner as shall be provided by Statute, elect one or more fit and proper persons to be Members of the Senate in addition to the then remaining Members thereof, to the end that by means of such election the number of ten Members of the Senate of the said University may be completed, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the said University, but no person shall be appointed or elected a Member of the Senate who shall not be a subject of Her Majesty.

IX. The Governor of this Province shall be (as heretofore) the Visitor of the said University on behalf of Her Majesty, and such visitatorial powers may be exercised by commission under the Great Seal of this Province, the proceedings whereof, having been first confirmed by the Governor, shall be binding on the said University and its Members and on all others whomsoever.

X. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate for the time being, shall (subject to the provisions of this Act relative to the income and property of the said University), have the management of and superintendence over the affairs and business thereof; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate to make such Statutes and to act in such manner as to them shall appear best calculated to promote the purposes of the said University: and the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any Statutes (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of Upper Canada, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act,) touching the examination for Degrees, or for Scholarships, Prizes or Certificates of Honour, and the granting of such Degrees, Scholarships or Certificates, and the fees to be paid by Candidates for examination or upon taking any Degree, and the application of such fees, and touching the periods of the regular meetings of the Senate and the mode of convening special meetings thereof, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University or the business thereof, or for any purpose for which provision may be required for carrying out this Act according to its intent and spirit in any case unprovided for by this Act and all such Statutes when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, and after they shall have been approved by the Visitor, shall be binding upon all persons being Members or Officers thereof, and upon all Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes or Certificates of Honour to be conferred by the said University, and all others whom it may concern, a certified copy of such Statutes being deposited with the Provincial Secretary within ten days after the passing thereof, to be laid before the Visitor of the said University for his approval; and no such Statute shall have force or effect until it shall have been approved by the Visitor, and such approval signified through the said Secretary: Provided always that by any such Statute approved as aforesaid power may be given to any Committee, Officers or persons to make Regulations for better carrying out the provisions or objects of any Statute, in the manner and to the extent therein prescribed.

XI. In addition to the power of conferring Degrees in Arts and Faculties, vested in the said University the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall have power, after examination, to grant Certificates of Honour in such branches of knowledge as they shall from time to time, by statutes to be made in that behalf, determine.

XII. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, shall be decided by the majority of the Members present; but in case of equality of votes, the maximum prae-sumitur pro negante shall prevail.

XIII. No question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and four other Members of the Senate, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless five other Members of the Senate at the least, shall be present at the time of such decision, nor shall any Meeting be legally held unless held at the times or convened in the manner provided for by Statute as aforesaid.

XIV. At every Meeting of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman, or in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Members present or a majority of them.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate for the time being shall have full power to appoint by Statute from time to time, and as they shall see occasion to remove in like manner, all Examiners, Officers and Servants of the said University, except the Bursar hereinafter mentioned.

XVI. Once at least in every year, at a time or times to be fixed by Statute, the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall cause to be held an Examination of the Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes or Certificates of Honour as aforesaid; and at every such Examination the Candidates shall be examined by Examiners appointed for the purpose by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, and at every such Examination the Candidates shall be examined orally or in writing or otherwise, in as many branches of general knowledge as the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall consider the most fitting subjects for such examinations; and special Examinations may be held for Honours; and all such Examinations shall be open and public.

XVII. And in order to extend the benefits of Colleges and establishments already instituted in this Province for the promotion of Literature, Science and Art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting them for such purpose with the said University, all persons shall be admitted as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, to be conferred by the said University of Toronto, on satisfying the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, by proper Certificates that such persons have in any of the Institutions hereinafter mentioned, gone through and completed such course of instruction as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall, by Statutes to be made as aforesaid from time to time, determine; and the Institutions in which such course of instruction may be completed shall be those hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: All Colleges in Upper or Lower Canada incorporated by Royal Charter or by Act of the Parliament of this Province, or of either of the late Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, and also such other institutions, corporate or unincorporated, as now are or shall hereafter be established for the purposes of education within this Province, which the Governor of this Province shall from time to time prescribe to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, under His Hand and Seal at Arms.

XVIII. And for the purpose of granting the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches, as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery and Pharmacy, and for the purpose of granting the Degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Laws, respectively, the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall, from time to time, report to the Governor of this Province, through the Provincial Secretary, what appear to them to be the Medical Schools and Institutions, or the Law Schools and Institutions, whether corporate or unincorporated, in this Province, from which, either singly or jointly with other Medical or Law Schools or Institutions in this Province, or in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, or in Foreign parts, it may be fit and expedient, in the judgment of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate, to admit Candi-

dates for Degrees in Medicine or in Law, and on approval of such report by the Governor, shall admit any person to examination as a Candidate for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine or Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University, on his satisfying the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, that such Candidate has herein gone through and completed a course of instruction during such period as they shall, by regulations in that behalf, determine: and it shall be lawful for the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, to vary, alter and amend any such reports, by striking out any of the said Institutions or Schools included therein, or by adding others thereto; and all Institutions from which, under this or the next preceding section Students may be examined for Degrees, shall be said to be affiliated for that purpose to the said University.

XIX. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical Degrees in the four branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Pharmacy; and such reasonable fees shall be charged to the Candidates for Examination, for Degrees or for Certificates of Honour as aforesaid, as the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate shall, by Statute in that behalf, from time to time determine, and such fees shall be paid and applied as shall be determined by Statute.

XX. The regulations to be made with respect to the literary and scientific attainments of persons obtaining Degrees or Certificates of Honour, and their examination, shall, in so far as circumstances will, in the opinion of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate permit, be similar to those in force for like purposes in the University of London, to the end that the standard of qualification in the University of Toronto may not be inferior to that adopted for a like Degree, Certificate or Honour in the University of London.

XXI. The Examiners may be required to make the following declaration before the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor:

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of Examiner, without fear, favor, affection or partiality towards any Candidate, and that I will not knowingly allow to any Candidate any advantage which is not equally allowed to all."

XXII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, may make such special Regulations as to them shall seem just, with regard to the examination of Students who have matriculated in the said University before the passing of this Act, and with regard to the completion by them of the prescribed course of instruction, but in so far only as relates to the first Degree to be taken by any such Student after the passing of this Act, after which they shall be subject to the same regulations as other Candidates.

XXIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, may grant Scholarships, Prizes and Rewards to persons who shall distinguish themselves at their examination, but the sum to be expended for such purposes in any one year shall not exceed such sum as shall be appropriated for that purpose under the provisions hereinafter made, and such Scholarship shall be of the nature and extent of those next mentioned; and all such Scholarships, Prizes, and Rewards shall be granted according to Regulations previously made and published.

XXIV. The said Scholarships shall hereafter be held to be University Scholarships in any of the affiliated Institutions in Upper Canada, and shall be held by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, for the purpose of being awarded according to the proficiency manifested on examination in prescribed subjects, and to each of such Scholarships an annual stipend shall be attached payable out of the University Income Fund, for such periods and on such conditions as shall be fixed by the regulations to be made by Statute in that behalf; and the holder of any Scholarship granted under this and the next preceding section shall have the title of "University Scholar." Provided always, that every Scholarship in the University of Toronto granted before this Act shall be in force, shall thereafter be a University Scholarship in University College hereinafter mentioned, and the holder thereof shall have the said title of "University Scholar."

XXV. Any Statutes made under the fiftieth section of the Act herein first cited and repealed, by the Commissioners therein referred to, and in force when this Act shall come into effect, shall remain in force, in so far as they may not be inconsistent with this Act, until repealed or altered by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the said University, who shall have full power to amend or repeal the same and make others in their stead.

XXVI. It shall be the duty of the Senate of the said University, annually to report to the Governor, at such time as he shall appoint, on the general state, progress and prospect of the University, and upon all matters touching the same, with such suggestions as they may think proper to make; and the said Senate shall also at all times when thereunto required by the Governor, inquire into, examine and report upon any subject or matter connected with the said University; and copies of such annual or other reports shall be laid before both Houses of the Provincial Parliament at the then next Session thereof.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

XXVII. There shall be and there is hereby constituted at the City of Toronto, a Collegiate Institution by the name of University College, and the said College shall be under the direction, management and administration of a Body Corporate to be called The Council of University College, which shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with power to hold real and personal property, subject to the provisions hereinafter made, and shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded by the name aforesaid, and shall have other the usual powers of Corporate Bodies, according to the Interpretation Act, subject to the said provisions.

XXVIII. The said Corporation shall consist of a President, Vice-President, and such Professors as may from time to time be appointed to Chairs in the said University College.

XXIX. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or if both be absent, then the Senior Member of the Council present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Corporation, and in case of an equal division of votes among the Members present, the rule *praesumitur pro negante* shall prevail; and among Members appointed at the same time, the order in which their appointments shall have been made shall be the order of Seniority; and all such Meetings shall be held at the times to be prescribed by the Statutes of the said College.

XXX. Any five Members of the said Council shall be a quorum for transacting all business of the Council and doing all things which the said

Council may lawfully do; and all things done at any Meeting of the Council shall be ordered by the majority of the votes of the Members present thereat, subject to the provision hereinbefore made for the case of an equal division of votes.

XXXI. The said Council shall have full power and authority to make Statutes for the good government, discipline, conduct and regulation of the said College, and of the Professors, Teachers, Students, Officers and Servants thereof, for regulating the Fees to be paid by Students or persons attending lectures or receiving instruction in the said College, and the times of regular Meetings of the Council, and generally for the management of the property and business thereof, and for any purpose necessary for carrying this Act into effect according to its intent and spirit in cases for which no provision is made by this Act, so that such Statutes be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the laws of this Province, and from time to time to amend or repeal the same: Provided always, that no Statute made by the said Council shall have force and effect until it shall have been submitted to the Visitor of the said College, and by him approved; and a certified copy of all such Statutes shall be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary, within ten days from the passing thereof, to be submitted to the said Visitor for his approval.

XXXII. There shall be in the said College such Professors, Lecturers and Teachers, and there shall be taught in the said College such Sciences, Arts and Branches of Knowledge as the Council shall, by their Statutes in that behalf, from time to time determine, such Statutes being consistent with Statutes of The University of Toronto, as regards the prescribed subjects of Examination: Provided always, that there shall be no Professor or Teacher of Divinity in the said College; and that after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, there shall be no Professorship or Teachership of Law, or of any of the branches of Medicine or Surgery, except in so far as the same may form part of a general system of liberal Education.

XXXIII. The President and Vice-President, Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, Officers and Servants of the said College shall be appointed by the Governor of this Province, after such examination, inquiry and report as he shall consider necessary, and shall hold office during his pleasure: Provided always, that the President, Professors, Lecturers and Teachers of the University of Toronto as now constituted, shall, until it be otherwise ordered by the Governor, be the President, Professors, Lecturers and Teachers of University College, excepting after the said first day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, those who may be Professors or Teachers of those subjects which are not under this Act to be taught in the said College.

XXXIV. No religious test or profession of religious faith shall be required of any Professor, Lecturer, Teacher, Student, Officer or Servant of the said College, nor shall religious observances, according to the forms of any particular religious denomination be imposed on them or any of them; but it shall be lawful for the Council to make such Regulations as they may think expedient touching the moral conduct of the Students and their attendance on public worship in their respective Churches or other places of religious worship, and their receiving religious instruction from their respective Ministers, and according to their respective forms of religious faith, and every facility shall be afforded for their so doing.

XXXV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, body or bodies, politic or corporate whomsoever, to found such and so many

Professorships, Fellowships, Lectureships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other Rewards, in the said College, as they may think proper, by providing a sufficient endowment in land or other property, and surrendering or conveying the same to the Crown for the purposes of the said College, and thereupon suing out Letters Patent from the Crown, instituting, establishing and endowing the same with the property so provided for that purpose as aforesaid; in all which Letters Patent shall be set forth such Rules and Regulations for the appointing to and conferring of such Professorships, Fellowships, Lectureships, Scholarships, Prizes or other Rewards, as the respective Founders thereof, with the approbation of the Crown, shall think fit to prescribe for that purpose, all which Rules and Regulations the authorities of the said College are hereby required to observe and give effect to, as in the said Letters Patent shall be directed: Provided always, that such endowment as aforesaid shall be vested in the Crown for the purposes for which it shall be given as shall also any property, real or personal, given, devised or bequeathed to the said College or for the use thereof: And provided also, that no Professorship or Lectureship shall be so founded for the teaching of any subject which under this Act is not to be taught in the said College.

XXXVI. The Governor of this Province shall be the Visitor of the said College on behalf of the Crown, and his visitatorial powers may be exercised by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, and the proceedings of any Commission so appointed being confirmed by the Governor, shall be binding on the said College and the Council thereof, and on all persons whomsoever.

XXXVII. It shall be the duty of the Council of the said College, annually to report to the Governor, at such time as he shall appoint, on the general state, progress and prospects of the College, and upon all matters touching the same, with such suggestions as they may think proper to make; and the said Council shall also, at all times when thereunto required by the Governor, inquire into, examine and report upon any subject or matter connected with the said College; and copies of such annual or other reports shall be laid before both Houses of the Provincial Parliament at the then next Session thereof.

XXXVIII. All terms kept or studies or exercises performed in the University of Toronto as now constituted, shall be valid and effectual, and shall be deemed to be terms kept, or studies or exercises performed in University College; and the Statutes and Regulations of the said University in force when this Act shall come into effect, shall remain in force and apply to University College, so far as they may be consistent with this Act, until repealed or altered by Statutes to be made under this Act.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE AND ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

XXXIX. The Corporation of "The Principal, Masters, and Scholars of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School," shall be dissolved and determined from the time this Act comes into force; and the said Institution and all the affairs and business thereof, shall be under the control, management and direction of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, subject to the provisions of this Act.

XL. The Governor of this Province shall be the Visitor of the said College and Royal Grammar School, on behalf of Her Majesty, and his visitatorial powers may be exercised by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, the proceedings whereof, having been first confirmed by the

Governor-in-Council, shall be binding upon the said College and Royal Grammar School, and upon the said Senate and all others whomsoever.

XLI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, shall have full power and authority to make Statutes for the good government, conduct and regulation of the said College and Royal Grammar School and of the Principal, Masters, Pupils, Officers and Servants thereof, for regulating the fees to be paid by Pupils receiving instruction in the said College, and generally for the management of the business and affairs thereof and for any purpose necessary for carrying this Act into effect according to its intent and spirit in cases in which no provision is made by this Act, so that such Statutes be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the laws of this Province, and from time to time to amend or repeal the same; and the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate, may by any such Statutes empower the Principal to make Regulations for the government of the Masters and Pupils, Officers and Servants, and for the conduct and discipline of the said College and Royal Grammar School, in such matters and to such extent as may be limited in such Statutes, and subject to such control or approval as may be therein mentioned: Provided always, that no Statute shall have force and effect until it shall have been submitted to the Visitor of the said College and Royal Grammar School, and by him approved; and a certified copy of all such Statutes shall be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary, within ten days from the passing thereof, to be submitted to the said Visitor for his approval.

XLII. There shall be in the College and Royal Grammar School, a Principal, and such Masters, Officers and Servants, as shall from time to time be directed by any Statute relating to the said Institution, approved as aforesaid, and the salary and emoluments attached to such office, shall be from time to time fixed by Statute; and the said Principal, Masters, Officers and Servants shall be appointed by the Governor of this Province, and shall hold Office during his pleasure: Provided always, that until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Governor, the present Principal, Masters, Officers and Servants of the said Institution shall remain in Office, and until it be otherwise ordered by Statute, the Salaries and Emoluments attached to each office shall be those now attached to the same respectively.

XLIII. All Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said College and Royal Grammar School in force at the time of the passing of this Act, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall be and continue in force, until repealed, altered or amended by some Statute to be hereafter enacted or made for that purpose.

XLIV. No religious test or profession of religious faith shall be required of any Principal, Master, Pupil, Officer or Servant of the said College, nor shall religious observances according to the forms of any particular religious denomination, be imposed on them or any of them; but it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto by Statute to make such Regulations as they may think expedient touching the moral conduct of the Pupils and their attendance on public worship in their respective Churches or other places of religious worship, and their receiving religious instruction from their respective Ministers, and according to their respective forms of religious faith, and every facility shall be afforded for their so doing.

XLV. It shall be the duty of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, annually to report to the Governor, at such time as he shall appoint, on the general state, progress and prospects of the College and Royal Grammar School and upon all matters

touching the same, with such suggestions as they may think proper to make; and also, at all times when thereunto required by the Governor to inquire into, examine and report upon any subject or matter connected with the said College and Royal Grammar School; and copies of such annual or other reports shall be laid before both Houses of the Provincial Parliament at the then next Session thereof.

ENDOWMENT AND PROPERTY.

XLVI. All the property and effects, real or personal, of what nature or kind soever, now belonging to or vested in the Corporation of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto, or in the Corporation of the Principal, Masters and Scholars of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, or in any person or persons, body or bodies politic or corporate in trust for the said Corporations or either of them, shall, from and after the coming into force of this Act, be and the same and every part thereof are hereby transferred to and vested in Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for the purposes of this Act, and shall, as shall also all Deeds, Titles, Accounts, Books, Maps, Plans, Documents and Writings belonging to or relating to the same, be forthwith delivered up by any person or persons, body or bodies politic or corporate having custody or possession thereof, to such person or persons, officer or officers, as the Governor of this Province shall appoint or authorize to receive the same; and every right, title, claim or demand of either of the said Corporations to any real or personal property, debt or sum of money, shall be and is hereby vested in the Crown, and any suit or proceeding for the recovery thereof may be brought or continued by and in the name of the Crown upon suggestion of the passing of this Act; and every debt due by or claim upon either of the said Corporations may be paid or satisfied by the Crown out of the property transferred as aforesaid; and all property, real or personal, which shall be hereafter given, devised or bequeathed to or for the use of either of the said Institutions, or to or for the use of any of the Institutions herein named and provided for, shall be vested in the Crown for the purposes of this Act.

XLVII. The said property, real or personal, shall be managed and administered, under the orders of the Governor-in-Council, by an Officer to be appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, to hold his office during pleasure, and to be called the Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto; and the salary of the said Bursar shall be fixed by the Governor-in-Council at such amount not exceeding Four Hundred Pounds currency per annum, as to him shall seem meet, and the said Bursar shall be allowed by the Governor-in-Council such assistance in his office as may be found necessary; and the said Bursar shall have a seal of office, and shall have such powers as shall from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor-in-Council, for the management and administration of the said property, the leasing of the same, or making agreements for the sale thereof, and the receiving of the rents, issues and profits thereof or the proceeds of the sale of any part thereof, or any moneys in any way arising therefrom, and shall account for and pay over the same in such manner as the Governor shall from time to time direct, and shall give security to the Crown for the due performance of his duties and the faithful accounting for and paying over all moneys which shall come into his hands as such Bursar, in such amount, with such securities, and in such manner and form as the Governor-in-Council shall direct; and the said Bursar shall, as regards his obligation to account for and pay over all moneys coming into his hands as such, be deemed to be an Officer employed in the collection of the Provincial Revenue,

and shall, in case of his default, be liable to be dealt with accordingly; and the said Bursar shall make and transmit to the Governor, and at such time in each year as he shall appoint, an annual account of the property under his management and of his official receipts and expenditure; and a copy of each account shall be laid before each House of the Provincial Parliament at the then next Session thereof:

And each such Annual Account shall shew, among other things:

The number of acres of land originally granted for the endowment of the said University, or the said Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School;

The number of acres sold, and at what rate: The total amount of sales, the amount received on account thereof, and the amount due;

The amount of Capital invested, and the amount expended to the end of the preceding year;

The amount received, and a detailed account of the amount expended for the preceding year, in salaries, contingent expenses and buildings, specifying the duties of the persons receiving such salaries, and the purposes of such buildings.

XLVIII. And in order to facilitate the transfer and conveyance of the property by this Act transferred to and vested in Her Majesty, it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to issue a Commission under the Great Seal of the Province to the Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto aforesaid, authorizing the said Bursar under his hand and seal of office, to transfer and convey any of such property to purchasers and others entitled to receive conveyances thereof; and that all such transfers and conveyances may be made according to the form in the Schedule to this Act, or in words to the like effect; and the same shall to all intents and purposes as effectually grant, transfer and convey the lands therein set forth, to the parties therein specified, according to the quality of the estate and the conditions and provisions therein mentioned, in the same manner and with the like effect, as if the same had been directly granted by the Crown under the provisions of this Act: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the Crown from granting such lands directly: And provided further, that all such transfers and conveyances shall be registered in the Registry Office of the County in which the lands shall be situate, in like manner and subject to the same provisions of law as conveyances from and to private parties.

XLIX. The fees received for tuition, examination, degrees, certificates of honour or otherwise, in the said University, in University College, and in Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, or such part thereof as shall be payable into the general funds thereof, the rents, issues and profits of all such property as aforesaid, and all the interest on the purchase money of any part of such property sold and not wholly paid for, or on moneys arising from the sale of any such property and invested at interest, and all other casual and periodical incomings, including any donations or subscriptions touching which it shall not be otherwise ordered by the Donors, shall be deemed Income for the purposes of this Act, and shall form the General Income Fund, and may be expended for the purposes and under the authority of this Act; but the purchase money of any such property sold and the principal of any money invested shall be deemed permanent property, and shall not (except only in the case hereinafter provided for) be expended or diminished in any way, but shall remain as a Permanent Fund for the support of the said Institutions and the purposes of this Act.

L. That part of the said General Income fund which shall be derived from property heretofore vested in the Corporation of Upper Canada College

and Royal Grammar School, or from other property held for the use of, or from fees received in the said College and Grammar School and payable into the general funds thereof, shall be applied to defray the current expenses of the said Institution only and shall form the special Income Fund thereof, and shall be applied under the direction of the Governor-in-Council, to defray the current expenses of the said College and Grammar School and those to be incurred in the management of the endowment and funds thereof and the maintenance and repairs of property assigned for its use, and the surplus, if any, after defraying all charges thereon, shall form part of the Permanent Fund aforesaid and shall be invested in such manner as the Governor-in-Council shall direct; and all moneys forming part of the said Permanent Fund and arising from such surplus as aforesaid or from property heretofore vested in the said Corporation, shall be permanently appropriated to the support of the said Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School.

LI. Out of the remainder of the General Income Fund (which remainder shall be called the University Income Fund), after paying the charges of management as hereinafter mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to appropriate yearly, such sum as shall be required to defray the current expenses of the said University of Toronto, including Scholarships, Rewards and Prizes authorized by the twenty-third and twenty-fourth Sections of this Act, and to defray the current expenses of University College; including in both cases the care, maintenance and ordinary repairs of the property assigned for the use of the said University or College, and with power to the Governor-in-Council to decide what shall be deemed ordinary repairs as distinguishable from permanent improvements.

LII. In making such appropriations for the current expenses of the said University, or of University College, or of Upper Canada Royal College and Grammar School, it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council either to direct the particular purposes to which the whole or any part of the sum appropriated shall be applied, or to place the whole or any part of such sum at the disposal of the Senate of the said University or of the Council of the said College, to be applied under the provisions of Statutes in that behalf, approved as aforesaid, and by which Statutes the said Senate or Council may place any sum or sums at the disposal of any Committee, or person or persons, to be applied by them or him according to the directions of such Statutes or in their discretion, to purposes to be therein named.

LIII. It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to cause to be paid out of the said University Income Fund, a sum not exceeding one year's Salary at the present rate, to each of those Professors in the now University of Toronto, who will not under the Thirty-third Section of this Act, be Professors in University College, and who shall resign their chairs as such Professors in the University of Toronto on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three: such allowance to be payable at such time after the said first day of July as the Governor-in-Council shall appoint.

LIV. Any surplus of the said University Income Fund remaining at the end of any year after defraying the expenses payable out of the same, shall constitute a Fund to be from time to time appropriated by Parliament for Academical Education in Upper Canada.

LV. The expenses of the Bursar's office and the management of the property aforesaid, shall be paid out of the said General Income Fund hereinbefore mentioned, and shall be the first charge thereon, and the Governor-in-Council shall from time to time determine what share thereof shall be

paid out of that portion of the said Fund belonging to Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School.

LVI. The Governor-in-Council shall from time to time assign for the use and purposes of the said University, of the said University College and of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, respectively, such portions of the property hereby vested in the Crown, as may be necessary for the convenient accommodation and business of the said Institutions respectively; and the property so assigned for the use of each shall be deemed to be in the legal possession and under the control of the Senate or Council of such Institution.

LVII. The Governor-in-Council may authorize such permanent improvements or additions to the buildings on the said property as may be necessary for the purposes of the said Institutions respectively, and may direct the cost thereof to be paid out of that part of the Permanent Fund aforesaid hereby made applicable to the support of the Institution for the purposes of which the improvement or addition is made.

LVIII. For all the purposes of this Act and of all accounts to be kept and payments or expenditure to be made under it, the fiscal year shall coincide with the calendar year.

SCHEDULE.

To all to whom these presents shall come :

Whereas A. B., of _____, is entitled to receive a conveyance of the lands hereinafter mentioned, which lands are part of certain property vested in Her Majesty, under and by virtue of a statute of this Province passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled, An Act to amend the Laws relating to the University of Toronto, by separating its functions as a University from those assigned to it as a College, and by making better provision for the management of the property thereof, and that of Upper Canada College;

And whereas under the provisions of the Statute aforesaid C. D., of _____, the Bursar of the University of and Colleges at Toronto, has been authorized by a Commission under the Great Seal of this Province to transfer and convey any of the property aforesaid to purchasers and others entitled to receive conveyances thereof: Now these presents witness, that the said C. D., as such Bursar, under and by virtue of the said Commission and the said Statute, and in consideration of the sum of _____ paid therefor by the said A. B., hereby grants, transfers and conveys to the said A. B., his heirs and assigns for ever (or as the case may be) all that certain parcel or tract of land being Lot, etc. (as the case may be,) which said land is bounded or may be known as follows, etc. (describe the land by its boundaries and insert any reservations, conditions or provisos). In witness whereof the said C. D., as Bursar aforesaid, has hereunto set his hand and affixed the seal of his office, this _____ day of, etc.

Signed, sealed and delivered in
presence of

C. D.,
Bursar. (L.S.)

BASIS OF FEDERATION IN 1884.

Sessional Paper, No. 65, 48 Victoria, 1885.

1. It is proposed to form a Confederation of Colleges, carrying on, in Toronto, work embraced in the Arts Curriculum of the Provincial University, and in connection therewith the following institutions, namely, Queen's University, Victoria University, and Trinity University, Knox College, St. Michael's College, Wycliffe College and Toronto Baptist College, shall have the right to enter into the proposed confederation, provided always that each of such institutions shall, so long as it remains in the confederation, keep in abeyance any powers it may possess of conferring degrees other than degrees in Divinity; such powers remaining intact though not exercised. It shall be lawful for the Senate, from time to time, to provide by statute for the admission of other institutions into the confederation under the limitation above prescribed. Nothing herein contained shall be held to repeal any of the provisions for affiliation of institutions, as contained in R.S.O., cap. 210, sec. 61.

2. The head of each Confederating College shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Senate of the Provincial University, and in addition thereto the governing body of each Confederating College shall be entitled to appoint one other member of the Senate. The University Professoriate shall be represented by two of their members on the Senate, and the Council of University College by one of its members in addition to the President.

3. The undergraduates of any Confederating University shall be admitted *ad eundem statum*, and the graduates in Law and Arts of any Confederating University shall be admitted *ad eundem gradum* in the Provincial University. Such of the graduates in Medicine of any Confederating University as shall have actually passed their examinations within the limits of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted *ad eundem gradum* in the Provincial University.

4. During the continuance of such confederation, but no longer, all graduates in Medicine and Law so admitted shall have the same rights, powers and privileges as are at present enjoyed by the like graduates of the Provincial University, except as herein otherwise provided.

5. All graduates in Medicine, including such admitted graduates, shall vote as one body, and be entitled to elect four members of Senate. All graduates in Law, including such admitted graduates, shall vote as one body, and be entitled to elect two members of Senate.

6. The graduates in Arts of the several Universities entering into the confederation shall, for the period of six years after the requisite legislation shall have been obtained, be entitled to the following representation on the Senate, namely, those of Queen's University to elect four members; those of Victoria University to elect four members, and those of Trinity University to elect four members. The graduates in Arts of the Provincial University, other than those admitted *ad eundem gradum* under this scheme,

shall be entitled to elect twelve members of Senate. After the said period of six years, separate representation shall cease and the entire body of graduates shall unite in electing a number of representatives equal to those previously elected by the several Universities in confederation.

7. (a) University College shall afford to all students who desire to avail themselves thereof the requisite facilities for obtaining adequate instruction in the following subjects in the curriculum of the Provincial University, namely: Latin, Greek, Ancient History, French, German, English, Oriental Languages, and Moral Philosophy; provided that it shall be competent to the governing body of University College to institute additional chairs which do not exist in the University.

(b) Attendance on instruction provided in any of the Conferating Colleges, including University College, shall be accorded equal value as a condition of proceeding to any degree with attendance on the work of the University Professoriate.

8. There shall be established another teaching faculty in connection with the Provincial University, to be called the University Professoriate, which shall afford to all students of the Provincial University, who desire to avail themselves thereof, the requisite facilities for obtaining adequate instruction in the following subjects, in accordance with the curriculum of such University, namely: Pure Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Ethnology (including Comparative Philology), History, Logic and Metaphysics, History of Philosophy, Italian and Spanish, Political Economy and Civil Polity, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, Engineering, and such other Sciences, Arts and branches of knowledge as the Senate of the Provincial University may from time to time determine, except such subjects as are prohibited from being taught by Revised Statutes of Ontario, cap. 209, sec. 9.

9. The professors in such University Faculty shall be a corporation presided over by a chairman. The same person shall be President of University College, and Chairman of the Faculty of the University Professoriate. University College and the Faculty of the University Professoriate shall be complementary, the one to the other, and afford to all University students the requisite facilities for obtaining adequate instruction in all subjects prescribed in the curriculum of the Provincial University. If, in the interests of the general objects of the Confederation, it shall at any future time be found advantageous to have any subject transferred from University College to the University, or from the University to University College, it shall be competent to the governing bodies of the College and the University to arrange for such transfer.

10. Every graduate's or student's diploma or certificate of standing, issued by the Provincial University, in addition to being signed by the proper university authorities in that behalf, shall indicate the college or colleges in which such student attended lectures, and shall be signed by such professors, teachers and officers of such college or colleges as its or their governing body or bodies may from time to time determine.

11. With a view to the advantageous working out of this scheme representatives of the various colleges and university faculty shall from time to time meet in committee, and arrange time tables for lectures and other college and university work.

12. The Senate of the Provincial University may, of its own motion, enquire into the conduct, teaching and efficiency of any professor or teacher in the University Faculty, and report to the Lieutenant-Governor, the result of such enquiry, and may make such recommendations as the Senate may think the circumstances of the case require.

13. All students, except in cases specially provided for by the Senate, shall enroll themselves in one of the colleges and place themselves under its discipline. The authority of the several colleges over their students shall remain intact. The University Professoriate shall have entire responsibility of discipline in regard to students, if any, enrolled in the University alone; in regard to students entered in one or other of the colleges its power of discipline shall be limited to the conduct of students in relation to university work and duties. All other matters of discipline affecting the university standing of students shall be dealt with by the Senate of the Provincial University.

14. The University Endowment and all additions thereto shall be applied to the maintenance of the Provincial University, the University Faculty, and University College.

15. There shall be the following staff in University College:

1 Professor of Greek.

1 do Latin.

1 do French.

1 do German.

1 do English.

1 do Oriental Languages.

1 do Moral Philosophy.

1 Lecturer in Ancient History.

1 Tutor in Greek.

1 do Latin.

1 do French.

1 do German.

1 do Oriental Languages.

1 do English.

1 Fellow in Greek.

1 do Latin.

1 do French.

1 do German.

1 do English.

Additional assistance in above subjects to be provided so that no Honour Class shall exceed 12, or Pass Class 30.

16. There shall be a University Professoriate adequate to give instruction in each of the following subjects, namely: Pure Mathematics, Physics,

Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Ethnology, History, Italian and Spanish, Logic and Metaphysics, History of Philosophy, Political Economy and Civil Polity, Constitutional Law, Jurisprudence, Engineering. As regards Tutors and Fellows, assistance shall be provided to the University Faculty similar to that mentioned above for the College, as may be required.

17. The university professorial lectures shall be free of charge to all students matriculated in the University, who are members of a confederating college, but in the case of students (if any) who do not belong to any College, the Senate shall determine the fees which shall be charged for the several courses of lectures in the University. But such laboratory fees, as may be fixed from time to time by the senate, shall be paid by all students.

18. The various colleges which are at present affiliated to any of the Universities entering into the confederation shall have the right to be affiliated to the Provincial University.

19. The curriculum in Arts of the Provincial University shall include the subjects of Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Christian Ethics, Apologetics or the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion and Church History, but provisions shall be made by a system of options to prevent such subjects being made compulsory by the University upon any candidate for a degree.

20. No college student shall be allowed to present himself for any university examination subsequent to matriculation without producing a certificate under the hand and seal of his college, that he has complied with all the requirements of his college affecting his admission to such examination.

21. The University College work shall continue to be carried on as at present in the college buildings, and the University work shall be carried on in the same buildings, in the School of Practical Science, and in such other buildings, as may hereafter be erected on the present University grounds, in the City of Toronto.

A building suitable for a University Examination Hall, Senate rooms, Registrar's and other offices shall be erected on said grounds.

Additions to be made to the School of Science sufficient to afford proper accommodation for students in Mineralogy, Botany, and other subjects, and for the accommodation of the Museum, which should be removed from its present quarters in order to be more serviceable for science students.

22. The following also to be considered: Completion of the Collection of Physical Apparatus, Physiological Laboratory and Apparatus, Astronomical Observatory and Instruments, and Provision for the Education of Women.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND TRINITY COLLEGE.

Articles of Agreement made in Triplicate the 25th day of August in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, between the "Trustees of the University of Toronto," a body corporate under the University Act, 1901, of the First Part, and Trinity College hereinafter and in the said Act sometimes referred to as the Corporation of Trinity University of the Second Part.

Whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, passed in the 15th year of Her Late Majesty's Reign and Chaptered 32, the parties of the Second Part were constituted and established in the City of Toronto, in the said Province of Canada, a body corporate and politic for the purposes therein mentioned.

And whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her said Late Majesty Queen Victoria, was pleased to will ordain and grant that the said College should be taken to be a University and should have and enjoy all such and like privileges as are enjoyed by the Universities of the said United Kingdom, and that the students of the said College should have liberty and faculty of taking degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in the several Arts and Faculties, and should have liberty within themselves of performing all scholastic exercises for the conferring of such degrees in such manner as should be directed by the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said College.

And whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, passed in the 1st year of His Majesty's Reign, chaptered 41, provisions were made by which any university in the Province of Ontario which suspended its powers to confer such degrees as it might be authorized to confer, except degrees in theology, should be entitled to be represented in the Senate of the University of Toronto as therein provided, and should during the term of the suspension of such powers as aforesaid, be known as a "Federated University," with the right to all the privileges and franchises therein mentioned.

And whereas in and by the said Act it was further provided that should the corporation of the University of Trinity College (therein referred to as the Senate of Trinity University) on or before the first day of January, 1904, notify in writing the Provincial Secretary that it had been decided to federate with the said University of Toronto all sections in the said Act relating to federation of Universities with the said University, should apply to the said University of Trinity College together with certain special provisions in the said Act contained.

And whereas by the said Act it was further provided that the parties of the First Part might agree with the said parties of the Second Part that in addition to, or in lieu of the said special provisions, or any of them, any other special provision should be applicable to the said last mentioned University, and the said last mentioned University was also thereby empowered to enter into any agreement which it might deem expedient to make with the parties of the First Part for the purpose of affecting Federation with the University of Toronto under the said Act, it being provided that any agreement made by the parties of the First Part with the parties of the Second Part should not have any effect unless it be assented to by the Senate of the University of Toronto and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

And whereas in pursuance of the said Act negotiations have taken place between the parties of the First Part and the parties of the Second Part and an agreement for federation has been come to between the said parties.

Now, therefore, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. It is hereby agreed between the parties hereto that on this agreement being assented to by the Senate of the University of Toronto and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor the parties of the Second Part will forthwith notify in writing the Provincial Secretary that the University of Trinity College has decided to federate with the University of Toronto subject to the sections of the said Act relating to the federation of Universities with the University of Toronto and to the special provisions contained in the said Act relating to the said University of Trinity College and the further special provisions made in addition to or in lieu thereof herein contained.

2. It is hereby expressly declared that nothing in this agreement or the agreement of the parties of the Second Part to suspend in accordance with the said Act and with this agreement, their right to exercise the power of conferring degrees, or any of the other powers exercised under the said Royal Charter shall in any manner forfeit, impair or render obsolete the powers, privileges and franchises conferred on them by the said Royal Charter, and that the parties of the Second Part shall be entitled, notwithstanding anything in the said Act and in this agreement contained, to elect a Chancellor under the provisions of the said Charter, and notwithstanding the suspension agreed upon to confer from time to time such degrees as they may deem proper in the faculty of Theology.

3. For the purpose of more clearly defining the position of the University College as an institution separate from the University it is agreed as follows:

1. The ratio in which the income derived from endowment or otherwise, but which is common to both the University of Toronto and University College and from which the expenses common to both the University of Toronto and University College have been deducted shall be expended is to be determined in the manner following:

(a) The Auditor of the Board of Trustees shall prepare in each year a statement exhibiting—

(1) The cost of administration, less the revenues, peculiar to the University, thus showing the balance to be defrayed out of the general income.

(2) The cost of administration, less the revenues, peculiar to University College, thus showing the balance to be defrayed out of the general income.

(3) The general income belonging to both, less the cost of administration peculiar to both.

(4) The proportion of the remaining general income required by the University and College respectively.

(b) The Board of Trustees in preparing the annual estimates to be laid before the Government shall be governed by the said statement of their auditor in regard to the proportion to be required from the general income by the University and College respectively.

(c) If the Government be willing to provide the means whereby the estimates for both University and College, as prepared by the Trustees, may be met, then no regard need be had to the auditor's statement of proportions.

(d) If the Government is willing to provide the means necessary to repeat the expenditure of the previous year but not to permit of new items of expenditure such new items shall be withdrawn from the estimates.

(e) If the means at the command of the Trustees will not in any year provide for as large an expenditure as in the previous year, the estimates as they apply to the University and College respectively shall be cut down in the proportion shown in the Auditor's statement for the previous year.

(f) In the event of the Government not being willing at the time of the federation of the said two Universities to supply such expenditures as may be needed to make equipment reasonably complete, an agreement shall be entered into between the parties hereto setting forth the extent and urgency of these items of such proposed expenditure.

II. The University of Toronto shall issue an annual calendar of the Arts Department which shall include separate and similar information regarding University College, and each of the federated Universities or Colleges, to be approved by each federated College or University in so far as concerns the information relating to each.

III. The Registrar of the University of Toronto shall be the Registrar of University College, but after the expiration of two years from the completion of federation, if the parties of the Second Part so demand, a separate Registrar shall be appointed for University College.

IV. The present tariff of Registration Fees in University College shall remain the minimum tariff of fees to be charged by any of the Colleges, and no change shall be made involving the reduction of fees below the said minimum by any College except with the consent of all the other federated colleges.

4. (I) The Theological options in the curriculum of Arts of the University of Toronto as provided by the said University Act shall be evenly distributed over each of the four years of the general or pass course, and as far as possible over each of the several honour courses, and every other federated College or University shall have the benefit of this provision as applied to the Theological options in the curriculum of Arts to which such federated College or University shall be entitled.

(II.) The parties of the Second Part shall continue as heretofore to hold examinations and confer degrees in Theology under the powers conferred on them by their said Royal Charter.

5. Whereas it appears from subsection 3 of section 43 of the said University Act that at the date of the enactment of the said Act it was contemplated that Trinity University should provide buildings in the Queen's Park and that the provision for giving lectures in Trinity College should be temporarily only.

And whereas the parties hereto have agreed that Trinity University shall continue to occupy their present buildings, and that the lectures on University subjects which are to be delivered there as hereinafter provided, shall continue to be so delivered.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of affording students enrolled at Trinity College the same advantages as are afforded to the students of other Arts Colleges it is agreed that:

I. The parties of the Second Part shall be entitled to have lectures in the University subjects as defined by the University Act, 1901, delivered by the Professors and other instructors of the University of Toronto at Trinity College in all subjects of the general or pass course and as far as practicable in all subjects of the several honor courses, but it is hereby declared that it is not intended that there shall be any duplication of lec-

tures or other instruction for the purpose of which scientific apparatus or other means of demonstration are required which are not provided by Trinity College and which cannot be conveniently taken from the University buildings to Trinity College.

II. All arrangements for such lectures, including the time table of lectures and the personnel of lecturers, shall be made in such manner as to afford to the students enrolled at Trinity College the same advantages in regard to the University Lectures as are afforded to the students of the other Arts Colleges, and the said arrangements shall be made in each year by the President of the University of Toronto and the Provost of Trinity College, and in the event of their being unable to agree on any matter the same shall be forthwith referred for final decision to such person as they may designate in writing under their hands, and in the event of the President and the Provost being unable to agree upon such referee within one week after such disagreement on any matter as aforesaid, such referee shall be appointed by the Minister of Education, and a decision in writing of such referee by whomsoever chosen shall be final.

III. The expenses connected with the duplication of lectures as aforesaid shall be assumed by the Government as a permanent charge on the provincial revenues in consideration of the suspension by Trinity College of its degree conferring powers and of its surrender to the University of Toronto of all fees in connection with degrees other than those in Theology.

6. I. The following professors and instructors of Trinity College who have hitherto lectured and given instruction in subjects in which such lectures and instruction will hereafter be given to the University of Toronto shall be offered appointments on the staff of the University as follows:

(a) Professor M. A. Mackenzie, to be Associate Professor of Mathematics at a salary equal to that of Professor De Lury and increasing equally with his.

(b) Professor Montgomery, to be Curator of the new Museum at a salary of \$2,500 per annum, commencing not later than 1st Oct., 1904.

(c) Mr. Fraser Scott to be a Lecturer in Economics at a salary of \$1,300 per annum.

II. During the first year of the federation Professors Mackenzie and Montgomery and Mr. Fraser Scott shall receive only one-third of the amount of salaries fixed in the last preceding clause hereof and only one-third of their time shall be at the service of the University, and during the second year of federation they shall receive only two-thirds of the said amounts and only two-thirds of their time shall be at the service of the University.

7. I. A site to be agreed on between the said parties hereto in or near the Queen's Park in the City of Toronto, on the lands vested in the parties of the First Part, shall be reserved for the parties of the Second Part on which they may erect at their own expense a building for the use of the students of Trinity College while attending lectures in the University Buildings.

II. Such site shall be occupied by the parties of the Second Part free of ground rent and all other charges so long as the federation of the Universities continues, but in the event of the withdrawal of the parties of the Second Part from federation the said building shall be purchased from the said parties of the First Part at a valuation to be determined by the arbitration of two indifferent persons to be appointed one by each of the parties hereto, their successors or assigns, and this provision shall be deemed to be and shall be a submission under the Arbitration Act.

III. Until the erection of such building, students from Trinity College attending University lectures shall be allowed the use of some suitable rooms in one of the University buildings.

8. All graduates and undergraduates of the University of Trinity College, except only those of the Faculty of Theology, shall from and after the date of the proclamation to be issued in pursuance of the said University Act, have and enjoy the same degrees, honors and status in the University of Toronto as they then hold in the University of Trinity College, and shall be entitled, subject to the provisions of the University Act, 1901, to all the rights and privileges appertaining to such degrees and status so long as such federation continues.

9. I. Subsections 1 and 2 of section 43 of the said Act are hereby declared to be incorporated in and to form part of this agreement.

II. The Senate of the University of Toronto shall enact such statutes as may be necessary to enable the University to confer on undergraduates and graduates of Trinity University the degrees provided for by subsection 2 of section 43 of the University Act, 1901, which are now conferred by Trinity University.

III. The examinations for the said degrees shall be conducted by the University of Toronto through examiners nominated by the parties of the Second Part, and the said degrees shall be conferred by the University of Toronto upon the report of the said examiners.

10. The Faculties of Medicine of the two Universities shall be amalgamated so as to form one Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto and all the powers and franchises of the Trinity Medical College shall remain in abeyance so long as the federation of the two Universities continues.

11. All students of Trinity Medical College who have not matriculated at the date of the issue of the proclamation of the federation of the two Universities shall be allowed two years from the date thereof to matriculate in the University of Trinity College under the regulations in force at the date of federation.

12. The appointments to the several professorships and instructorships in the Medical Faculty of the University shall be made in accordance with and subject to the terms specified herein and in Schedule A hereto annexed, which, together with clauses 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of this agreement, constitute the agreement in regard to the amalgamation of the Medical Faculties of the Universities as a part of the scheme of federation hereby agreed upon and which schedule is hereby incorporated in and declared to form part of this agreement.

13. For the purpose of enabling the former Treasurer of Trinity Medical College to meet certain outstanding claims against the said College and the Faculty thereof, it is agreed that all fees payable to any members of the former Faculty of Trinity Medical College during the first year after the amalgamation of the Faculties has taken place shall be paid to Charles Sheard, M.D., as such Treasurer, to be by him disbursed to the several professors and lecturers after all proper charges thereon have been deducted therefrom, and all such former members of Trinity Medical College accepting the positions to which they may be appointed under the provisions hereof, shall be bound by this term.

14. The parties of the Second Part shall be entitled to receive from the Government such compensation as shall be agreed upon for the buildings heretofore used for the Trinity Medical College.

15. The parties hereto shall use their influence with the Government to induce them to acquire the charter and property of the Toronto School of Medicine.

16. The parties hereto agree to urge upon the Government:

(1) That the charter of the Toronto School of Medicine shall be extinguished and that no other School of Medicine be incorporated by Act of the Legislature or otherwise.

(2) That every hospital in the City of Toronto receiving Government aid shall be required to afford proper facilities to enable clinical teaching to be carried on.

(3) That in the interests and for the benefit of the public health and for the advancement of medical science, chairs in certain departments of medical research, such as Sanitary Science and Preventive Medicine should be endowed by the Government.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be requested to issue his proclamation declaring Trinity University to be federated with the University of Toronto and setting forth concisely the general terms of this agreement, which for the purposes only of the said proclamation are set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed, it being understood that neither the said schedule nor anything therein contained shall be deemed in anywise to affect the meaning of this agreement, nor shall the same be used for the purpose of construing this agreement or any provision thereof.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their corporate seals.

JOHN HOSKIN,

Chairman of the Board Trustees of University
of Toronto.

J. BERKELY SMITH, Bursar.

Certified the corporate seal of Trinity College.

T. C. MACKLEM,

Vice-Chancellor.

SCHEDULE A.

Containing the list of appointments to the several professorships and instructorships in the Medical Faculty of the University referred to in clause 12 of the annexed agreement, together with the terms relating thereto.

The said appointments of professors, lecturers and demonstrators shall be as follows:

Anatomy.

Professor and Director of the Anatomical Department—A. Primrose, M.B., C.M., Edin.

Associate Professor—H. Wilberforce Aikins. B.A., M.B., Tor.

Demonstrator—C. B. Shuttleworth. M.D., C.M., Trin., F.R.C.S., Eng.

Assistant Demonstrators—W. J. McCollum, M.B., Tor.; W. J. O. Malloch, B.A., M.B., Tor.; T. B. Richardson, M.D., C.M., Trin., F.R.C.S., Edin.; George Elliott, M.D., C.M., Trin.; S. W. Westman, M.B., Tor.; E. R. Hooper, B.A., M.B., Tor.; C. F. Lusk, M.D., C.M., Trin.; W. J. Wilson, M.B., Tor.; A. C. Hendrick, M.A., M.B., Tor.; A. J. MacKenzie, B.A., LL.B., Tor.; D. McGillivray, M.B., Tor.; E. S. Ryerson, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Surgery.

Professors of Surgery and Clinical Surgery—I. H. Cameron, M.B., Tor., F.R.C.S., Eng.; F. LeM. Grasett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., Edin.; G. A. Peters, M.B., Tor., F.R.C.S., Eng.; L. Teskey, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery and Clinical Anatomy—G. A. Bingham, M.D., C.M., Trin., M.B., Tor.

Associate Professors of Clinical Surgery—A. Primrose, M.B., C.M., Edin.; N. A. Powell, M.D., C.M., Trin., M.D., Bellevue, N.Y.; W. Oldright, M.A., M.D., Tor.; H. A. Bruce, M.B., Tor., F.R.C.S., Eng.; F. N. G. Starr, M.B., Tor.

Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery, in charge of Orthopœdics—C. L. Starr, M.B., Toronto.

Demonstrators of Clinical Surgery—W. McKeown, B.A., M.B., Tor.; C. A. Temple, M.D., C.M., Trin.; A. H. Garratt, M.D., C.M., Trin.; C. B. Shuttleworth, M.D., C.M., Trin., F.R.S. Eng.; T. B. Richardson, M.D., C.M., Trin.; J. F. Uren, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Pathology.

Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology and Curator of the Museum and Laboratories—J. J. MacKenzie, B.A., M.B., Tor.

Professor of Clinical Pathology—H. B. Anderson, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Associate Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology—J. A. Amyot, M.B., Tor.

Laboratory Assistant in Bacteriology—T. D. Archibald, M.B., Tor.

Demonstrators—G. Silverthorn, M.B., Tor.; C. J. Wagner, M.B., Tor.

Assistant Demonstrators—W. H. Peplar, M.D., C.M., Trin.; H. C. Parsons, B.A., M.D., C.M., Trin.; M. M. Crawford, M.B., Tor.; F. A. Clarkson, M.B., Tor.

Medicine.

Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine—A. McPhedran, M.B. Tor.

Associate Professors of Medicine—J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., Tor., M.D., C.M., Trin.; R. D. Rudolf, M.D., C.M., Edin., M.C.R.P., Lond.

Professor of Clinical Medicine—J. L. Davidson, B.A., Tor., M.D., C. M., Trin.

Associate Professors of Clinical Medicine—A. M. Baines, M.D., C.M., Trin.; W. P. Caven, M.B., Tor.; W. B. Thistle, M.B., Tor.; J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., Tor., M.D., C.M., Trin.; A. R. Gordon, M.B., Tor.; R. J. Dwyer, M.B., Tor.; M.R.C.P., Lond.; H. B. Anderson, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Associates in Clinical Medicine—G. Boyd, B.A., M.B., Tor.; R. D. Rudolf, M.D., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.P., Lond.; G. Chambers, B.A., M.B., Tor.; F. Fenton, M.D., C.M., Trin.; H. C. Parsons, B.A., M.D., C.M., Trin.; W. Goldie, M.B., Toronto.

Preventive Medicine.

* Professor of Preventive Medicine, Didactic and Clinical—C. Sheard, M. D., C.M., Trin.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics—J. M. McCallum, B.A., M.B., Tor.

Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Professor of Operative Obstetrics and Gynaecology—J. A. Temple, M.D., C.M., McGill.

Professor of Obstetrics—A. H. Wright, B.A., M.B., Tor.

Professor of Gynaecology—J. F. W. Ross, M.B., Tor.

Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Pediatrics—H. T. Machell, M.B., Tor.

Associate Professor of Pediatrics—A. M. Baines, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Associate in Obstetrics—K. C. McIlwraith, M.B., Tor.; F. Fenton, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology.

Professors of Ophthalmology and Otology—R. A. Reeve, B.A., LL.D., Tor.; G. S. Ryerson, M.D., C.M., Trin.; G. H. Burham, M.D., Tor., F.R.C.S., Edin.

Associates—C. Trow, M.D., C.M., Trin.; J. M. MacCallum, B.A., M.B., Tor.

Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology—G. R. McDonagh, M.B., Tor.

Associate Professor—D. J. Gibb Wishart, B.A., Tor., M.D., C.M., McGill.

Associate—G. Boyd, B.A., M.B., Tor.

Hygiene.

Professor—W. Oldright, M.A., M.D., Tor.

Toxicology.

Professor—W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., Tor.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Professor—N. A. Powell, M.D., C.M., Trin., M.D., Bellevue, N. Y.

Mental Diseases.

Extra Mural Professors—N. H. Beemer, M.B., Tor.; J. C. Mitchell, M.D., C.M., Trin.

Biology.

Professor of Biology—R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc., Edin., LL.D., Tor.

Lecturer in Zoology—B. A. Bensley, B.A., Tor., Ph.D., Col.

Lecturer in Elementary Biology and Histology—W. H. Piersol, B.A., M.D., Tor.

Lecturer in Botany—J. H. Faull, B.A., Tor.

Chemistry.

Professor—W. R. Lang, D. Scs., Glasg.

Associate Professor of Medical Chemistry in the Medical Faculty—W. T. Stuart, M.B., Tor., M.D., C.M., Trin.

Lecturers—F. B. Allan, M.A., Ph.D., Tor.; F. B. Kenrick, M.A., Tor., Ph.D., Leipzig.

Physics.

Professor—James Loudon, M.A., LL.D., Tor.

Lecturers—C. A. Chant, B.A., Tor., Ph. D., Harv.

SCHEDULE A.

The terms referred to in Clause 12 of the annexed agreement other than those specified in other clauses of the said agreement are as follows:

1. The Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy in the Medical Faculty shall be nominated by the Professor of Anatomy and Directors of the Department for appointment from year to year. The Professor of Anatomy shall have the control he now exercises over the annual appointments of the Assistant Demonstrators.

2. Dr. Primrose shall receive for his teaching in Anatomy, a minimum salary of \$2,000 a year, with a larger sum if the finances should warrant it, but he shall receive no remuneration for his duties as Professor in Clinical Surgery.

3. The Professors of Surgery and Clinical Surgery shall each give the same amount of instruction on the basis of 72 lecturers in Clinical Surgery and 20 lectures in Didactic Surgery, and they shall have the same remuneration. The Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery and Clinical Anatomy shall receive the full pay allowed to a Professor.

4. The Professor of Clinical Pathology shall give 25 lectures on Gross Pathology, and also conduct post mortem examinations, each post mortem examination to rank as one lecture. The Assistant Demonstrators shall be appointed on the recommendation of the head of the Department from year to year.

5. The Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology and Curator of Museum and Laboratories, shall receive a minimum salary of \$2,000 per annum.

6. The duties of the Professor of Preventive Medicine, shall consist of not more than 25 Didactic and not less than 25 Clinical Lectures, including the exanthemata. The University shall be responsible for providing the necessary facilities for Clinical instruction.

7. The Assistant Demonstrators in Anatomy from Trinity Medical College shall be appointed for one year to the same position in the amalgamated faculty, after which time all the junior appointments in the Department of Anatomy shall be subject to the same conditions that now govern the appointments of Demonstrators in Anatomy.

8. Dr. W. T. Stuart shall be assigned duties in the teaching of Chemistry in the Medical Faculty, for which he shall receive the sum of \$500 per annum and he shall have the title of Associate Professor of Medical Chemistry in the Medical Faculty.

9. It is understood and agreed that the order in which names appear in the foregoing list does not by itself constitute seniority and that the death, resignation or removal of any Professor or member of the teaching staff does not necessarily, *ipso facto*, create a vacancy in the staff.

10. That F. LeM. Grasset, M.B., C.M., and I. H. Cameron, M.B., shall sit as members of the University Council, representing the Department of Surgery and that A. H. Wright, B.A., M.B., Tor., and J. A. Temple, M.D., C.M., shall sit on the said council representing the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

JOHN HOSKIN,
Chairman.

T. C. MACKLEM,
Vice-Chancellor of University of Trin. College.

SCHEDULE B.

Containing concisely the terms of the agreement entered into between Trinity College and the Trustees of the University of Toronto under the provisions of the University Act, 1901.

Recitals.

The Act incorporating Trinity College (15 Vic. Cap. 32).

Royal Charter granted to Trinity College.

The University Act, 1901.

That in the event of the Corporation of the University of Trinity College on or before the first day of January, 1904, notifying the Provincial Secretary that it had been decided to federate with the University of Toronto all sections in the said Act relating to federation of Universities should apply to the University of Trinity College together with certain special provisions contained in said Act.

That by the said Act it is provided that the parties hereto may agree on any other special provisions in addition to or in lieu of the said special provisions, but that such agreement shall not have any effect unless assented to by the Senate of the University of Toronto and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

That an agreement for federation has been come to between the parties hereto.

Operative Clauses.

1. Trinity College shall notify the Provincial Secretary that the University of Trinity College has decided to federate with the University of Toronto subject to the provisions of the said Act and to the special provisions herein contained.

2. Notwithstanding the suspension of the power to confer Degrees in Arts, the powers, privileges and franchises conferred on Trinity College by its Royal Charter shall not in any manner be forfeited, impaired or rendered obsolete, and Trinity College shall continue to be entitled to elect a Chancellor and confer degrees in the Faculty of Theology.

3. For the purpose of more clearly defining the position of University College as an institution separate from the University, it is agreed as follows:

I. The ratio in which the income derived from endowment or otherwise, but which is common to both the University of Toronto and University College, and from which the expenses common to both the University of Toronto and University College have been deducted shall be expended, is to be determined in manner following:

(a) The Auditor of the Board of Trustees shall prepare in each year a statement exhibiting

(1) The cost of administration, less the revenues peculiar to the University, thus showing the balance to be defrayed out of the general income;

(2) The cost of administration, less the revenues peculiar to University College, thus showing the balance to be defrayed out of the general income;

(3) The general income belonging to both, less the cost of administration peculiar to both;

(4) The proportion of the remaining general income required by the University and College respectively.

(b) The Board of Trustees, in preparing their annual estimates, shall be governed by the said statement.

(c) If the Government will provide the means of meeting all the estimates, the said statement may be disregarded.

(d) If the Government will repeat the expenditure of the previous year without new items, such new items shall be withdrawn.

(e) If the income falls short of the estimates, the same shall be cut down in the proportion shown in the Auditor's statement for the previous year.

(f) If the Government is unwilling to supply such income as to make equipment reasonably complete, the parties hereto shall make an agreement setting forth the extent and urgency of the proposed expenditure.

II. The University of Toronto shall issue annually a joint Calendar of the Federated Universities and Colleges.

III. Trinity College shall have the right at the end of two years to demand the appointment of a Separate Registrar for University College.

IV. The present tariff of fees in University College shall remain the minimum for all the federated colleges and no change shall be made without their consent.

4. I. Theological options in the curriculum of Arts of the University of Toronto shall be evenly distributed over each of the four years of the Pass course and as far as possible over each year of the several Honor courses, and every other federated college or University shall have the benefit of this provision as regards its own Theological options.

II. Trinity College shall continue to hold examinations and confer degrees in Theology.

5. Trinity College may continue to occupy its present buildings.

I. Trinity College shall be entitled to have lectures in the University subjects delivered by the Professors and other instructors of the University of Toronto at Trinity College in all subjects of the Pass course and as far as possible in all subjects of the several Honor courses, except in the case of lectures requiring scientific apparatus not provided by the college or such as can be conveniently removed there.

II. All arrangements for such lectures shall be made by the President of the University of Toronto and the Provost of Trinity College, and in event of their failing to agree the dispute shall be referred to a referee of their appointment, and in the event of their failing to agree upon a referee such referee shall be appointed by the Minister of Education.

III. The expenses connected with the duplication of lectures shall be assumed by the Government as a permanent charge.

6. I. The following professors and instructors of Trinity College shall be offered appointments on the staff of the University:

(a) Professor M. A. Mackenzie to be Associate Professor of Mathematics at a salary equal to that of Professor De Lury and increasing equally with his.

(b) Professor Montgomery, the Curator of the New Museum, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

(c) Mr. Fraser Scott to be a Lecturer in Economics at a salary of \$1,300 per annum.

II. During the first and second years of federation the aforesaid gentlemen shall receive one-third and two-thirds of said salaries respectively and give only one-third and two-thirds of their time.

7. I. A site in the Queen's Park shall be reserved for the college on which to erect a building for the use of the students while attending lectures in the University buildings.

II. There shall be no charge for such site, but in the event of Trinity College withdrawing from federation the said building shall be purchased from them at a price to be fixed by arbitration.

III. Until the erection of such a building students from Trinity College shall be allowed the use of rooms in one of the University buildings.

8. All graduates and undergraduates of Trinity College, except those in the Faculty of Theology, shall after the date of the proclamation of federation enjoy the same degrees, honors and status in the University of Toronto as they then hold in the University of Trinity College.

9. I. Subsections 1 and 2 of section 43 of the University Act are incorporated in this agreement.

II. The Senate of the University of Toronto shall enact such statutes as may be necessary to enable the University to confer the degrees referred to in subsection 2 of section 43 of the University Act.

III. The examination for such degrees shall be conducted by the University of Toronto and the degrees conferred on the report of examiners nominated by Trinity College.

10. The Faculty of Medicine of the two Universities shall be amalgamated and the powers of Trinity Medical College shall be suspended during federation.

11. All students of Trinity Medical College who have not matriculated at the date of the said proclamation shall be allowed two years to do so in the University of Trinity College under the then existing regulations.

12. Appointments to professorships and instructorships in the Medical Faculty of the University shall be made in accordance with and subject to certain terms set forth in a schedule to the said agreement.

13. All fees payable to the former Faculty of Trinity Medical College during the first year after amalgamation shall be paid to the Treasurer of Trinity Medical College, to be by him disbursed to the several professors and lecturers after deducting all proper charges, and all former members of Trinity Medical College accepting positions under this agreement shall be bound by this term.

14. Trinity College may receive from the Government such compensation as may be agreed upon for the buildings heretofore used by Trinity Medical College.

15. The parties hereto shall endeavor to induce the Government to acquire the property and charter of the Toronto School of Medicine.

16. The parties hereto agree to urge upon the Government

(1) To extinguish the charter of the Toronto School of Medicine and to incorporate no other school of medicine.

(2) To require hospitals in Toronto receiving Government aid to afford facilities for clinical teaching.

(3) That chairs of Sanitary Science and Preventive Medicine be endowed by the Government.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be requested to issue a proclamation declaring Trinity University to be federated with the University of Toronto.

JOHN HOSKIN, Chairman.

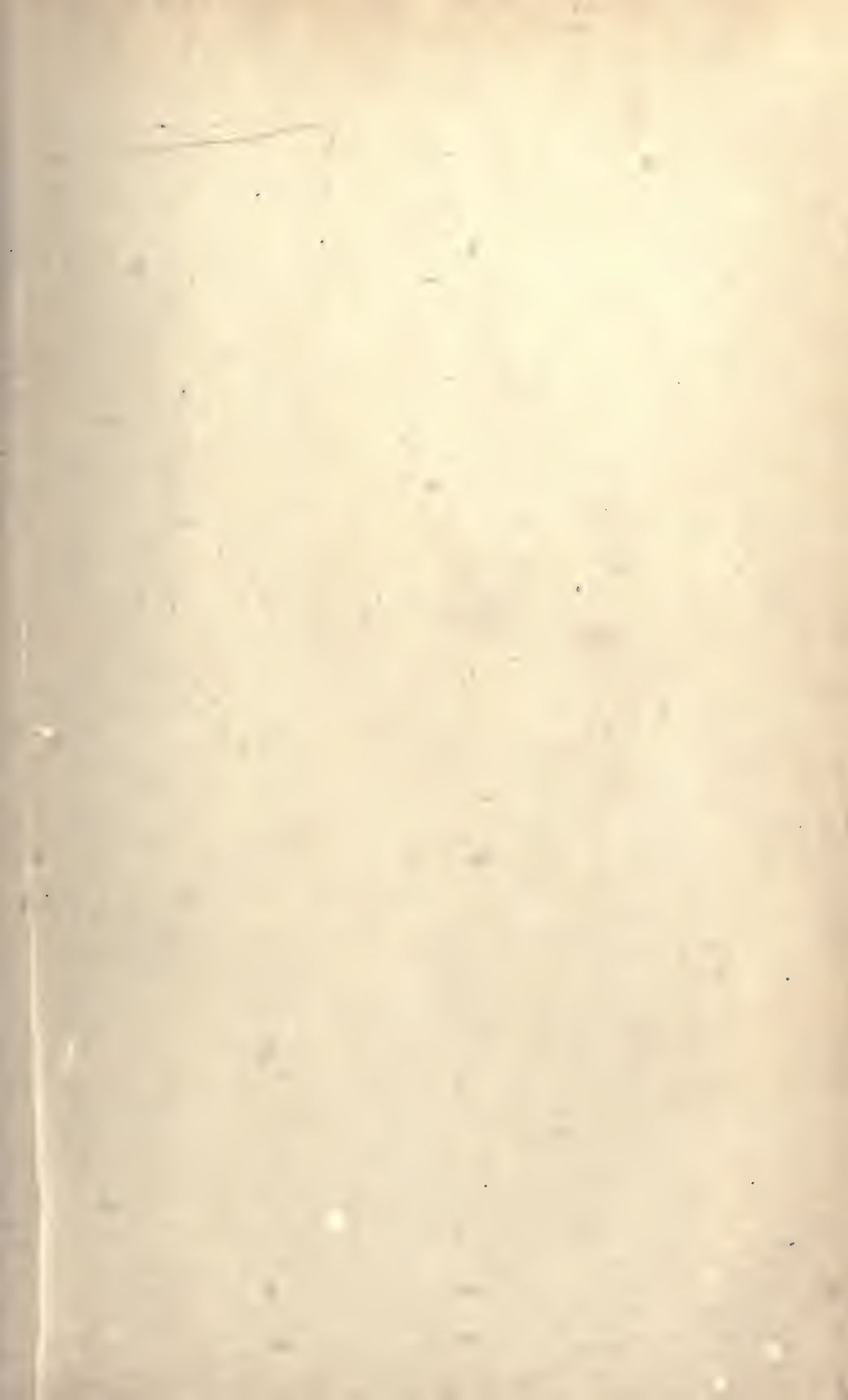
T. C. MACKLEM,

Vice Chancellor of University of Trinity College.

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Report

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